

Yearbook of the United Nations



1987

**YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1987**

Volume 41

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Foreword

IF THERE ARE TURNING-POINTS IN HISTORY, periods marked by increasing contradictions between old trends and new forces, times exhibiting sharp contrast between the heritage of the past and the promise of the future, the year 1987 was certainly one of them. Numerous conflicts persisted in the world, as well as serious economic and social hardship. But the climate of international relations had begun to change, and a new awareness was emerging of the common interest of nations in meeting global challenges. It was then that the first steps were taken towards a revitalization of multilateral co-operation.

The United Nations, while continuing to face serious financial difficulties, showed undeniable signs of revival, for example in the decisive action taken by the Security Council with regard to the Iran-Iraq war, the successful outcome of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the progress made regarding the protection of the ozone layer.

Besides providing its readers with a faithful record of the Organization's efforts to build a better world, this volume of the Yearbook of the United Nations will give them the satisfaction of seeing how the steadfastness of the United Nations in striving to fulfil the aspirations of mankind was leading to positive results.



Javier PEREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

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About the 1987 edition of the Yearbook

The 1987 YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS has been designed as a reference tool for use by all who might need readily available information on a particular activity of the United Nations system. It covers, during a calendar year, the main activities of the United Nations (Part One) and those of each related organization in the United Nations system (Part Two).

The book is subject-oriented. Part One, containing 49 chapters, is divided into five major sections: political and security questions, economic and social questions, trusteeship and decolonization, legal questions, and administrative and budgetary questions.

Each chapter is divided into a hierarchy of topics. The assignment of headings implies no editorial judgement about the relative importance of a topic.

Structure and scope of articles

Presented under each topical heading is a summary of pertinent United Nations activities, including those of inter-governmental and expert bodies, major reports, Secretariat activities, and the views of States in written communications. The 1987 edition also gives the position of those States explaining their votes in the principal organs of the Organization. Such explanations are generally given when a recorded vote was taken. At the end of each chapter or subchapter is a list of REFERENCES, linked by numerical indicators to the text. These references indicate document symbols, previous yearbook volumes supplying additional information, and previous resolutions and/or decisions by the principal United Nations organs. The Yearbook covers the following:

Activities of United Nations bodies. All resolutions, decisions and other major activities of the principal organs and, where applicable, those of subsidiary bodies are either reproduced or summarized in the respective articles. The texts of all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, with information on their adoption, are reproduced or summarized under the relevant topic. Where mention is made of other resolutions and decisions, highlighted in bold-face type, the full text or summary can be found by using the INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS at the end of this volume.

Major reports. Most 1987 reports of the Secretary-General, along with selected reports from other United Nations sources, such as seminars and working groups, are summarized briefly. The document symbols of all reports cited appear in the REFERENCES.

Secretariat activities. The operational activities of the United Nations for development and humanitarian assistance are described under the relevant topics. For all major activities financed outside the United Nations regular budget, information is given on contributions and on expenditures. Financial data are generally obtained from the audited accounts prepared for each fund, and cover the 1987 calendar year unless otherwise specified.

Views of States. Written communications sent to the United Nations by Member States and circulated as documents of the principal organs have been summarized under the most relevant topic.

All substantive debates in the Security Council have been analysed and their main points can be found under the pertinent topic(s). Users wishing details on the position of individual States in the principal organs of the United Nations or any of their main/sessional committees should refer to the meeting numbers to be found at the end of the summaries of procedural action following resolution/decision texts.

Related intergovernmental organizations. Part Two of the Yearbook briefly describes the 1987 activities of each specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, based on information prepared by them.

Texts

The Yearbook reproduces the texts of all resolutions and decisions of a substantive nature adopted in 1987 by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. These texts are followed by the procedural details giving: date of adoption, meeting number and vote totals (in favour-against-abstaining); information on their approval by a sessional or subsidiary body prior to final adoption, with document symbols of drafts, approved amendments and committee reports; and a list of sponsors. Also given are the document symbols of any financial implications and relevant meeting numbers. Details of any recorded or roll-call vote on the resolution/decision as a whole also follow the text. The texts of resolutions and decisions of a purely procedural nature are not reproduced, but are summarized and their numbers given in bold type.

Terminology

Formal titles of bodies, organizational units, conventions, declarations and officials are given in full on first mention in an article or sequence of articles. They are also used in resolution/decision texts, and in the SUBJECT INDEX under the key word of the title. Short titles may be used in subsequent references; they have no official standing.

How to find information in the Yearbook

The 1987 edition has been designed to enable the user to locate information on United Nations activities in a number of ways.

By subject: Broad subjects may be located in the table of contents on pages vii-xiv. Each chapter opens with an introduction highlighting the main developments. Where a main topic is subdivided, shorter introductions may precede such subchapters. Cross-references give chapters for related information. The SUBJECT INDEX may be used to locate individual topics and specific references to the bodies dealing with each.

By body: Although the Yearbook is oriented mainly by subject rather than by body, surveys of the work of many bodies appear under the topic of their main concern. For the principal organs, APPENDIX IV gives the agenda for each 1987 session. The members, officers, and date and place of sessions of each body are given in APPENDIX III. The SUBJECT INDEX lists bodies by the key word(s) of their formal title: "Apartheid, Special Committee against".

By resolution and decision number: A numerical list of all resolutions and substantive decisions adopted in 1987 by the principal organs, with page numbers for their text, appears in the final pages of this volume.

Resolution/decision texts appear in an article together with the circumstances of their adoption. Other related resolutions or decisions may be listed where applicable.

Other information: The 1987 report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization is reproduced, beginning on page 3. A list of Member States, with their dates of admission to the United Nations, comprises APPENDIX I. The Charter of the United Nations, including the Statute of the International Court of Justice, is in APPENDIX II.

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN THE YEARBOOK

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	LDC	least developed country
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
AMS	Administrative Management Service	NGO	non-governmental organization
ANC	African National Congress of South Africa	NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	NRSE	new and renewable sources of energy
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions	NSGT	Non-Self-Governing Territory
CCISUA	Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System	OAS	Organization of American States
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions	OAU	Organization of African Unity
CDP	Committee for Development Planning	ODA	official development assistance
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (WFP)	PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	SC	Security Council
COPA	cross-organizational programme analysis	SDR	special drawing right
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	S-G	Secretary-General
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	SNPA	Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
CSDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (DIESA)	SPC	Special Political Committee
DIEC	Development and International Economic Co-operation	SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization (Namibia)
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	TC	Trusteeship Council
DPI	Department of Public Information	TCDC	technical co-operation among developing countries
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	TDB	Trade and Development Board (UNCTAD)
EC	European Community	TNC	transnational corporation
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	UN	United Nations
ECD	economic co-operation among developing countries	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
EEC	European Economic Community	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (Golan Heights)
ESC	Economic and Social Council	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FIGSA	Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GA	General Assembly	UNFAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
GDP	gross domestic product	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System	UNFSTD	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
GNP	gross national product	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDO)
ICJ	International Court of Justice	UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
IDA	International Development Association	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IDB	Industrial Development Board (UNIDO)	UNPAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa	UNRFRNE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
IEFR	International Emergency Food Reserve	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UNSCAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
ILC	International Law Commission	UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
IMO	International Maritime Organization	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (Israel and neighbouring States)
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board	UNU	United Nations University
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
IPF	indicative planning figure (UNDP)	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITC	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)	WFC	World Food Council
ITO	International Trade Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WHO	World Health Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
IYP	International Year of Peace	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IYY	International Youth Year	WTO	World Tourism Organization
JAG	Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre	YUN	Yearbook of the United Nations
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit		

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

References at the end of each article in Part One of this volume give the symbols of the main documents issued in 1987 on the topic, arranged in the order in which they are referred to in the text. The following is a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly, numbered in separate series by session. Thus, A/42/- refers to documents issued for consideration at the forty-second session, beginning with A/42/1. Documents of special and emergency special sessions are identified as A/S- and A/ES-, followed by the session number.

A/C.- refers to documents of six of the Assembly's Main Committees, e.g. A/C.1/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.6/-, a document of the Sixth Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/BUR/- refers to documents of the General Committee. A/AC.- documents are those of the Assembly's ad hoc bodies and A/CN.-, of its commissions; e.g. A/AC.105/- identifies documents of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, A/CN.4/-, of its International Law Commission. Assembly resolutions and decisions since the thirty-first (1976) session have been identified by two arabic numerals: the first indicates the session of adoption; the second, the sequential number in the series. Resolutions are numbered consecutively from 1 at each session. Decisions of regular sessions are numbered consecutively, from 301 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 401 for all other decisions. Decisions of special and emergency special sessions are numbered consecutively, from 11 for those concerned with elections and appointments, and from 21 for all other decisions.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council, numbered in separate series by year. Thus, E/1987/- refers to documents issued for consideration by the Council at its 1987 sessions, beginning with E/1987/1. E/AC.-, E/C.- and E/CN.-, Mowed by identifying numbers, refer to documents of the Council's subsidiary ad hoc bodies, committees and commissions. For example, E/C.1/-, E/C.2/- and E/C.3/- refer to documents of the Council's sessional committees, namely, the First (Economic), Second (Social) and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees, respectively; E/CN.5A refers to documents of the Council's Commission for Social Development, E/CN.7/-, to documents of its Committee on Natural Resources. E/ICEF/- documents are those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Symbols for the Council's resolutions and decisions, since 1978, consist of two arabic numerals: the first indicates the year of adoption and the second, the sequential number in the series. There are two series: one for resolutions, beginning with 1 (resolution 1987/1); and one for decisions, beginning, since 1983, with 101 (decision 1987/101).

S/- refers to documents of the Security Council. Its resolutions are identified by consecutive numbers followed by the year of adoption in parentheses, beginning with resolution 1(1946).

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. Its resolutions are numbered consecutively, with the session at which they were adopted indicated by Roman numerals, e.g. resolution 2185(LIV) of the fifty-fourth session. The Council's decisions are not numbered.

ST/-, followed by symbols representing the issuing department or office, refers to documents of the United Nations Secretariat.

Documents of certain bodies bear special symbols, including the following:

ACC/-	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CD/-	Conference on Disarmament
CERD/-	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
DC/-	Disarmament Commission
DP/-	United Nations Development Programme
HS/-	Commission on Human Settlements
ITC/-	International Trade Centre
LOS/PCN/-	Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
TD/-	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP/-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNITAR/-	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Many documents of the regional commissions bear special symbols. These are sometimes preceded by the following:

E/CEPAL/-	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
E/CN.14/-, E/ECA/-	Economic Commission for Africa
E/ECE/-	Economic Commission for Europe
E/ESCAP/-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E/ESCWA/-	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

"L" in a symbol refers to documents of limited distribution, such as draft resolutions; "CONF." to documents of a conference; "INF." to those of general information. Summary records are designated by "SR.", verbatim records by "PV.", each followed by the meeting number.

United Nations sales publications each carry a sales number with the following components separated by periods: a capital letter indicating the language(s) of the publication; two arabic numerals indicating the year; a Roman numeral indicating the subject category; a capital letter indicating a subdivision of the category, if any; and an arabic numeral indicating the number of the publication within the category. Examples: E.87.V.4; E/F/R.87.II.E.8; E.87.IX.3.

PART ONE

United Nations

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

Following is the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization, submitted to the General Assembly and dated 9 September 1987. The Assembly took note of it on 13 October (decision 42/404).

Over the past year, in the midst of continuing regional strife and economic and social hardship, there have been occasions in which a greater solidarity among nations was evident in addressing serious problems with global implications, within the multilateral framework of the United Nations. This development, while limited and fragmentary, could prove of broad significance, for I believe it has its origins in what I would call the growing commonality factor in international affairs. By this I mean a commonly accepted interest in meeting successfully certain vital global challenges, including achievement of the conditions for sustained economic development, the preservation of a hospitable global environment, the elimination of the most egregious infringements of human rights, the eradication of threats to the health of societies and of individuals that respect no national borders, and, by no means least, the avoidance of nuclear destruction. Countries of disparate political orientations and economic systems have begun to deal with problems of an interdependent world with a new pragmatism in awareness of the dangers of immobility. This can provide a promising basis for broadened multilateral co-operation and increased effectiveness of the United Nations. It is as if the sails of the small boat in which all the people of the earth are gathered had caught again, in the midst of a perilous sea, a light but favourable wind.

The United Nations has been an important catalyst for consensus on global problems and, at the same time is itself, I believe, the object of a greater commonality of view than when I last reported to the General Assembly. It remains prey to a financial crisis of very damaging dimensions. Yet, there has been a perceptible rallying to the Organization prompted, in part, by recognition that it was in serious jeopardy but, more decisively, I am convinced, by changes in the international political, economic and social situation which evidenced with persuasive clarity the need for, and the unique value of, the United Nations and other multilateral organizations.

These months sometimes seemed dominated by financial crisis and administrative reform. I believe

that, in the circumstances, it is especially important to recognize the inherent strength shown by the United Nations in bringing nations together in pursuit of common objectives ranging from ending the war between Iran and Iraq to protection of the environment and combating illicit narcotics. From such recognition can come new champions and the greater support that the United Nations needs in extending the favourable trend perceptible on certain problems across a wider spectrum of issues related to the achievement of a world at peace.

In highlighting certain positive developments of recent months, I would not wish to underestimate the highly unsatisfactory state of world conditions or the magnitude of the tasks that lie ahead. Even if the favourable wind felt this year prevails, our global vessel will need skilful piloting and the assistance of dedicated oarsmen to navigate the many shoals and reach safe landfall in the next century. What developments have suggested these past months is that it can be done—that in the face of great challenges nations can, as at times in the past, work together. The result, I believe, can be fuller realization of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, ultimately, a new chance for peace.

I

The international security situation during the past year has been far from static. While major conflicts have persisted and neither the number nor the lethal quality of arms has yet been reduced, initiatives have been taken, negotiations have been carried forward, and the Security Council has acted in ways that in themselves constitute hopeful change. I sense a broadened appreciation that present regional conflicts, beyond the intrinsic suffering they cause, entail unacceptable risks for the larger international community and that the number of nuclear weapons at present deployed is, from every point of view, unwarranted.

The war between Iran and Iraq has lasted now for almost eight blood-stained years, endangering the entire region and threatening larger strife. Last year, these protracted hostilities showed signs of dangerous escalation and expansion, pointing to the urgent need for a new United Nations effort to end the bloodshed. In January, I called for the Security Council to consult, possibly at the level

of foreign ministers, on action to halt the war, having already in 1985 suggested to the parties eight points that could serve as a basis for terminating hostilities and opening the way to peace. The Council acted decisively, adopting unanimously a resolution ordering immediate implementation of the cease-fire called for earlier and defining steps to be taken by the two countries in order to establish a basis for peace. The five permanent members have served as the motor force in the Council's action, exercising the responsibility from which their special status derives. The Security Council's resolution is an unmistakable manifestation of the deep desire of the international community to bring an end to this strife. It lays down a carefully crafted basis for addressing the legitimate concerns of both belligerents. The resolution assigns me a clear mandate which, at the time of this writing, I am attempting to implement in its many dimensions through intensive discussions with the two Governments. This will now take me to Iran and Iraq. Given the co-operation of the parties, we must hope for an early comprehensive settlement which will satisfy the demands of justice and honour.

At the beginning of this year, I undertook a special effort to pursue the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. With the widespread support of the international community, I held numerous consultations with the parties and the members of the Security Council. These consultations focused on both the principle of a conference and questions of procedure. The views expressed to me differed in nuance and detail, but it was generally hoped that they could be sufficiently narrowed to make possible the convening of a conference at which the more difficult substantive issues could be tackled in a constructive spirit. Unfortunately, it has not yet proved possible to obtain the agreement of all the parties to the principle of an international conference and this has hindered my efforts to make progress on the procedural issues. Bilateral efforts to promote the peace process have also apparently run into difficulties. In spite of these set-backs the search must by all means be sustained for a comprehensive settlement through a negotiating process, under United Nations auspices, in which all parties would participate.

It has now been 20 years since the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 242(1967), which at the time was viewed as a major first step towards a settlement of all aspects of the Arab-Israel conflict. During this period, the inhabitants of the region have been subjected to two major wars. A continuation of the status quo is contrary to the interests of all the parties concerned—it hampers economic development, social stability, and freedom of choice. In the search for a com-

prehensive settlement, the central priority should be the achievement of a just and lasting peace, which will meet the aspirations of all the people in the region. It would seem to me that the emphasis should be more on these objectives than on questions of procedure. The right road, obviously, is that which will lead to fruitful negotiations, based on resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), and take fully into account the rights of the Palestinians. From my extensive consultations, I am convinced that the composition and agenda of a conference do not need to present insurmountable obstacles. No solution can be found without negotiations. Delay can only prolong the violence and danger that have become daily companions to life in the Middle East.

In other parts of the world, too, new opportunities are evident to settle long-standing differences and move towards more positive and fruitful relationships. Two countries in Africa, Mali and Burkina Faso, have accepted a Judgment of the International Court of Justice to resolve a border dispute between them, and in Central America, El Salvador and Honduras have submitted a similar dispute of long standing to the Court for judgement. In doing so, these countries have taken the route prescribed in the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes—the route of reason and peace.

Despite recurrent tensions in the area and the persistence of the conflict in Kampuchea, I believe there are also opportunities for strengthening peace in South-East Asia. The countries of the region share a deep interest in economic development and reconstruction. It is evident that a resolution of the Kampuchean problem would open significant new opportunities—indeed, it is of crucial importance. I have continued to follow this problem closely and have put forward to the countries concerned some ideas in the hope of furthering a solution. I have recently detected some signs of movement that I hope will develop in the right direction. Meanwhile, United Nations humanitarian assistance continues to reach Kampucheans, especially in the border area with Thailand.

In the case of the Western Sahara, there is also, I believe, an opportunity to move ahead. As requested by the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and I have had a number of separate meetings with the parties aimed at a solution of the problem. During these meetings, our discussions have focused on modalities governing a cease-fire and a referendum. Since an examination of these issues involves certain factual information available only in the Territory, the Chairman of OAU and I consider that it can best be gathered by the dispatch of a technical survey team to the Territory. Once the

information is obtained, we will be in a position to formulate a set of proposals with the objective of providing a fair and reasonable basis for a settlement of this problem. I am confident that with the necessary flexibility and determination, further progress towards a settlement can be made.

The long-standing confrontation between North and South Korea is a remnant, in a sense, of the Second World War, which left the Korean Peninsula divided. There have been this past year a series of proposals emanating from both the North and the South for the resumption of talks on overcoming the contentious issues between the two sides. In my continuing contacts with the parties, I have made clear my readiness to be of every appropriate assistance in facilitating steps to reduce the causes of tension on the peninsula. Serious talks aimed at reducing the hardships imposed on Koreans because of separation would correspond with the pragmatic approach that increasingly influences relationships in East Asia. The agreement reached this year between China and Portugal on the return of Macao to Chinese sovereignty in 1999, like the earlier agreement between China and the United Kingdom on Hong Kong, is an example of the benefits for the international community that can come from this approach. In South Asia, yet a further example can be found in the newly formed South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. The success that it achieves in promoting region-wide socio-economic co-operation can have a favourable impact on political relations as well.

Efforts to resolve the problem related to Afghanistan have reached an advanced stage. The lengthy, non-polemical negotiations, conducted through the good offices of the Secretary-General, are aimed at finding a realistic settlement. Significant progress has been made. For a settlement to be realized, however, the Afghans must achieve a national reconciliation that will open the way for the formation of a government where the voice of all the Afghans—those now living outside as well as inside Afghanistan—will be heard. It now remains for all concerned to reach the kind of decisions required to restore peace and to accord to the Afghan people the rights foreseen for all in the United Nations Charter. I am confident that the United Nations will, with the full support of Member States, be able to meet any tasks foreseen for it in a settlement. I need hardly emphasize again the great benefits that a neutral, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan would bring for the parties directly involved and, also, for broader international relationships on which progress on other issues heavily depends.

As conscious as I of the gravity of the tension and violence in Central America, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States

joined me late last year in making known to the countries of the region the facilities that the two organizations could provide—separately or together—to facilitate resolution of the region's problems. I have always been persuaded that such a resolution must be found by the countries of Central America themselves, but when I toured the region with the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups and the Secretary-General of OAS last January, I found little evidence of political will to solve the continuing conflicts. The peace plan to which they agreed last month in Guatemala on the basis of a proposal of the President of Costa Rica is all the more to be welcomed as an important breakthrough. I now feel encouraged to revise my earlier assessment. There appears to exist a genuine momentum for peace. The provisions of the peace plan show respect for the commitments made by these countries for the peaceful resolution of disputes under the Charter of the United Nations and that of the Organization of American States. For my part, I have agreed, in support of the peace process, to serve as a member of the International Committee for Verification and Follow-up, created by the Guatemala agreement of 7 August 1987, and I will extend any additional assistance in ways that are appropriate under the Charter. The support of the international community as a whole will be much needed in the further crucial negotiations that lie ahead. This opportunity for peace, created, I believe, by the leaders of the region in pragmatic response to the most basic needs of their peoples, must not pass.

Unfortunately, in southern Africa the road towards the peaceful settlement of the problems of the region continues to be difficult to traverse. To a great extent, this is a consequence of systematic racial discrimination represented by the policy of apartheid, and of the unjustified delay in the transition to independence of Namibia.

In South Africa, a human tragedy of overwhelming proportions appears imminent unless timely action is taken to prevent it. As has been particularly manifest over the past year, the policy of apartheid leads inevitably to resistance and oppression and poisons the quality of life for all the inhabitants of the country. An institutionalized system of racial discrimination that denies fundamental human rights to the great majority of the population is contrary to the most basic principles of the United Nations Charter to which all Member States have committed themselves. The destructive consequences of the imposition of this system extend beyond South Africa to encompass the region as a whole, which has been victimized by repeated acts of aggression, sabotage and destabilization. The effects have been particularly devastating in Angola and Mozambique. In the

latter country, the situation became so acute that the Government requested my support in mobilizing international assistance to alleviate the hunger and suffering to which its people have been tragically subjected. The front-line States need increased support from the international community to counter economic strangulation and political destabilization.

The continued denial of independence to Namibia also breeds unending violence and suffering. I have, this past month, sent my Special Representative for Namibia to the region to explore ways of ending the impasse regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978). His conversations have confirmed that, if the situation is re-examined with realism and sincere concern for the well-being of the inhabitants of the area, it should be possible to open the way for implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

I would appeal to all Member States to use their influence on behalf of the development of social and economic progress in freedom throughout southern Africa. This can only take place in adequate measure if apartheid disappears; if the human rights of all South Africans, and of the inhabitants of the region as a whole, are respected; and if the people of Namibia are permitted to enjoy the freedom and independence that are their right. The concerted action of the international community is needed to achieve these goals.

The Cyprus problem should lend itself to fair settlement through serious, purposeful negotiations that will meet the basic interests of both sides. Encouraging developments have, on a number of occasions, brought the two Cypriot communities to the threshold of real progress. At present, however, the state of affairs in Cyprus gives increasing cause for concern and, as I have reported to the Security Council, a potentially dangerous military buildup is taking place on the island. The possibility of serious confrontations cannot be excluded in the months ahead if present trends continue. The troop-contributing Governments, without whose generosity the peace-keeping force could not be maintained on Cyprus, are increasingly dissatisfied with both the lack of progress towards a settlement and the growing financial burden they bear. It is particularly disturbing that, in these circumstances, efforts to reactivate productive negotiations are deadlocked. I intend to continue to explore possible measures that might encourage greater confidence and make it possible for useful negotiations to resume. What is at stake is the goal of a federal republic of Cyprus, non-aligned and enjoying sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity as defined in the High-level Agreements of 1977 and 1979.

The prolongation of a regional conflict endangers far more than the parties immediately

concerned. In all the problems to which I have referred—those in which positive movement has occurred and those still mired in impasse—governmental decisions will be made which, depending on their nature, can positively or negatively affect the lives and futures of the populations of their region and beyond. I would call upon all leaders in areas of conflict to be guided by this consideration when making decisions in which an added element of accommodation to the concerns of the other party can bring peace or break a sterile deadlock.

II

In the resolution of almost every regional conflict in which the United Nations is engaged, a need for United Nations peace-keeping operations can be foreseen. In the case of Namibia, the agreed United Nations plan entails both military forces and civilian staff carrying out crucial peace-keeping functions in the transition to independence. In other instances new and innovative forms of peace-keeping may be called for. Various conflicts in recent years have extended to the sea, raising the possible need for a United Nations role in ensuring the safety of civilian ships and in maintaining peace at sea as an element in bringing a war to an end. Any peace maintenance operation in the ocean area would differ in key respects from peace-keeping on land, although the same broad principles would apply. At present it would be difficult to mount such operations as quickly on an ad hoc basis as has been the case with land-based operations. There is, therefore, need to plan and be prepared for such eventualities, a process for which the advice of experts in the international academic and defence communities could usefully be sought.

In referring to possible future peace-keeping undertakings, I cannot fail to commend those who, during the past year, have maintained this noble mission for peace. Sacrifices have been a part of their services, particularly in southern Lebanon where brave soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have daily risked their lives and 21 have died in the line of duty since last August in protecting the well-being of others. The value of these operations has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Security Council. The valour and dedication of those who serve are deeply appreciated by the entire international community.

As essential as the deployment of peace-keeping forces has been, and can be in the future, in maintaining a stable situation after the cessation of armed exchange, in the separation of forces, and in affording an opportunity for negotiations, it is not a substitute for the first function of the United Nations, which is to prevent war from breaking out. Indeed, the serious crises addressed this past

year—many of which are of long standing—point to the need to take timely and effective multilateral action before problems reach crisis proportions. To continue in the future to fail to utilize fully all the preventive capacity of multilateral organizations would be foolhardy in the extreme. One of the greatest tragedies of recent years has been the outbreak of fratricidal conflict between developing countries that had at their disposal for the resolution of their differences the assistance of regional organizations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and, of course, the United Nations itself.

I would suggest that the Security Council can in the future make fuller use of possibilities available within the meaning of the Charter, including peace-keeping forces, to head off violence and facilitate the resolution of disputes before armed conflict occurs. When a potentially dangerous situation is identified, a fact-finding mission can be quickly dispatched both to gain a detailed knowledge of the problem and to signal to the parties the concern of the United Nations as a whole. It is auspicious for this purpose that present peace-keeping operations now have the political support of all permanent members of the Council although the financial support from Member States is far from adequate. I have sought through a restructuring of the political functions in the Secretariat to strengthen our early-warning capacity.

The need for international solidarity in preventive action is by no means limited to political crises. It is especially evident in the face of such a global threat as environmental degradation. In the case of the recent food crisis in Africa, the international community, through the United Nations and other international organizations, did a great deal to mitigate the disaster. But, the disaster need not have been of such proportions. The vulnerability of the fragile ecosystems and economies of many African countries has long been widely understood. Too little preventive action was undertaken to strengthen their resistance to disaster.

In the recent past, we have seen other natural calamities of terrible impact—the volcanic eruption in Colombia, the earthquake in Mexico City, the recurrent floods in Bangladesh being among the worst. Like the drought in Africa, such catastrophes could not have been prevented, nor can they be in the future. Their destructive effect can, however, be lessened. The ability to foresee the most likely location and, to a more limited extent, the possible timing of certain types of disasters such as severe earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, typhoons and drought, has grown significantly. Moreover, a substantial knowledge exists of measures that can be taken in advance to mitigate the effect of natural disasters when they do occur. I believe there is much merit in proposals that have been made to stimulate international

study, planning and preparations on this subject over the next decade under the auspices of the United Nations.

III

Disarmament, achieved through balanced arms reductions with adequate verification, is an essential element in the dynamic process of building peace. It has stood, rightly, in the forefront of diplomatic activity during the past year. New attitudes and revised policies have emerged, bringing new life to the long, sterile disarmament scene. For the first time, there appears a good and early prospect of a net reduction in nuclear weapons. While an agreement between the USSR and the United States to eliminate all of their intermediate-range nuclear missiles would still leave sufficient nuclear weapons in existence to destroy the world many times over, it would none the less have real significance. Such an agreement can encourage progress in other East-West negotiations, including those on strategic weapons, and, by demonstrating the present feasibility of agreement between the USSR and the United States, give impetus to other disarmament negotiations now in progress. Moreover, it can be seen as constituting a first step, at least, towards the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons for which these two major nuclear Powers have in principle renewed their support. There have already been new positive moves in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva to complete the treaty—long under negotiation—banning the production and use of chemical weapons under effective verification. Progress on other agreements is overdue and, I believe, will come if the benefits of the elimination of Soviet and United States intermediate-range nuclear missiles are felt. I would point in particular to the desirability of early agreement on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which for many years has been seen in the United Nations as having cardinal importance. Continuation and even intensification of testing, in so far as it is directed at developing new weapons or perfecting those now deployed, will tend to mitigate the value of eliminating one present type of missile and perpetuate a competition that has been a major cause of distrust.

Verification has been a difficult element on which to find agreement in most of the disarmament negotiations now under way. This is an area in which the United Nations can make a significant contribution. The forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can, with thorough preparation, provide a valuable opportunity to consider how the Organization's potential in this regard can be realized. Indeed, the session will permit a timely

review of the entire work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, an area of vital importance where rationalization and innovation could permit the resources of Member States to be effectively focused on the most productive activities.

The regional dimension of disarmament merits much attention since it is in regional conflicts that weapons are actually being used for purposes of war. The acquisition of large quantities of sophisticated arms by developing countries places a severe strain on badly needed resources while adding nothing to the strength of their economies. Furthermore, it adds to external debt and creates a secondary demand for imports that increases their dependence. Improved regional security arrangements could reduce the need felt by them for expensive arms and large armed forces. The negotiations currently in progress in Vienna on confidence-building measures and troop reductions in Europe offer a new prospect for that continent. The establishment by the United Nations of regional centres for the promotion of peace and disarmament is an initiative of much promise in this regard in the developing world that merits the support of all Member States.

I am deeply persuaded that the entire world has greatly benefited from the preservation of certain regions—one, outer space, being infinitely larger than the earth itself—from the deployment of nuclear weapons or, in the case of Antarctica, from any military use at all. This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which was concluded under the auspices of the United Nations. As space technology advances and a growing number of countries become involved in space activities, the Treaty assumes ever greater relevance to the common human destiny. It is the shared responsibility of Member States to ensure compliance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty. I would call upon all countries that have a space technology capability to co-operate bilaterally and multilaterally in pursuing peaceful uses of outer space, including projects that will bring the benefits of space technology to developing countries. Let the United Nations not only help to preserve such achievements as Tlatelolco, the demilitarization of Antarctica, and the Treaty prohibiting nuclear deployment on the deep seabed, but, proceeding from their example, also seek to gain new regions exclusively for peaceful use.

IV

I have recently had occasion—in particular when addressing the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development—to express my concerns about the problem-filled state of the world economy. It is evident from the discussions at the seventh session of UNCTAD and the preceding session of the Council that many of these concerns are shared by Member States. The world economy is growing much slower in the 1980s than in the previous two decades; the world financial system remains in the shadow of crisis because of the debt problem and volatile exchange rates; world trade in this decade has been under the greatest threat of protectionism since the 1930s, notwithstanding the wide advocacy of a liberal trading system; and international prices of primary commodities have dropped to their lowest level in real terms in the last 50 years. Economic growth, finance and trade are crucial elements for raising world standards of living; yet these elements have been faltering.

As a result, per capita incomes are lower today in the developing countries than they were at the beginning of the decade and unemployment in developed market economies in the 1980s has averaged twice the level of the 1970s. In 1986, 850 million people lived in countries that experienced no increase in per capita output.

The picture is not totally bleak. Inflation, once an almost universal scourge, has been brought under control or eliminated in a large number of countries. A few developing countries, both large and small, have been experiencing a sustained period of rapid economic growth. On the whole, however, the state of the global economy is highly unsatisfactory.

I find it important that in these circumstances a greater understanding has emerged of the interrelationship among economic and social problems. Because of this interrelationship, many of these problems cannot be successfully dealt with in isolation. The complex requirements of sustained development on which future conditions of life in both developing and developed countries so heavily depend have been the subject of intensive pragmatic examination. The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, aptly titled "Our Common Future", prepared at the request of the General Assembly by experts of varied geographical and political backgrounds, defines with great clarity some of the interrelationships that must be taken into account in developing and implementing sound economic and social policies. There has also been movement towards greater integration of differing economic and trade systems, a distancing from rigidity in conforming with doctrine. I believe this trend is evident in a number of instances during the past months in which Member States approached problems in the economic area from a pragmatic perspective taking account of the capacities offered by the United Nations.

At the seventh session of UNCTAD, the participating countries agreed by consensus on a Final Act that constitutes a very comprehensive statement on the issues facing the world economy and on the policies and measures required to address them. The substantive results of the Conference could foreshadow a significant advance towards the revitalization of development, economic growth and international trade. A constructive outcome, I would note, was by no means a foregone conclusion. A common interest in success prevailed, strengthened by the force of reason in moving forward realistically in many ways, for example, in a growth-oriented debt strategy; in balancing the need for sustainable non-inflationary growth in the developed world and for an environment supportive of growth in the developing world; and in giving impetus to international co-operation in commodities. The purposefulness and flexibility shown by all participating groups in reaching consensus within the framework of a United Nations conference are promising signs for constructive, pragmatic multilateral co-operation in the economic field.

The results reached at the seventh session of UNCTAD can have a significant bearing not least on the critical economic situation in Africa. I must point out, in this connection, that implementation on the part of donors and creditors of the understanding reached at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, in 1986, on approaches to adjustment and external debt in Africa has been slow and uncertain. Many African countries have begun to make sharp and wide-ranging adjustment efforts in specific sectors, especially agriculture, and in overall economic management. But the international community has been less forthcoming with an intensified financial resource flow. Because the economic reforms were being undermined in many countries, I established, after consultations with interested Governments and the managements of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a group of high-level advisers from various regions and charged them with reporting to me before the end of this year on concrete ways to improve the financial situation of African countries. I believe that the recommendations of this Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa can encourage further efforts realistically conceived for specific situations.

Other recent steps towards improving the African situation are encouraging. In the Paris Club, debt to official creditors has begun to be rescheduled on considerably more generous terms for selected countries. Proposals to increase net resource flows through the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral agencies are also being discussed with a greater sense of urgency. What we must ensure is that a comprehensive ap-

proach to the financing problem results, one that will accelerate Africa's implementation of its priority programme for adjustment and place the region on a path to more rapid development.

A highly significant agreement has been reached among a number of Member States, both signatories and non-signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, settling conflicts that had occurred in the claims they had put forward for deep sea-bed mine sites. This agreement, reflecting as it does a realistic assessment of shared interests in orderly exploitation of the resources of the deep sea-bed, should contribute to wider acceptance of the Convention's sea-bed regime. The United Nations, through the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, has now taken the historic step of registering for the first time a sea-bed claim—that of India—and reserved an equivalent area for international exploitation. The Convention, which is now poised somewhat precariously at mid-point with 34 of the required 60 ratifications, has, of course, far more than economic significance. The Convention's first purpose is to prevent conflicts over the space, the uses, and the resources of the seas and oceans. The ocean-related nature of recent tensions and hostilities in several areas serves as a constant reminder of the need for full acceptance of this major legal instrument. I would hope that the same realistic assessment of common interests that led to the agreement on mining sites and opened the way for the first site registration will bring the ratification of, or accession to, the Convention by those States that have not yet done so.

I believe that it is also symptomatic of a more pragmatic approach in the fields of trade and development that Member States have increasingly sought the assistance of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in developing national legislation to facilitate their integration into the growing transnational sector of the global economy. Through its advisory and information services, the Centre actively helps countries in dealing with the various ways in which the integration process can proceed. This process would be much facilitated by the increased predictability and stability that a code of conduct for transnational corporations could bring. A large measure of agreement on a draft has existed for some time. I would hope that before another year passes a final text will be approved.

V

It must be a continuing purpose of the United Nations to encourage universal respect for human rights and bring to this and to other major social problems the force of international co-operation.

Respect for human rights is part—and an important part—of the dynamic process of building a peaceful world. I seek, in my capacity as Secretary-General, continually to promote such respect and to ensure that the Secretariat carries out its important responsibilities in this area with full effectiveness. I believe that the activities of the United Nations, aimed at bringing the widest compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the other United Nations human rights instruments, have, despite financial constraints, gathered further momentum this past year. The growing international participation in dealing with human rights issues, especially the dedicated, energetic efforts of non-governmental organizations, are having a positive effect. Open debate about situations of concern now takes place regularly in various United Nations bodies meeting at different times of the year, and fact-finding into specific situations is done on an ongoing basis. I would urge that in those cases where full co-operation has been denied the Government concerned give renewed consideration to the matter. I believe the advisory services of the United Nations with growing emphasis on national human rights systems are of special importance in this respect. Technical assistance from the United Nations has proven useful in the development of means for concrete, practical action.

With the establishment of the United Nations, respect for human rights throughout the world was recognized for the first time as the legitimate concern of the international community. In these past four decades, violations of human rights have not been eliminated, but very real progress has been achieved. The world now is alert to infringements of human rights as never before. Their occurrence in any systematic form does not go unnoticed. The United Nations is an important factor in ensuring this is the case. I believe we are seeing evidence now of the Organization's importance—also as a forum for concerted action aimed at encouraging rectification of unsatisfactory human rights situations wherever they may be. This is the direction in which we must move with a unified sense of purpose. We now are approaching the fortieth-anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I would urge that, in order to increase yet further the benefits brought by that seminal Declaration, the complementary instruments agreed in the United Nations, further defining the rights to which all are entitled and providing procedures to encourage respect for them, be universally ratified and rigorously observed.

In the area of social concerns, I would point to two noteworthy instances in which Member States in past months have joined in constructive efforts to meet serious global threats. In June of this year, 138 nations of every political orientation and every

stage of economic development gathered together at Vienna in a Conference convened by the United Nations at my suggestion to combat drug abuse throughout the world. In 10 days of harmonious, purposeful discussions, the delegates drew up a 35-point plan for a comprehensive, international attack on this scourge. The Conference was both a negotiation and a market-place of ideas and technology. It afforded a glimpse of a workable future in which nations set aside fundamental differences and polemics to face squarely a common threat. There needs now to be a sustained and well co-ordinated follow-up, nationally, internationally, and in the United Nations system, imbued with this same dedication and realism. The United Nations is already playing a major role in counter-ing drug abuse, being particularly effective in providing technical assistance to developing countries. The recent substantial growth in the resources of the Fund for Drug Abuse Control has permitted the geographical expansion of its programmes. It now receives support from all political and regional groupings—further evidence of jointly accepted responsibility to fight together against a common threat.

Drug abuse can and does undermine the fabric of societies and ruin the lives of uncounted individuals. Degradation of the environment can prejudice life itself and the means of livelihood for all. In facing this threat, too, nations are working together in common purpose within the framework of the United Nations. Spurred by the alarming discovery that there is a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, Member States, acting under the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted at Vienna on 22 March 1985, this year registered willingness gradually to phase out chlorofluorocarbons even though for some this will involve painful short-term adjustments. The benefits of this action will be felt by all the world's inhabitants for succeeding generations.

The Secretariat needs to be structured in such a way as to support with maximum effectiveness the work of the United Nations in promoting respect for human rights and encouraging broad understanding of the social dimensions of global problems. The organization of the Secretariat should reflect the importance of these issues. Having this in mind, I have, as part of the broad reform measures now under way in the Secretariat, consolidated activities on social policy and social development in the United Nations Office at Vienna and on human rights in the United Nations Office at Geneva. This should permit the United Nations to serve Member States better and speak with a clearer and more coherent voice on these issues.

I am very happy to note the recognition expressed by many Member States of the skilful

assistance rendered by the Secretariat in the instances of progress that I have mentioned in both the economic and social fields, for all of which the United Nations provided the necessary framework and often the catalyst as well.

VI

The more one reflects upon many of the economic and social issues of the day, the more apparent their multi-dimensional character becomes, involving close interaction between economic, social and, sometimes, political variables. The symbiosis of development, environment and population is beginning to be appreciated. We know that the remedy for drug abuse must be composed of many elements, economic, social and legal. Arms limitation efforts are hampered in some areas by social and economic factors that frequently invite violence and instability, as well as by political tensions. The interrelationship between disarmament, development and security is being usefully highlighted by the current United Nations Conference on the subject. In playing its essential part in dealing with this web of global problems, the United Nations system will need to be more fully integrated, and better able to follow priorities established for the system as a whole. It will be of ever greater importance that tasks be rationally distributed among the organizations of the system and that their capacities be used in complementary ways in order to gain maximum benefit from available resources to meet the growing needs of an ever more demanding world.

Today, there is no representative intergovernmental body in the United Nations that is able to provide authoritative guidance to Member States and to the organizations of the United Nations system with regard to priorities of global programmes, the allocation of responsibilities, and the utilization of assistance resources. Most of the specialized agencies and some of the organizations of the United Nations itself have governing bodies that meet at the ministerial level. Yet, the Economic and Social Council, which is charged in the Charter with co-ordination and policy formulation for the economic and social activities of the system, is not constituted by representatives of such authoritative rank. I believe this should be corrected. For optimum effectiveness, the Council might become, in practice, a Council of Ministers for Economic and Social Affairs which would have the authority to review the medium-term plans or equivalent documents of all the organizations of the United Nations system, thus contributing to rational utilization of resources in the light of global priorities as defined by the Council and giving greater strength and coherence to the system as a whole. The Council, with an enhanced participation of the specialized agencies, could keep

world economic and social developments under review and suggest modifications of programmes to meet changing circumstances and new exigencies. The cabinet-rank Council members, who might vary, or be augmented, according to the economic or social issue under consideration, would be able to speak with much greater authority than is the case. Given the orientation of such a Council, the present deliberative function of the Economic and Social Council might, in part or in whole, be assumed by the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly. This would require careful analysis.

This concept, if followed, would obviously lead to a radical change in the functioning of the Economic and Social Council, but I believe it might be more consonant with the original intent of the Charter than the way in which the Council has functioned until now. I put it forward in this report because I believe events of the past year have further shown the need for greater integration of United Nations activities to correspond with the need for more integrated approaches to problems in the economic and social fields. I hope that, along with other suggestions that have been made on this subject, it will stimulate early and serious consideration by Member States of the direction in which we should move. I feel compelled to state that in recent years the effectiveness of the Council in providing intellectual leadership and the needed co-ordination of United Nations economic and social activities has been inadequate. I would add also that the incremental reforms undertaken over the years to improve the functioning of the Economic and Social Council have not had the desired effect. We need to focus on what the Council should do rather than on how it can better perform what it has been doing. It is now particularly important that the United Nations be so organized as to bring maximum benefit from what I believe is a nascent consensus among Member States in meeting global problems.

To encourage an integrated approach to problems and take advantage of the human resources of the system, I believe a small policy planning staff for development, which would include representatives of relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, could also be of great value. Such a staff could consider integrated approaches to development-related problems and objectives that would take account of the capacities of the system as a whole.

VII

I am aware that the readiness of Governments to utilize the United Nations as the forum for deal-

ing with many of the problems that I have outlined in the preceding sections of this report will depend in part upon their appreciation of its efficiency and effectiveness. Thus, I welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, of resolution 41/213 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations—a step that could signify a major turning-point for the United Nations at this critical time. As I mentioned in my progress report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination earlier this year, the objectives put forward by the Assembly in that resolution can only be achieved if Member States and the Secretariat face together our responsibilities. My views on the direct relationship between any changes in the intergovernmental machinery and modification in the size, composition and work of the Secretariat staff are a matter of record.

The proposed programme budget for the forthcoming biennium that I have submitted to the General Assembly is 1.8 per cent less than the revised appropriation for the present biennium and reflects a number of the austerity measures that I have already taken. A rigorous programme-by-programme review has been launched in order to identify the specific functions where post reductions can best be accommodated. Secretariat structures in the political areas have been streamlined and more effectively organized, and a review of the economic and social sectors is under way. A restructuring of the Department of Administration and Management has been effected and substantial changes in the Department of Public Information are now being initiated. I am convinced that these measures will enhance the ability of the United Nations to discharge its responsibilities.

I must make clear that the necessary prolongation of austerity measures, including the freeze on staff recruitment and restrictions on meetings, has an adverse effect on programme implementation and on the Secretariat staff, although I have sought to minimize both. The mechanisms for staff-management consultations that have proven fruitful in the past have become especially important. In fact, the staff have been active partners in the search for the best means of implementing the reform measures mandated by the General Assembly. More effective communication between staff and management at the department level and at the Secretariat-wide level is still needed, however, to reinforce the co-operation shown in the face of the present critical situation.

With the staff reductions, significant financial savings to the regular budget will be realized. At the same time, these reductions can, in themselves, require special allocations of funds, and some additional resources will also be needed to strengthen

the Secretariat through the provision of enhanced training, the improvement of career development prospects and the use of computer processing and office automation. We must also continue to design incentives to attract and retain highly talented staff in the service of the Organization with the equitable geographic distribution foreseen in the Charter and in the resolutions of the General Assembly. While the recruitment freeze will inevitably set back the rate of achievement of our earlier goals, special measures are being taken to ensure that competent women in the Secretariat attain senior-level positions through the promotion process. Our experience this past year has shown that much can be achieved in this manner. I have during this period appointed three women to posts at the rank of Under-Secretary-General.

The financial crisis which made necessary the austerity measures and encouraged the reforms that are now being implemented stemmed from more profound causes than dissatisfaction with the administrative efficiency of the United Nations. Deep-seated political differences gave rise to a turning away in some quarters from multilateralism and to the rejection by some Member States of adopted programmes. This led to the withholding of assessed contributions which, in combination with the late payment of assessments, brought about the present crisis. As I have described in the preceding sections of this report, there have been indications of a renewed recognition of the importance of the United Nations in facing global problems. The major contributor has reaffirmed the binding nature of budgetary assessments decided by the General Assembly. Many Member States have demonstrated their faith in the value of the United Nations by providing financial assistance, some beyond their assessed contributions, in response to the acute need of the Organization.

In the light of these developments and the reforms that are in progress, I look forward to the early restoration of the financial soundness of the Organization. I must emphasize, however, that this has not yet occurred. There is as yet no assurance that payment of assessed contributions will meet the minimum austerity operating expenses. Orderly administrative management is seriously handicapped when there is uncertainty as to receipt of a significant portion of the regular programme budget. The reforms that are being implemented will do much to bring about the efficient organization in which Member States can have confidence. The financial viability and the operational effectiveness of the United Nations will depend primarily, however, on compliance by all Member States with the financial requirements of membership.

* * *

The pragmatic approach of Member States in seeking together solutions to economic and social problems and the unity displayed by the Security Council in recent weeks are developments which restore a vision of what can be accomplished through the United Nations in bringing a safer, more equitable, and more prosperous world. It is a vision that Member States need to reclaim. It may seem contradictory to speak at the same time of pragmatism and vision. I believe, however, that a vision without the definition of realistic means of approaching it can lead to disillusionment and cynicism. That, to a certain extent, is what has happened in the years since the United Nations was founded with- a vision of peace.

The Charter of the United Nations defines the principles to be followed in gaining peace in the fullest meaning of what true peace entails. These principles have lost none of their relevance or validity. What has too often been lacking is the readiness of Member States to put aside national differences and national ambitions and work together within the United Nations in accordance with these principles towards common goals. It is my belief that the commonality factor, to which I referred as I began this report and which derives from a realistic assessment by Member States of national interests in the face of global challenges, can do much to bring this about. It is factually evident that these challenges, many of which I have mentioned, including, most important, the prevention of nuclear war, affect the security and well-being of all countries. It is a matter of their individual national interest to work together with others within a multilateral framework since the challenges cannot otherwise be successfully met. For the-most part, they are by their nature susceptible primarily to pragmatic measures. In an ideologically divided world, this can provide a basis of unity in action, as I believe it has in some cases begun to do. In my expectation, countries that have the experience of putting aside national differences in dealing realistically with global threats to economic and social well-being will more easily do the same in seeking resolutions to political problems that can equally, and even more immediately, affect conditions of life on earth. In these circumstances, the relevance and potential of the United Nations increases as the existing and natural universal instrument for international co-operation on global problems.

The United Nations in its agenda has until now kept pace with global change. Indeed, on occasion, it has set the pace for such change. In the process, it has, perhaps, expanded at times beyond the limits of its managerial capacity and the availability of resources. The budgetary and administrative reforms that are now under way should do much to correct those weaknesses that exist. There will remain, however, a need for the Organization to be ever attentive to the changing needs of a planet in flux and to be sensitive to the wisest ideas and counsel that the intellectual community of the world has to offer. For this, I am convinced that the United Nations must develop a greater capacity to associate with its global mission statesmen and scientists of the highest calibre from around the world. Such a partnership will, I believe, like the non-governmental organizations on which the effectiveness of the United Nations heavily depends, strengthen the United Nations as a vehicle through which the intellectual resources and the practical experience of the international community can be integrated in confronting the demands of the coming years. I shall do all that I can in the years ahead to develop and nurture such an association.

The peaceful resolution of problems depends more than anything else on a convergence of interests. The past year has, I believe, been a time of clarification in this respect. I have no doubt that such convergence now exists on important issues confronting the world. The beginning, evident in the past year, of the translation of this convergence into practical agreements needs to be, and can be, pursued, in sustained dialogue and negotiations, and, I would urge, expanded in undertakings that bring together the capacities of nations for the common benefit of humanity. We must see this as a major element in the dynamic process of achieving peace—a process defined in the Charter and in which the United Nations has an indispensable role.



Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

Political and security questions

Chapter I

Disarmament

The international community welcomed the signing, on 8 December 1987, of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles—the second arms regulation agreement since the Second World War involving the actual elimination of existing weapons, the other being the 1971 convention banning biological weapons.

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, 24 August-11 September) adopted by consensus a 35-paragraph Final Document, in which the 150 participating States asserted that global military expenditures were in dramatic contrast to economic and social underdevelopment and to the misery and poverty afflicting more than two thirds of humanity, and called for fostering an interrelated perspective on disarmament, development and security.

At its 1987 session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted 62 resolutions and two decisions on a wide range of arms limitation and disarmament matters.

The 40-nation Conference on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating body in Geneva, continued to experience differences in positions and approaches on such long-standing agenda items as a nuclear-weapon-test ban, to the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It was also unable to reach agreement on its items on radiological weapons and a comprehensive programme of disarmament. Some progress, however, was reported in its ongoing negotiations for an agreement banning chemical weapons. The Disarmament Commission, a deliberative body composed of all United Nations Member States, took on in 1987 two new agenda items—issues related to conventional disarmament and the question of verification in all aspects.

Topics related to this chapter. Peaceful uses of outer space. Law of the sea. International peace and security: implementation of the 1970 Declaration.

General aspects

Communications. In the course of 1987, the Secretary-General received a number of communications, from countries individually or in groups, urging greater international efforts for arms control and disarmament. Many of the communications focused on the USSR-United States negotiations on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) (see p. 46); some others, while submitted under disarmament items, dealt with regional conflicts. (Communications on specific disarmament topics are dealt with under the appropriate heading in this chapter.)

Nicaragua, in a 13 January communiqué,⁽¹⁾ condemned the nuclear-deterrence doctrine and appealed to the United States not to conduct a first nuclear test during 1987 so that the USSR would maintain its offer of a moratorium on nuclear testing. On 19 January,⁽²⁾ Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, reiterated the country's readiness to renew the moratorium if the United States reciprocated.

In a 16 February speech in Moscow to the International Forum for a Nuclear-Free World and the Survival of Mankind,⁽³⁾ the USSR General Secretary said the 1986 Reykjavik, Iceland, summit⁽⁴⁾ with the United States amounted to an acknowledgement that nuclear weapons no longer guaranteed security; the USSR remained willing to renounce its nuclear-Power status and to reduce all other weapons to a minimum reasonable sufficiency. On 28 February,⁽⁵⁾ he proposed singling out and concluding a separate agreement on medium-range missiles deployed in Europe, and stressed the importance of agreeing on substantial limitation and then complete elimination of strategic weapons, linking the conclusion of such an agreement with a decision to prevent weapons-deployment in outer space. Support for the USSR proposals was expressed in a 5 March letter⁽⁶⁾ by the German Democratic Republic, as well as by

the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (Moscow, 24 and 25 March),(7) which also reaffirmed its resolve to press for a 25 per cent reduction, by the early 1990s, in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

On 3 March,(8) President Ronald Reagan of the United States welcomed the USSR declaration on not linking the INF agreement to other negotiations, and announced that the United States would present its draft INF treaty text in Geneva on 4 March.

The Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March)(9) condemned the transit of vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the foreign military presence in the region, and expressed support for a regional initiative for agreements to limit arms expenditures and make more resources available for economic and social development.

In a 10 April speech to the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Meeting, at Prague,(10) the USSR General Secretary proposed, among other things, to begin discussions on reducing and subsequently eliminating 500 to 1,000-kilometre-range missiles in Europe without linking that issue to the medium-range missile question, and to withdraw from Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic missiles deployed there in response to the situation in Western Europe. He stated that the USSR had ceased producing chemical weapons and had begun constructing a special facility for destroying the stockpiles.

The heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, at their Seventh Summit Conference (Maputo, Mozambique, 21 and 22 May),(11) welcomed the resumed disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and appealed to the nuclear Powers to adopt concrete measures to ensure that outer space and the seabed were used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania—also known collectively as the Six-Nation Initiative for Peace and Disarmament—in a joint statement of 22 May,(12) urged the USSR and the United States to agree on eliminating INF as a first step towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, reiterated their call for halting all nuclear testing and preventing an arms race in outer space, and renewed their offer to assist in nuclear-test-ban verification.

The Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Berlin, 28 and

29 May)(13) urged immediate conclusion of an agreement on eliminating all USSR and United States medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe, other negotiations concerning tactical nuclear and offensive strategic weapons, and elimination of chemical weapons. In an accompanying document on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty organization, the States parties repeated those proposals and urged the simultaneous dissolution of the two military alliances.

On 9 June,(14) participants at the Venice Economic Summit (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, and the European Community (EC)) reaffirmed the continuing importance of nuclear deterrence in preserving peace, welcomed the intensification of dialogue on arms control and the emergence of more favourable prospects for reducing nuclear forces, and emphasized their determination to enhance conventional stability at lower levels of forces and to achieve the total elimination of chemical weapons. The Foreign Ministers of the 12 EC member States, in a 13 July declaration on East-West relations,(15) reiterated the commitment to eliminate chemical weapons and noted with satisfaction the favourable perspectives as regards the USSR-United States agreement on INF.

Responding to the Six-Nation appeal, the USSR General Secretary, on 12 June,(16) proposed talks with the United States to review the ratification of their bilateral treaties—Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (1976)—and a substantial reduction in the threshold capacity of nuclear explosions permitted under those treaties, with a simultaneous reduction in their number, using the seismographic equipment of the two nations and monitoring facilities of the Six-Nation group.

The Foreign Ministers attending the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Singapore, 15 and 16 June)(17) noted some encouraging developments in multilateral and bilateral disarmament efforts; appealed to all countries to negotiate for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons; and expressed the hope that the militarily powerful and the developed States would participate actively in the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

Poland, on 17 July,(18) proposed a plan for decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Central Europe, through a gradual withdrawal and/or reduction of specified, mutually agreed types and quantities of nuclear and conventional weapons, joint efforts for strictly defensive military doctrines, and agreement on confidence- and security-building measures and verification mechanisms:

In a 21 July interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*,⁽¹⁹⁾ the USSR General Secretary announced that the USSR was prepared, in its Asian part, to eliminate all its medium-range missiles, not to increase the number of nuclear-capable aircraft and to reduce naval activities, provided that the United States reciprocated. In a note verbale dated 14 August,⁽²⁰⁾ the USSR said it was prepared to reinstate the test-ban moratorium, asserted that the USSR-United States talks and the preparation of a comprehensive treaty in the Conference on Disarmament should proceed in parallel, proposed the establishment of an ad hoc group of scientific experts to recommend to the Conference the structure and functions of a monitoring system for any possible test-ban agreement, and saw a need to establish an international system for global radiation monitoring using space communications circuits. In view of the special responsibility it shared with the United States for nuclear disarmament, the USSR suggested that the test-ban treaty should allow for the possibility that, initially, only the two States concerned, and not all the nuclear Powers, should be parties to it. Having proposed full-scale talks with the United States, starting with issues related to the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 bilateral agreements, the USSR was prepared to reach an interim agreement with the United States limiting the force of underground nuclear explosions to a threshold of 1 kilotonne and the number of nuclear-weapon tests to two or three per year, and to attend a conference to expand the scope of the prohibitions laid down in the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.⁽²¹⁾ Supporting the USSR proposals on 18 September,⁽²²⁾ the Byelorussian SSR added that the international community was prepared morally, politically and technologically for serious action to prohibit nuclear-weapon tests.

On 14 September,⁽²³⁾ the President of Romania proposed that the General Assembly, at its 1987 session, should appeal to the USSR and the United States to conclude early an INF agreement, and to all States possessing nuclear weapons to end testing.

The USSR General Secretary, in a 2 October foreign-policy statement at Murmansk,⁽²⁴⁾ said the 1986 Reykjavik summit had led to the anticipated signing of the INF agreement; suggested making the Arctic region a zone of peace; proposed consultations among member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on reducing military-naval-air force operations in the Baltic, the North Sea and the Norwegian and Greenland Seas; and proposed banning naval activities in mutually agreed parts of international straits and in busy shipping lanes.

Foreign Ministers and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the Assembly's forty-second session (New York, 5-7 October)⁽²⁵⁾ hoped that the USSR-United States INF negotiations would lead to general and complete disarmament, stressed that the third (1988) special session of the Assembly on disarmament should seek to broaden the international consensus on concrete measures to halt and reverse the arms race, and urged the early establishment of international financial mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of resources released through disarmament measures for socio-economic development.

The Six-Nation Initiative for Peace and Disarmament, in a joint statement of 7 October,⁽²⁶⁾ welcomed the 18 September agreement between the USSR and the United States to seek global elimination of all land-based intermediate nuclear missiles.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 13-17 October)⁽²⁷⁾ welcomed the progress in INF talks and hoped that they would provide impetus for progress in other areas of disarmament, particularly in conventional arms reduction and a chemical-weapons ban, and welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States to start verification negotiations to enable ratification of their 1974 and 1976 bilateral treaties.

The Foreign and Defence Ministers of the Western European Union (The Hague, Netherlands, 27 October)⁽²⁸⁾ stated that the fundamental problem for European security was the superior conventional, chemical and nuclear forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries; they remained committed to the strategy of deterrence and defence, arms reductions and the co-operation mechanism provided for in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

On the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Moscow, 2 November),⁽²⁹⁾ the USSR General Secretary stated that the anticipated conclusion of an agreement with the United States on medium- and shorter-range missiles would eliminate for the first time an entire class of nuclear weapons, represent the first practical step towards destroying nuclear arsenals and demonstrate that such action was possible without harm to anyone.

In a 29 November "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy"⁽³⁰⁾—signed by the heads of State of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, at the first meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action—the participants, welcoming the prospective INF agreement, also called for strengthening the multilateral mechanisms

provided for under the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed the need to prevent the introduction of nuclear weapons into the South Atlantic.

In a declaration on East-West relations, issued after a meeting of the European Council (Copenhagen, Denmark, 4 and 5 December),(31) the heads of State and Government of the 12 EC States members expressed the hope that the USSR-United States agreement on eliminating INF would give impetus to other arms control and disarmament negotiations. On the eve of a Washington, D.C., summit between the USSR and the United States, the Emir of Kuwait, in his 6 December message to the two leaders,(32) said the international community awaited steps subsequent to the agreement on eliminating INF in Europe. Also on 6 December, the Six-Nation Initiative for Peace and Disarmament(33) wished success at the summit and announced that the Six planned to meet at Stockholm, Sweden, to analyse the current progress in disarmament and to set what they saw as the next priorities.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of the USSR-United States summit talks on 10 December(34) dealt with the INF treaty (see p. 47) and other disarmament issues, including nuclear and space talks, chemical weapons and conventional forces. With regard to strategic and space talks, the two leaders agreed to work towards completing a treaty on reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms, preferably in time for their next summit in the first half of 1988.

The Warsaw Treaty member States, meeting at Berlin on 11 December,(35) considered it significant that the USSR and the United States had agreed to halve the number of strategic offensive weapons on either side while abiding by the 1972 bilateral Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (also known as the ABM Treaty); they agreed that the accord also opened the way for progress in other areas, notably, chemical-weapons and nuclear-test bans.

In the course of the year, various proposals for weapon-free zones were made or supported. The USSR in April(10) supported the proposals by Bulgaria, Romania and Greece for a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans; by Poland for confidence-building measures in Europe; and by Finland and other Western European countries for a nuclear-free zone. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, in March(7) and in May,(13) expressed support for nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in the centre and the north of Europe. Czechoslovakia, on 10 June,(36) and the German Democratic Republic, on 14 June,(37) recalled their joint appeal of 3 April to the Federal Republic of Germany to discuss setting up a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe with an initial width of some 150

kilometres on each side of the border between the three States. On 15 December,(38) ASEAN member countries agreed to intensify efforts towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South-East Asia, as well as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Malaysia transmitted a statement of the Inter-Action Council (fifth session, Kuala Lumpur, 19-21 April)(39)—comprising former heads of State or Government—in which it called on the USSR and the United States to, among other things, agree on INF elimination, reduce by 50 per cent their strategic nuclear forces, and agree on a joint interpretation of the ABM Treaty; the Council also called for the banning of chemical and nuclear weapons. By a letter dated 17 June(40) Sweden transmitted the second edition of the "Report to the United Nations from the Great Peace Journey, Five Questions to the Governments and Their Answers", a project by a Sweden-based body which had contacted United Nations Member States, by correspondence and by visits (to 97 Governments), for their peace and disarmament stances.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in his 1987 annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), observed that new attitudes and revised policies had emerged in the disarmament field during the preceding year. He considered the USSR-United States INF talks significant, in that they could give impetus to other ongoing disarmament negotiations as well as constitute a first step towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons. He pointed to the desirability of early agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, asserting that the continued testing for the development or improvement of nuclear weapons would mitigate the value of eliminating one current type of missile. On disarmament and development, the Secretary-General stated that the acquisition of large quantities of sophisticated arms by developing countries placed a severe strain on badly needed resources, added external debt and created a secondary demand for imports that increased their dependence; improved security arrangements could reduce the need felt by them for expensive arms and large armed forces. He felt that the General Assembly's third special session devoted to disarmament could provide an opportunity to consider how the Organization's potential in the disarmament field could be realized.

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Comprehensive approaches to disarmament

In 1987, all the principal intergovernmental disarmament bodies again discussed enhancing the United Nations role in disarmament and increasing the efficiency of the existing machinery for deliberations and negotiations on the topic. In addition to the activities of those bodies, this section deals with measures taken to follow up on the decisions adopted at the 1978 and 1982 special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, along with developments relating to a proposed world disarmament conference.

Among its 1987 actions, the Assembly decided, in November, that its third special session devoted to disarmament should be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988.

UN disarmament bodies and their activities in 1987

The United Nations continued its disarmament efforts in 1987 mainly through the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission (a subsidiary organ of the Assembly) and the Conference on Disarmament (a multilateral negotiating forum at Geneva).

Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all United Nations Member States, at its 1987 session in New York, held 11 plenary meetings between 4 and 27 May.⁽¹⁾ It also met on 1 December to organize its work and elect officers for 1988.

Its agenda included items on aspects of the arms race, particularly a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament; reduction of military budgets; South Africa's nu-

clear capability; review of the United Nations role in disarmament; and naval armaments and disarmament. Two new items on the 1987 agenda concerned conventional disarmament and the question of verification in all its aspects.

The Commission established a Committee of the Whole, which in turn set up a contact group to consider aspects of the arms race and elaboration of a general approach to disarmament negotiations. The group held eight meetings between 11 and 22 May under the chairmanship of Jaskaran S. Teja (India), using as a basis for its work the 1986 compilation of proposals for recommendations on that item, taking also into account a working paper submitted by a group of socialist States on "Negotiations on nuclear disarmament" and a draft text of a recommendation on zones of peace, submitted by Brazil. Unable to reach consensus on a complete set of recommendations, the group recommended that the Commission continue efforts in 1988; the 1987 compilation of proposals was annexed to the Commission's report to the Assembly.

In addition, the Commission established a consultation group each to deal with the reduction of military budgets and the naval arms race, and a working group for each of the other agenda items. None of them concluded work in 1987 and recommended that the work be continued in 1988. Details of the Commission's discussion of these questions can be found elsewhere in this chapter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/42 G without vote.

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 E of 4 December 1986,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of the items;

3. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations. at its 1988 substantive session: on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1987 substantive session;

6. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1988 and to submit a substantive special report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. as well as a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 G

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); lo-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.45); agenda item 66 (a).

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Jordan, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

While joining the consensus, the United Kingdom said the request in paragraph 8 for provision of interpretation and translation should not apply to every informal meeting held during the session of the Commission. Further, it understood that nothing in the text constituted a request for resumption of verbatim records for the Commission.

In other 1987 resolutions, the Assembly instructed the Disarmament Commission on a number of topics, among them: South Africa's nuclear capability (42/34 B), reduction of military budgets (42/36), conventional disarmament (42/38 E, 42/38 G), naval armaments and disarmament (42/38 K), the United Nations role in disarmament (42/38 O), confidence-building measures (42/39 F) and verification (42/42 F).

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the 40-member multilateral negotiating body, met at Geneva from 3 February to 30 April and from 9 June to 28 August 1987.(2) Holding 51 formal plenary meetings and 23 informal meetings, it considered a nuclear-test ban, cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war, chemical weapons, prevention of an arms race in outer space, security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, radiological weapons and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The Conference re-established *ad hoc* committees on chemical weapons, assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, radiological weapons and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Details of those questions are discussed elsewhere in the chapter.

The Conference continued to consider, but did not take action on, the possibility of increasing its membership by four States. It also set up an informal group of seven members to consider proposals for its improved and effective functioning, but no action was taken and consideration of the subject was to continue in 1988.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September,(3) the Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(4) drew the attention of Member States to the 1987 consideration by the Conference on Disarmament of the participation of non-Conference members in its work.

Communication. The Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Prague, 28 and 29 October)(5) suggested that the Conference on Disarmament focus on completing the draft convention on a chemical-weapons ban and drafting an agreement on a nuclear-weapon-test ban, and that the Assembly's third special session on disarmament examine the work of the Conference with a view to increasing its effectiveness. Further, the Foreign Ministers proposed that the Conference remain in session throughout the year with two or three breaks; involve experts and scientific centres in various countries in preliminary work on the topics considered; and hold ministerial-level sessions as appropriate. They considered that the Conference might eventually become a permanent universal organ for disarmament negotiations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted two resolutions on the report of the Conference on Disarmament (42/42 K and L), and a third on participation in the Conference's work by non-members (42/42 B).

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 K by recorded vote.

Report of the Conference on Disarmament
The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in particular paragraph 120,

Bearing in mind that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. Takes note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session;

2. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

4. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 K

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 127-0-28 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (87-0-32), 13 November (meeting 43); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.61/Rev.1); agenda item 66 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Explaining its vote, Sri Lanka felt the text presented a partial picture and failed to comment on the work of the Conference or request that body to negotiate; it would have supported the draft had it provided more specific encouragement to the Conference to fulfil its responsibilities. Yugoslavia said the Assembly should request the Conference to negotiate on the priority issues of disarmament. The United States considered the draft's approach more constructive than the other proposal on the topic (see below), but felt the former still failed to be strictly procedural. Burma viewed the text as procedural and not incompatible with the other text. Nigeria also supported the text for being procedural and devoid of contentious concepts, although it was distressed by lack of progress and the routine approach to key topics in the Conference. Venezuela would have preferred the draft to contain clearer and more specific references to the Conference's negotiating responsibilities.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 L also by recorded vote.

Report of the Conference on Disarmament
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 M of 4 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the establishment of ad hoc committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament, as well as on the prevention of nuclear war, was once again prevented during the 1987 session of the Conference,

Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament

ment issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

1. Notes with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention;

2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. Once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1988 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a special report on the status of its negotiations and its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 L

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 135-5-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (104-5-14), 13 November (meeting 43); 29-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.69), orally revised; agenda item 66 (b).

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.
Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Turkey.

In explanation of vote, the United States said the text attempted to superimpose the views of certain States on what had been collectively developed and agreed upon by consensus among the participants in the Conference. Similarly, Australia viewed the text as distorted, in that it drew selectively on the work and consensus conclusions of the Conference. The Netherlands disagreed with the language in various paragraphs and with the argument that the draft prevented some from supporting the other procedural draft that it had introduced (see resolution 42/42 K above).

Among those preferring a single resolution on the topic, Argentina supported the text that became resolution 42/42 K for substance in paragraphs 2 and 3, and 42/42 L text for its substantive approach to the problem. The USSR said the former did not dwell clearly on enhancing the effectiveness of the Conference, whereas the latter precisely stated its role and objectives, reaffirmed the political will for the full use of its potential and called for intensification of its work.

The General Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 B by recorded vote.

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984, 40/152 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 J of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/86 J,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it affirmed that all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as well as paragraphs 120 (g) and (h) of the Final Document,

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, inter alia, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. Reiterates once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate

in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. Urges States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 137-1-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (103-1-13), 13 November (meeting 43); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.16); agenda item 66 (I). Sponsors: Iraq, Jordan.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iran.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, Iran said the text should have been merged with others to reduce the number of resolutions; questioning the rules of procedure of the Conference would indirectly harm the credibility of that body and the rules could not be altered to suit the wishes of a single country.

Asserting that non-members should not be prevented from expressing views in the Conference plenary sessions, Sweden and the United Kingdom stressed that the issue of participation was for the Conference itself to decide. France feared that paragraph 2 could be interpreted as inviting the Conference members to renounce the rules of procedure dealing with decisions; it preferred that the Assembly express the wish that Conference members respond favourably to non-members' requests to speak in plenary meetings.

In 1987, the Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions concerning the Conference on Disarmament. It called on the Conference to take up specific topics, such as cessation of nuclear-test explosions (42/26 A), a nuclear-test ban (42/27),

strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (42/31, 42/32), an arms race in outer space (42/33), new types of weapons of mass destruction (42/35), chemical weapons (42/37 A), radiological weapons (42/38 F), nuclear weapons in all aspects (42/38 L), non-use of nuclear weapons (42/39 C), the prevention of nuclear war (42/42 A, 42/42 D), cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (42/42 C), a comprehensive programme of disarmament (42/42 I) and negotiations on disarmament (42/42 M).

UN role in disarmament

In 1987, the General Assembly, with a view to enhancing the role of the United Nations in disarmament, recommended that the Security Council consider establishing subsidiary bodies to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues (resolution 42/39 A), requested the Disarmament Commission to recommend ways to strengthen the United Nations role in disarmament (resolution 42/38 O), and recommended measures for rationalizing the work of the First Committee (42/42 N). Further, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually the developments in arms limitation and disarmament, including the implementation of Assembly resolutions on the topic (42/38 J).

Disarmament Commission consideration. Pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly request,(6) the Disarmament Commission(1) continued its consideration of the role of the United Nations in disarmament. Working Group II, established on 4 May to deal with the topic, held one informal and three formal meetings between 12 and 22 May, under the chairmanship of Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon). The Working Group set up an open-ended contact group, which held four meetings between 19 and 22 May to consider a series of proposals submitted in 1986 and 1987 and to discuss the further course of action; a working paper prepared by the contact group was subsequently annexed to the report of the Working Group to the Commission. On 22 May, the Working Group recommended that work on the topic should continue in 1988 as a matter of priority.

Communication. By a 24 October message,(7) Mongolia pledged its dedication to enhance the United Nations as a unique, irreplaceable instrument of comprehensive security for all mankind.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In an April 1987 progress report(8) on the implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,(9) the Secretary-General said he expected the results of a review under way to be implemented later in the year, to meet the

Group's suggestion that the Department for Disarmament Affairs be restructured to assist Member States in following disarmament negotiations and related disarmament questions (recommendation 20). In a follow-up report in July,⁽¹⁰⁾ he reported that he had decided to assign the primary responsibility for servicing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 O without vote.

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 O of 3 December 1986,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1988, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 O

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 65-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.75); agenda item 62 (i).

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cen-

tral African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Role of the Security Council

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 A by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee.

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, 37/100 E of 13 December 1982, 38/73 H of 15 December 1983, 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A of 16 December 1985,

Expressing the growing alarm of the world community over the dangers of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and its adverse social and economic consequences,

Noting that the present state of the international situation requires that the disarmament principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations become part and parcel of any collective efforts aimed at ensuring a truly safe world, including those undertaken by the Security Council,

Reaffirming that the United Nations under its Charter plays a central role and bears main responsibility in the area of disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which the Assembly acknowledged that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

Recalling that under Article 26 of the Charter, the Security Council is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans for establishing an arms regulation system,

Noting the fact that the Security Council, which is vested under the Charter with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, has not yet conducted any examination of the question of the adverse effects of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, on international peace and security, as provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

1. Calls upon the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, within the framework of its main task, to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of world human and economic resources to armament, and to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enhancing the cen-

tral role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to the issues of arms limitation, primarily in the nuclear field, and disarmament, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security;

2. Recommends that the nuclear-weapon States, which at the same time are the five permanent members of the Security Council, hold joint meetings and provide regular information to the General Assembly, as well as to the Conference on Disarmament, about the state of affairs as regards the range of issues related to disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, the prevention of a nuclear war and the status of the current agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and about progress at those negotiations which include the participation of the nuclear Powers;

3. Recommends that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

General Assembly resolution 42/39 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 129-1-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (103-1-21), 11

November (meeting 40); draft by Cyprus (A/C.1/42/L.13); agenda item 63. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

In explanation of vote, the United States asserted that, despite the unique opportunities the United Nations and the Security Council provided, it did not believe that the Organization should or could play a central role in nuclear-arms reduction negotiations; further, it said the Security Council was institutionally incapable of assuming a pre-eminent role in nuclear-arms reductions and that Council debate or a new machinery

under it would duplicate the work, respectively, of the existing United Nations disarmament bodies and of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The United Kingdom questioned the appropriateness of the General Assembly directing the Security Council to take specified action and the need for new United Nations disarmament bodies.

Rationalization of the First Committee's work

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/42 N by recorded vote.

Rationalization of the work of the First Committee

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that, in order for the United Nations to discharge effectively its central role and primary responsibilities in the field of disarmament and related security questions, the necessary political will of States as well as the effective functioning of existing machinery must be demonstrated,

Convinced that the existing machinery for the consideration of disarmament and related international security questions within the framework of the United Nations can and should be reinforced through concrete measures to increase its effectiveness and efficiency,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of the First Committee as the key organ of the General Assembly for disarmament and related international security questions,

Acknowledging the valuable proposals already introduced with the above-mentioned goal in mind, including those of the group of former and present chairmen and other officers of the First Committee,

Taking into account the report of the Disarmament Commission,

1. Decides to adopt the following recommendations concerning the work of the First Committee:

(a) The agenda of the First Committee should be rationalized by grouping or merging related items to the extent possible in order to provide greater organizational clarity and without prejudging their substance;

(b) Recommendations on procedural matters should be adopted as decisions, not as resolutions;

(c) In the interest of maximum effectiveness and efficiency, draft resolutions on the same subject or under the same agenda items should be merged, whenever possible;

(d) A period of time for discussion and for organized informal consultations among delegations should be allocated in the programme of work of the First Committee;

(e) The First Committee should have a single general debate on all disarmament questions during which delegations may speak on specific issues, in order to ensure the best use of time and resources available;

(f) The deadline for the submission of draft resolutions on disarmament items should be advanced further to the extent feasible with a view to allowing sufficient time for consultations before proceeding to take action upon them;

2. Requests the First Committee to implement the above-mentioned recommendations at the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 N

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 134-0-20 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (103-0-24), 12 November (meeting 42); 26-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.76/Rev.2); agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Netherlands, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Togo, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-42; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, China, Cuba, Cyprus, India, Iran, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Explaining its vote, Brazil, while agreeing with most measures suggested in the draft, felt that the First Committee, by approving the text, violated the recommendation in paragraph 1 (b) for the adoption of procedural texts as decisions. Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Venezuela agreed that the Disarmament Commission should continue consideration and make recommendations on the topic to the Assembly. Yugoslavia also felt that the Commission should consider in 1988 the issues raised in the draft. Pakistan and Sri Lanka would have preferred to discuss the text's substance in a less hurried atmosphere. Venezuela said the text, to be viable and effective, should be adopted by consensus in the Committee. Bangladesh said its abstention did not mean that there was no room for rationalizing the Committee's work.

UN resolutions on disarmament

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/38 J by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which states, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the

United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

Convinced of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Deems it important that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;

2. Invites all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a report regarding the developments in the field of arms limitations and disarmament, which would include all relevant information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;

4. Calls upon all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General so that he may fulfil the request contained in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 J

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 128-2-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (100-2-231), 11 November (meeting 40); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian SSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Explaining its vote, the United States said that, while the draft purported to accord all disarmament resolutions a special quasi-binding status among other Assembly resolutions, there was no basis in the Charter for such a proposition. Similarly, the United Kingdom said the Assembly resolutions were important expressions of opinion, but not legally binding. Australia saw no value in a resolution that called for implementing a whole class of resolutions; further, the annual report called for in paragraph 3 would duplicate other reports called for under individual disarmament items and thus waste the increasingly scarce United Nations resources. China said its affirmative vote did not affect the positions which it had held regarding certain disarmament resolutions. India also put on record its understanding that paragraph 1 applied only to those resolutions that it had supported. The Byelorussian SSR stressed the importance of paragraph 3.

Follow-up to the General Assembly's special sessions on disarmament

In 1987, the General Assembly adopted 25 resolutions relating to the implementation of recommendations adopted at its two special sessions devoted to disarmament—the first held in 1978 as the tenth special session,(11) and the second held in 1982 as the twelfth special session.(12) At the 1978 session, the Assembly had adopted a Final Document,(13) and in 1982, a Concluding Document.(14)

This section deals with a resolution on the preparations for the third disarmament special session (42/40) and six others concerning general follow-up questions: regional disarmament (42/39 E), confidence-building measures (42/39 F), fellowships and training (42/39 I), international co-operation for disarmament (42/42 E), verification (42/42 F) and follow-up to the tenth special session (42/42 M). Others adopted under the two agenda items and dealing with various specific issues are discussed elsewhere in the chapter.

Follow-up to the 1978 special session

Reports of the Secretary-General. Under the agenda item on follow-up to the 1978 special session, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report in August 1987, with a later addendum,(15) containing the views of six Member States on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.(16) No proposal for action on the Declaration was forwarded to the Assembly in 1987.

Also under the item, the Secretary-General transmitted in September(17) information received

from the USSR pursuant to a 1986 Assembly invitation(18) for States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status of such negotiations (see also p. 46).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Three draft resolutions concerning the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth (1978) special session were submitted, respectively, by the German Democratic Republic, a group of non-aligned and developing countries, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Following intensive negotiations among the drafts' sponsors to arrive at a single text, the first two were merged and subsequently approved; the draft by the Federal Republic of Germany was withdrawn.

The draft by the German Democratic Republic(19)—on the obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations—would have had the Assembly appeal to the five nuclear-weapon States to discuss nuclear disarmament and to consider convening a special high-level meeting of the Security Council; urge the USSR and the United States to agree on eliminating their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and reducing their strategic arms, while strengthening the ABM Treaty regime; and call on the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate on a number of nuclear disarmament issues and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and to finalize the draft convention on prohibition and destruction of all chemical weapons.

The draft by the Federal Republic of Germany(20)—on the constructive review and implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly—would have had the Assembly express its belief that implementation of the Final Document's objectives required a comprehensive approach to security, which took due account of the legitimacy of individual and collective self-defence and of the need to keep military potentials within defensive needs. It would also have had the Assembly express its conviction that, in reviewing and implementing the Final Document, developments in disarmament and related areas since 1978 should be taken into consideration, and request Member States to pay specific attention to those areas where first substantive results had been reached and further progress could be expected.

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/42 M by recorded vote.

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984, 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 O of 4 December 1986 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of the more than nine years since that session,

Convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Noting with satisfaction that the two leading nuclear-weapon States have reached an agreement in principle on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles would positively affect the overall negotiations on disarmament,

Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions that have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

3. Calls upon the two leading nuclear-weapon States to intensify and pursue their negotiations with determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community, in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race; to reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the questions of disarmament on its agenda;

5. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

6. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 M

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 142-12-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (115-12-3), 12 November (meeting 42); 26-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.70/Rev.1); agenda item 66 (m).

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-42; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Japan, Norway, Spain.

In explanation of vote, Australia and New Zealand said they saw substantial improvement in the text over that of the previous year. Australia, however, felt the draft was deficient in that it ignored areas of progress made since 1978 (third preambular paragraph), ignored that the balance of forces also helped maintain peace and security at least until complete disarmament was achieved, and used language at variance with that of paragraph 19 of the Final Document, which spoke of general and complete disarmament as the ultimate objective of the disarmament process (fourth preambular paragraph); further, the implied call for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on all agenda items was unrealistic (paragraph 4). Noting that the revised draft was circulated only the day before the First Committee action, New Zealand suggested that, in the future, the sponsors agree on a common text before introducing drafts in the Committee. Iran, which co-sponsored the text, stated its understanding that the seventh preambular paragraph, which had been added in the revised text, concerning the right of all States to contribute to disarmament efforts should not be interpreted as any change in the rules of procedure of any disarmament negotiating body.

1988 special session

Work of the Preparatory Committee. The open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, established by the Assembly in 1986,(21) held its first substantive session in 1987 (New York, 26 May-5 June).(22) It had held an organizational session in December 1986.(23)

At its 1987 session, the Preparatory Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General, with later addenda,(24) containing the views of 34 States on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session. The Committee held nine meetings and adopted, by consensus, recommendations for submission to the Assembly regarding the special session's provisional agenda, officers and committees, rules of procedure, level of representation, and the role of disarmament-related non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It suggested that the special session should be held at United Nations Headquarters in 1988 prior to the Assembly's forty-third regular session, that Member States be represented at the highest possible political level, and that the Preparatory Committee hold its next session from 25 January to 5 February 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/40 without vote.

Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision, contained in paragraph 66 of the Concluding Document of its Twelfth Special Session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/60 G of 3 December 1986, in which it decided to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Expressing its concern at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

1. Decides that the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament shall be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. Endorses the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendations contained therein;

3. Endorses also the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that it meet in New York from 25 January to 5 February 1988 in order to consider substantive issues related to the session for incorporation in the document or documents to be adopted at the third special session devoted to disarmament, and any remaining organizational and procedural matters, with the understanding that the Preparatory Committee, at that session, would determine the need for a subsequent session;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to submit its final report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Requests all Member States engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral negotiations on disarmament issues outside the framework of the United Nations to submit appropriate information on such negotiations to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly before the third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare necessary documentation, including background material, as may be requested by the Preparatory Committee for the

third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to render to the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance for the completion of its work;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/40

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/752) without vote, 16 November (meeting 44); 33-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.68); agenda item 64.

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-44; plenary 84.

Explaining their position, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations about certain elements in the preamble regarding stance on security, arms control and disarmament issues, and also referred to the evolution of events since the adoption of the 1978 Final Document. The United Kingdom questioned whether those elements were necessary in a procedural document. The United States hoped that the Preparatory Committee would conclude its work at its January session, and expected the Secretariat to comply with the requests in paragraphs 7 and 8 on the basis of existing resources.

International co-operation for disarmament

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/42 E by recorded vote.

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979(25) and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984, 40/152 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 K of 4 December 1986,

Stressing the vital need to proceed to balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of comprehensive international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, through conversion, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and, with the assistance of the respective international machinery, particularly for overcoming

economic underdevelopment in the developing countries,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, and on the increased openness in military matters in accordance with the priorities established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and conventional disarmament on a global scale, taking into account the characteristics of the different regions, and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

Considering that the progress towards a nuclear-weapon-free world can be executed stage by stage in terms of both participation and armaments to be covered, with the steady strengthening of international security and stability,

Believing that a broader internationalization of all disarmament negotiations would be an important factor contributing to their success,

Noting with satisfaction an increased dynamism of the efforts of the international community to avert the nuclear threat and to make a genuine breakthrough in the field of disarmament,

Emphasizing that the two nuclear-weapon States possessing the most important nuclear arsenals should continue and further expedite their negotiations with a view to curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

Believing that all nuclear-weapon States should make their national contributions to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Conscious that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries in all spheres of international relations can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. Invites all States further to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they may prevent the qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction, and secure a meaningful and all-embracing disarmament process;

2. Stresses the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts that may endanger international peace and security by justifying nuclear war;

4. Invites all States to consider, in a spirit of co-operation, ways and means to achieve a broader internationalization of the current disarmament negotiations;

5. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implemen-

tation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁽²⁶⁾ constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

6. Reiterates its profound conviction that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparation and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind;

7. Appeals to States members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in a spirit of co-operation and openness, the gradual mutual limitation of their military activities as well as the reduction of their armed forces and armaments, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

8. Calls upon all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the idea of international co-operation for disarmament;

9. Calls upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war and to strengthening international peace and security.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 E

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 118-18-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (90-18-11), 11 November (meeting 40); draft by Czechoslovakia (A/C.1/42/L.37/Rev.1); agenda item 66.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta, Samoa, Sweden, Uruguay.

confidence-building measures

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/39 F without vote, thereby requesting the Disarmament Commission to finalize the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures which it had provisionally approved in 1986.⁽²⁷⁾ The sponsors of the draft resolution had revised it so that the Disarmament Commission, rather than the 1988 special session, would consider the draft guidelines.

Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/60 C of 3 December 1986, as well as the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Considering that growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures could facilitate reaching final consensus on the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures, as contained in the 1986 report of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting with satisfaction that the concept of confidence-building as an important instrument for the strengthening of international peace and security and for promoting and facilitating the attainment of disarmament measures meets with growing acceptance among States,

Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its 1988 session, the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level", with a view to finalizing them in the most expeditious manner to be determined by that body.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 F

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 9-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.48/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 63. Sponsors: Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; plenary 84.

Security and co-operation in Europe

Communications. The Foreign Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Moscow, 24 and 25 March)⁽²⁸⁾ called on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), at its current meeting at Vienna, to include in its mandate specific discussions on disarmament matters, with the participation of neutral and non-aligned countries in the examination of the military aspects of European security. The Foreign Ministers of the 12 EC member States, in a 13 July declaration on East-West relations,⁽²⁹⁾ insisted on the need for achieving significant and lasting progress in all fields. The Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Berlin, 28 and 29 May)⁽³⁰⁾ favoured the simultaneous dissolution of the two military alliances in Europe and considered that the proposed meeting of Foreign Ministers from the CSCE countries could facilitate the start of negotiations on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

Two draft resolutions on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe in the context of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe were submitted and withdrawn by a group of Western States and by Poland, respectively. (See also p. 50.)

The Western draft(31)—proposed by Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom—would have had the Assembly welcome again the results of the Stockholm Conference and the prospect of negotiations within the process of CSCE on confidence- and security-building measures and on conventional stability, and invite all States to consider negotiating concrete agreements that would take full account of specific regional conditions and contribute to lessening confrontation and to strengthening security.

The draft proposed by Poland(32) would have had the Assembly welcome the progress made in, and encourage all European States to continue implementing the measures envisaged by, the Conference, and invite all States, taking full account of specific regional conditions, to consider confidence-building measures so as to contribute to equitable and balanced disarmament measures without detriment to the security of any State.

Regional disarmament

In August 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a report on regional disarmament,(33) containing information on activities carried out by the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in response to 1982(34) and 1983(35) Assembly resolutions. The report also contained similar information submitted by seven Member States and by the EC members.

In November, the Netherlands transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Platform on European Security Interests, which had been signed by the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the Western European Union at The Hague on 27 October.(36)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/39 E without vote.

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of

general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, particularly in paragraph 114,

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 39/63 F;

2. Notes with satisfaction the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

3. Encourages States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

4. Invites all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

5. Requests the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with a view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

General Assembly resolution 42/39 E

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) without vote, 11 November (meeting 40); 28-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.47), orally revised; agenda item 63 (a). Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

In resolution 42/38 N, the Assembly expressed its firm support of all regional or subregional efforts directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future.

Fellowships and training

Following its 1985 decision⁽³⁷⁾ to consolidate three programmes—fellowships, regional disarmament training and disarmament advisory services—under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the General Assembly decided in 1987 to rename the consolidated programme “the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme” (resolution 42/39 I).

Report of the Secretary-General. In November, (38) the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly that 20 fellows from as many countries participated in the 1987 United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, from 6 July to 13 November.

The programme consisted of lectures, seminars, research, observing the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva and the First Committee in New York, and a visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna. The fellows also visited the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the USSR and the United States, at the invitation of those Governments.

Since its establishment by the Assembly in 1978,⁽¹³⁾ the programme had trained 195 government officials from 97 countries in developing disarmament-related expertise.

As regards the regional disarmament training programme and the disarmament advisor services programme, first envisaged in 1985⁽³⁷⁾ and discussed in detail by him in 1986,⁽³⁹⁾ the Secretary-General stated that, due to the financial situation of the Organization, the new programmes could not be started in 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/39 I by recorded vote.

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 H of 3 December 1986,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 40/151 H, it decided to consolidate the disarmament fellowship programme with the newly established regional disarmament training programme and disarmament advisory services programme under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, including the advisory services and training programmes, within existing resources;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet-Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1987 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. Decides to rename the three programmes consolidated pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 40/151 H “the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme”;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on his assessment of the operations of the programme.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 I

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 156-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (129-1), 10 November (meeting 38); 29-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.58/Rev.1); agenda item 63 (f). Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/826; S-G, A/C.1/42/L.78, A/C. 5/42/39.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; 5th Committee 45; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

In explanation of vote, Japan said the priority should be on restoring the number of fellowships, which had been reduced from the original 25 to 20, as and when the financial situation improved, rather than on expanding the programme as implied by the renaming. Noting that no additional appropriation would be requested, the United Kingdom asserted that the programme should be renamed only when the advisory and training services were well established. The United States said paragraph 2 explicitly endorsed the increased spending levels for the activity adopted by the Assembly in 1985 despite the fact that, even with the increased financing, the 1987 programme could accommodate only 20 fellows, rather than the scheduled 25.

Verification

Disarmament Commission consideration. In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(40) the Disarmament Commission,(1) in 1987, had on its agenda for the first time an item on verification. Working Group IV, established on 4 May to consider the topic, held eight meetings from 11 to 22 May under the chairmanship of Douglas Roche (Canada). Documents before the Group included the 1978 Final Document,(13) draft conclusions by its Chairman,(41) several working papers submitted by delegations, and a compilation of views,(42) submitted pursuant to the 1986 Assembly request,(40) by Argentina, Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Nigeria, the USSR and the United States.

The Working Group, reaffirming the relevance of the basic principles on verification contained in the 1978 Final Document (paragraphs 31, 91, 92), agreed on a number of points that elaborated on or added to those principles. In addition, the Group agreed that a compilation of possible methods, procedures and techniques could be useful in facilitating a consideration of verification as an integral part of negotiations; that the United Nations had an important role to play, for example in providing assistance, advice and technical expertise to negotiators of disarmament agreements; and that, given the uneven distribution of

technical verification capabilities, the United Nations should consider compiling and managing a verification data base, which could include a catalogue of procedures and methods, as well as experts who could assist in designing verification systems.

The Working Group recommended to the Commission that work should continue in 1988, with a view to elaborating concrete recommendations and proposals regarding verification in all its aspects.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Two draft proposals on verification were submitted in 1987, but the one by Bulgaria, Canada, Finland and Sweden(43) was not acted on at the request of the sponsors. That draft would have had the Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission in 1988 a preliminary report on existing capabilities and facilities within the United Nations Secretariat for establishing a computerized data base to verify compliance with international arms limitation and disarmament agreements.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/42 F without vote.

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced and acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate and effective measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered;

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

Noting with satisfaction that part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,

1. Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. Encourages all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1988, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/86 Q;

3. Urges individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate and effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as a matter of critical importance in the negotiation and implementation of arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, regarding verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 substantive session a compilation of the views received from Member States on the issue;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 F

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 32-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.44); agenda item 66 (m).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

General and complete disarmament

Under its omnibus agenda item on general and complete disarmament, the General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions and one decision, covering a wide range of topics. On the three topics dealt with in this section—information on military matters, compliance, and naval armaments and disarmament—the Assembly, in November, recommended that efforts be made to facilitate the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities (resolution 42/38 I), and to encourage strict compliance with disarmament agreements (42/38 M). The Assembly also requested the Disarmament Commission to continue substantive consideration of naval armaments and disarmament (42/38 K).

Information on military matters

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(44) the Secretary-General issued a report in August 1987,(45) containing information received from four Member States (Bulgaria, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom) on measures they had taken to contribute to greater openness in military matters and, particularly, to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Two proposals were submitted in 1987 concerning information on military matters, but one of them, on confidence-building and increased openness in military matters(46)—submitted by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—was withdrawn and merged with the other text that became resolution 42/38 I. The withdrawn text would have had the Assembly recognize the need to continue efforts towards a realistic comparison of military budgets in order to limit them to levels of reasonable sufficiency, and invite all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on principles, ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness in military matters. (See also p. 81.)

A related draft—entitled free exchange of views on disarmament and related international security issues(47) and submitted by Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States—was also not acted on at the request of the sponsors. The text would have had the Assembly urge all Member

States to promote public dissemination of information on disarmament and related international security issues, including information concerning the relationship of their armaments programmes to the objective of arms limitation and disarmament; to facilitate broad circulation of such information through print and electronic media with a view to promoting a better understanding and well-informed public debate; and to encourage their citizens to organize and meet publicly to express freely their own views on disarmament questions. Non-aligned countries proposed amendments⁽⁴⁸⁾ which in effect, replaced the substantive parts of the draft with a call to facilitate the flow of accurate information on disarmament to and among the public so as to further the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and advance general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The sponsors of the original draft withdrew the text, saying that the proposed amendments would completely alter its character.

On 30 November, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the First Committee, where the draft was approved by a recorded vote requested by India—adopted resolution 42/38 I in like manner.

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which the Assembly encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B of 3 December 1986,

Recognizing that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing that objective information on military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, inter alia, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military

budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,

Noting that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures operating under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. Recommends that those global, regional and subregional organizations that have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

3. Recommends that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament;

4. Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

5. Requests the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament to take into account all the provisions of the present resolution in its deliberations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the implementation of all the provisions of the resolutions on the subject;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 I

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 133-0-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (100-0-12), 12 November (meeting 41); 27-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1); agenda item 62 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark,

Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Grenada, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Sudan, Zambia.

Compliance

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 M without vote.

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, *inter alia*, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiation of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with

those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Further calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 M

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 24-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.59); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Zaire. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Naval armaments and disarmament

Disarmament Commission consideration. In 1987, the Disarmament Commission(1) continued consideration of naval armaments and disarmament, having before it the 1985 expert study on the naval arms race,(49) the 1986 Chairman's paper on the topic(50) and three working papers submitted in 1987, by Finland, by Sweden, and jointly by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

As in 1986, the Chairman of the Commission entrusted a group, under the leadership of Ali Alatas (Indonesia), with substantive, open-ended consultations on the topic. Seven meetings were held between 11 and 22 May, resulting in a number of findings and recommendations concerning the freedom of navigation, naval confidence-building measures, multilateral agreements and nuclear weapons at sea, which were incorporated into a working paper by the Chairman(51) to form the basis of further discussions. The paper noted that naval forces were not independent of other military forces and that they should be considered in their general military context.

The United States continued to object to the Commission's consideration of naval armaments as a separate issue and abstained from participating in any discussion of the subject.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Two draft resolutions were submitted to the First Committee in 1987 on naval disarmament, but at the request of its sponsors no action was taken on one entitled "Confidence-building measures at sea"(52)—submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Lao People's

Democratic Republic. The draft would have had the Assembly request the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the naval disarmament question in 1988, with more attention devoted to identifying specific confidence-building measures at sea that could become the subject of consultations and eventual negotiations. Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic then joined the sponsors of the draft which was approved (see below).

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 K by recorded vote.

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling also its resolution 41/59 K of 3 December 1986, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1987 session of the Commission, which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1988, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1988 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 K

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 154-1-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (128-1-11, 10 November (meeting 39); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.40); agenda item 62 (e).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-39; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Grenada, India.

Explaining its vote, Iran said it was imperative in the interest of maintaining international peace and security to limit the activities of foreign navies in waters adjacent to independent countries to protecting and defending their own national frontiers and territorial waters.

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

In 1987, no agreement was reached in the Conference on Disarmament towards a comprehensive programme of disarmament, first envisaged in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in 1978(13) and considered annually since 1980.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(2) considered a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament between 20 and 28 April and 3 and 7 August 1987, bearing in mind the 1985 Assembly request(53) and the 1986 Assembly decision(54) urging the Conference to submit a complete draft to the Assembly at its forty-first session (which ended on 14 September 1987).

The Conference's Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament held 27 meetings and a number of informal consultations between 12 February and 20 August, under the chairmanship of Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico).(55) While agreement was reached on some paragraphs and new proposals were submitted, other differences persisted or additional points of disagreement arose with respect to existing texts. Following intensive work, particularly in July and August, the Committee Chairman observed that

the number of brackets in the draft indicating points of disagreement had almost tripled in 1987.

On 28 August, the Conference on Disarmament adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, thus agreeing to the latter's recommendation that the work be continued at the outset of the Conference's 1988 session in order to resolve outstanding issues and conclude negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the Assembly's third special session on disarmament. The Preparatory Committee for that special session had recommended that the session's agenda include an item on the consideration and adoption of the comprehensive programme of disarmament.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In closing its forty-first session on 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, by decision 41/421 B, took note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament and decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

At the forty-second session, on 30 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/42 I without vote.

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Bearing in mind its decision 41/421 B of 14 September 1987, by which it took note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament, containing the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1987 session of the Conference, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament",

Noting that, in its report, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed to recommend to the Conference on Disarmament that the Committee be re-established at the outset of the 1988 session, with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament agreed to that recommendation,

1. Regrets that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to complete the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament in 1987 and to submit a draft thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the outset of its 1988 ses-

sion with a view to resolving outstanding issues and concluding negotiations on the programme in time for its submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and, for that purpose, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 I

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.51); agenda item 66 (n).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Proposed world disarmament conference

Unlike in previous years, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held no session in 1987. Views of the five nuclear-weapon States remained unchanged on the convening of a conference, first endorsed by the Assembly in 1965(56) and discussed annually since 1971.

In November, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to remain informed of the views of States on the topic and to hold a two-day session in 1988 to prepare its report to the third special session on disarmament (resolution 42/41).

Report of the Secretary-General. By a September 1987 report,(57) the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly the views of 10 Member States—including the five nuclear-weapon States—on convening a world disarmament conference, as transmitted to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference in response to a 1986 Assembly request.(58) The Chairman had convened a meeting of the Committee bureau on 23 April, as a result of which he sent communications to the nuclear-weapon States and the member States of the Committee, requesting such information.

In its reply, China reiterated that if the majority of the Member States favoured a conference to discuss how the two super-Powers should take the lead in drastically cutting their armaments, it would be ready to support the idea.

France confirmed its earlier position, in which it had indicated no objection to the Committee's considering spacing out its meetings. The United Kingdom continued to believe that, in the current international climate, it was not useful to prepare for a conference, and hence doubted the usefulness of further Committee meetings. The United States continued to consider it premature to convene a conference in the absence of agreement on both the conditions for, and the substantive issues to be considered at, a conference; further, it would duplicate existing forums, especially the third special session of the Assembly in 1988, and might impede rather than facilitate ongoing international negotiations; under those circumstances, and in

view of the budgetary constraints on the United Nations, a world conference was unlikely to fulfil its objectives.

Reiterating its support for a conference, the USSR invited the nuclear Powers that had not responded favourably to the idea to take a more constructive position.

The five non-nuclear-weapon States that had replied to the Chairman—Bulgaria, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland and Sri Lanka—all supported convening a world disarmament conference.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, as recommended by the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/41 without vote.

World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930(XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983, 39/150 of 17 December 1984, 40/154 of 16 December 1985 and 41/61 of 3 December 1986,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it was decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened, with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the world disarmament conference;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference for his consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, as requested in resolution 41/61;

3. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference, and to consider any relevant comments and observations that might be made, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Further requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold one session in 1988 of two days' duration for the preparation and adoption of its report to the third special session devoted to disarmament.

General Assembly resolution 42/41

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/753) without vote, 16 November (meeting 44); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.53); agenda item 65.

Sponsors: Burundi, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/827; S-G, A/C.1/42/L.79, A/C.5/42/43.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-44; 5th Committee 45; plenary 84.

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Nuclear disarmament

The international community remained concerned with preventing a nuclear war, but no major substantive progress was made in the multilateral disarmament forums in 1987, as they continued to explore ways to achieve nuclear-arms limitation, banning nuclear-weapon tests, freezing nuclear weapons, strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in many parts of the world.

The USSR and the United States concluded, in December 1987, the first bilateral treaty on the destruction of an entire class of nuclear weapons—their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

Prevention of nuclear war

In 1987, the Conference on Disarmament was again unable to establish a subsidiary body to consider effective measures for preventing nuclear war. The General Assembly, in three resolutions on nuclear-war prevention, requested the Conference to commence negotiations on the topic, including the elaboration of a legally binding international instrument laying down an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (42/42 A); to establish an ad hoc committee to negotiate on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war (42/42 D); and to commence negotiations on a draft convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances (42/39 C).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(1) considered the topic of nuclear-war prevention from 16 to 20 March and from 6 to 10 July 1987. As in previous years, no consensus was reached on a mandate proposed by the group of 21 neutral and non-aligned States (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire) for an ad hoc committee that would consider all relevant proposals, including appropriate and practical measures for preventing nuclear war.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted three resolutions (42/42 A, 42/42 D, 42/39 C) on nuclear-war prevention. One delegation explained in a single statement its votes on two of the texts (see p. 44).

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 A by recorded vote.

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly as its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for

undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Convinced that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, all nuclear-weapon States were called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing that for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. Expresses the hope that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item "Prevention of nuclear war" of its agenda and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 125-17-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (94-17-101, 10 November (meeting 38); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.7); agenda item 66 (g). Sponsors: Bulgaria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Romania. Recording numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Fiji, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Paraguay, Samoa.

In explanation of vote, Australia said it did not believe that the aim of preventing nuclear war would be advanced by a priori and unverifiable declarations on the non-use of nuclear weapons. Nigeria wished the concepts implied in the last preambular paragraph had not been reflected in the draft, as it considered them to pertain more to the doctrines of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Sweden said an international instrument on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons should not contain elements not directly related to it.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 D on 30 November, also by recorded vote.

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihilation, and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament,

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985 and, in particular, its resolution 41/86 G of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it was necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and once more requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session relating to this question,

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1987 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its forty-second session,

Convinced that 'the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. Notes with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. Reiterates its conviction that, in view of the urgency of the matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures that could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 D

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 140-3-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (108-3-14), 10 November (meeting 38); 23-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.26); agenda item 66 (k).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Explaining its vote, Australia said one of the most important ways to prevent a nuclear war was

through the prevention of all wars; while not certain if an ad hoc committee could undertake negotiations immediately, it supported the establishment of such a body to discuss and identify possible areas for detailed examination. Sweden said the objectives set forth in the operative part of the draft could be enhanced only if relevant positive international developments, which were not fully reflected in the preamble, were taken into account.

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 C by recorded vote.

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1987 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 41/60 F of 3 December 1986,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances,

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 C

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 135-17-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (103-17-5), 10 November (meeting 38); 13-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.28); agenda item 63 (e).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.
Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

While voting in favour, Sweden expressed reservations with regard to the sixth preambular paragraph and the text's interpretation of the United Nations Charter, saying that, if the use of nuclear weapons violated the Charter, there was no need for another instrument.

Explaining its negative votes on the texts that became resolutions 42/42 A and 42/39 C, New Zealand said it did not support texts that were lacking in balance and not encouraging an accommodation of different approaches to security. In its view, the overriding need was to achieve speedy and substantial reductions in nuclear weapons and to pay attention, in the process, to imbalances in conventional forces as well as to regional security arrangements.

Nuclear arms limitation and disarmament

In anticipation of the signing, in December 1987, by the USSR and the United States of a bilateral treaty on eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, the General Assembly called on the parties to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations (resolution 42/38 A, decision 42/407), and to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular, those of strategic arms and a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency (42/38 D).

The Assembly also declared that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other (42/38 H), and reaffirmed that bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminished the urgent need to initiate multilateral

negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament (42/42 C). It also requested the Conference to pursue consideration of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices (42/38 L).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(1) considered the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" in plenary meetings from 16 to 27 February and from 15 to 26 June 1987, and in six informal meetings between 30 June and 6 August. It was again unable to agree on the establishment of an ad hoc committee under the item.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 H without vote.

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 F of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war-a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and in particular the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will

reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. Welcomes the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and calls upon the two States to make further efforts for eliminating, in accordance with the agreement in principle, all their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles at the earliest possible date;

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 H

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) without vote, 9 November (meeting 37); draft by China (A/C.1/42/L.21); agenda item 62 (d). Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

On 30 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/42 C by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee.

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document, the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation,

Noting further that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Govern-

ment of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process that should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration and the Mexico Declaration issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1987 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. Reaffirms that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1988 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(c) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on its consideration of this subject;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/42 C

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 137-13-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) by recorded vote (110-13-7), 9 November (meeting 37); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.25); agenda item 66 (j).

Sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Spain.

In explanation of vote, New Zealand said some preambular paragraphs were excessively critical of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence; in its view, the problem underlying the nuclear-arms race was not deterrence as such, but rather the quantity of nuclear weaponry that had built up over the years and that needed reducing through mutual, balanced and verifiable agreements which ensured security at each step of the way.

Prohibition of nuclear weapons

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/38 L by recorded vote.

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1987 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1987 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 L

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 149-1-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (125-1-6), 9 November (meeting 37); 21-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.49); agenda item 62 (f).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom, United States.

USSR-United States nuclear-arms negotiations

Building up on years of negotiations, the USSR and the United States, at their summit meeting at Reykjavik, Iceland, in October 1986,(2) agreed in principle to eliminate land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe. When the two parties presented their respective new positions

shortly afterwards at Geneva, the main element of uncertainty was the question whether the USSR would continue to insist, as at Reykjavik, that the INF question must form part of a larger disarmament package.

On 28 February 1987, the USSR announced that it was prepared to solve the INF issue separately from the strategic nuclear forces (having a range of more than 5,500 kilometres), and the related outer space question. Welcoming the announcement, the United States, on 4 March, declared that it was putting a full text of a draft treaty on the negotiating table; on 12 March, it submitted a verification annex to its draft treaty. On 27 April, the USSR submitted its own draft treaty. On 12 June, the Foreign Ministers of the NATO countries, meeting at Reykjavik, expressed their wish to see all land-based intermediate-range missiles eliminated. On 21 July, the USSR said it was prepared to agree to eliminate all its medium- and shorter-range missiles in the Asian part of the country.

On 18 September, the USSR and the United States, at the conclusion of a meeting of their Foreign Ministers (Washington, D.C., 15-17 September), stated that they had agreed in principle to conclude a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear forces. A follow-up meeting was held in Moscow on 22 and 23 October, and bilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations continued at Geneva.

On 8 December, the parties signed, at Washington, D.C., the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, under which intermediate-range (1,000-5,500 kilometres) missiles would be eliminated in two phases no later than three years after the Treaty's entry into force, and the shorter-range (500-1,000 kilometres) missiles would be eliminated within 18 months. Each party had the right to conduct on-site inspections for 13 years following the Treaty's entry into force, within both the territory of the other party and that of basing countries. The Treaty,⁽³⁾ consisting of a preamble and 17 articles, also included as its integral part the Protocol on Elimination, the Protocol on Inspection and the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Establishment of the Data Base for the Treaty, which contained data exchanged by the parties, current as at 1 November 1987, on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, launchers and support structures and equipment.

In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the summit talks on 10 December,⁽⁴⁾ the heads of Government of the two States called the Treaty historic both for its objective—the complete elimination of an entire class of their nuclear arms—

and for the innovative character and scope of its verification provisions. Their statement also covered several other key areas of their bilateral negotiations (see p. 18).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted a decision in October and two resolutions in November on bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations. A number of delegations explained in single statements their positions on the two resolutions (see p. 49).

A draft resolution entitled nuclear disarmament, submitted by Romania,⁽⁵⁾ was withdrawn after Romania expressed satisfaction at the consensus achieved on a draft decision presented by the Committee Chairman (see below). The draft by Romania would have had the Assembly appeal to the USSR and the United States to conclude their treaty at the earliest possible date in 1987, call on all European and other interested States to assist in the negotiation process and its successful conclusion, and further call on all States to take concrete measures to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, and to contribute to the policy of detente and international co-operation.

The Assembly adopted decision 42/407 without vote.

General and complete disarmament

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, having noted the joint statement released by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America at the end of the meeting between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, urged the Governments of those two States to spare no effort in concluding, in accordance with the agreement in principle reached at that meeting, at the earliest possible date, a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles to be signed at a summit meeting to be held in the fall of 1987 between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, as it was agreed, and to make a similarly intensive effort to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks.

General Assembly decision 42/407

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669) without vote, 20 October (meeting 13); draft by Chairman (A/C.1/42/L.3); agenda item 62. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-13; plenary 46.

In explanation of its position, Venezuela said it did not participate in the consensus due to technical and other difficulties with the draft. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that it interpreted

the words "intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles" to mean missiles with a range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometres.

The General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 A by recorded vote.

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth,

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Noting with satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreement of the two Governments that a similarly intensive effort will be made to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks,

Noting further with satisfaction that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems for an agreed period,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;

2. Notes with satisfaction that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987 and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce their strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow;

4. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

5. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 115-0-39 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (84-0-421, 10 November (meeting 39); 15-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-39; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,^a Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, Nigeria said the text contained concepts unrelated to the vital subject it dealt with. Zimbabwe felt the text did not reflect the depth of international concern over nuclear war and ignored important elements in the quest for nuclear disarmament, such as the issue of a comprehensive test ban. For Uruguay, the text over-emphasized the security interests of States and groups of States, while all disarmament negotiations, in its view, should aim at maintaining and strengthening international security.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/38 D, also by recorded vote on 30 November.

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/18 of 18 November 1985 and 41/86 N of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament, adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,

Gravely concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America reached an agreement in principle, during the meeting held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Convinced also that in the interest of mankind as a whole, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. Welcomes the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in the autumn of 1987, to make intensive efforts to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks, and to begin nuclear-test-ban negotiations before 1 December 1987;

2. Calls upon the two Governments concerned to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular, the areas of strategic arms and a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency;

3. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 D

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 143-0-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (116-0-13), 10 November (meeting 39); draft by Zimbabwe for non-aligned group (A/C.1/42/1.10); agenda item 62.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-39; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Chile, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Explaining its vote, the United States felt that parts of the draft portrayed the bilateral negotiations in a distorted and unbalanced manner. It objected to the reference to a document which it said contained abusive characterization of United States policy, asserted that general and complete disarmament under effective international control was not the only avenue available, and considered the draft's reference to nuclear-test-ban negotiations to be inconsistent with the stated objectives of the negotiating parties for stage-by-stage negotiations on nuclear-testing issues. It added that the invitation to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed was inappropriate, if only for procedural reasons.

Canada, Ghana and Nigeria expressed concern over the failure of the Committee to merge the two texts. Ghana feared that the existence of two texts on the same subject might weaken the impact of the Assembly's action. Venezuela said that, while both texts referred to the same topic, the underlying motivations and approaches were different in that the nonaligned text saw bilateral negotiations as one step towards general and complete disarmament, and the draft by Western European and other States, by seeking to evaluate events connected with bilateral negotiations, prejudged the international opinion about agreements whose terms were not yet known; further, as regards the fifth preambular paragraph of the latter text, it was not for the United Nations to concern itself with what instructions Governments should give to delegations participating in negotiations. In the plenary Assembly, the United Republic of Tanzania asserted that the First Committee should endeavour to rationalize its work by avoiding duplication.

In resolution 42/38 H, the Assembly welcomed the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, and urged the two States to negotiate with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

Cessation of nuclear-weapon tests

In 1987, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions on a nuclear-test ban: the work of the Conference on Disarmament on a test ban (42/26 A, 42/27), the possibility of converting the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (also known as the partial test-ban Treaty)(6) into a comprehensive test-ban treaty (42/26 B), and notification of tests (42/38 C).

No proposals were submitted under the 1987 agenda item on the implementation of the Assembly's 1986 resolution on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.(7) The Assembly took note of the First Committee's report(8) on the item on 30 November (decision 42/412).

Outside the United Nations framework, the USSR and the United States commenced bilateral negotiations at Geneva in November, agreeing to focus first on verification measures to enable ratification by the United States of two bilateral treaties—the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (1976)—proceeding thereafter to negotiating further intermediate limitations on nuclear testing and leading ultimately to its complete cessation, as part of an effective disarmament process.

In 1987 communications to the Secretary-General, many countries stressed the importance of banning nuclear-weapon tests (see p. 15). On 15 July,(9) Iraq transmitted to the Secretary-General an article entitled "Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb", which appeared in the 17 May edition of the British weekly *The Observer*.

Note by the Secretary-General. By a 14 September note,(10) prepared in response to a 1986 Assembly request,(11) the Secretary-General reported that no Member State had provided him, as at that date, with information on nuclear explosions conducted. In an addendum issued on 1 December,(12) the Secretary-General transmitted the information provided by the USSR on 18 nuclear explosions it had conducted in 1987 up to 15 November.

Disarmament Commission consideration. In 1987, the Disarmament Commission,(13) as part of its compilation of proposals for recommendations on an agenda item on various aspects of the arms race and questions relating to both nuclear

and conventional disarmament, was again unable to agree on any of the draft texts it had considered in 1986(14) on the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, and the texts remained within brackets to signify the lack of consensus.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. In 1987, the Conference on Disarmament considered the question of a nuclear-test ban from 16 to 27 February and from 15 to 26 June.(1)

The Conference again could not agree on the mandate of an ad hoc committee on the topic, with the group of 21 (see p. 41), supported by the socialist States, calling for an immediate beginning of multilateral negotiation of a treaty, and Western States maintaining that no consensus existed on the mandate. In addition to several informal proposals for a compromise mandate, a formal proposal was put forward jointly by Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia,(15) but was not put to a decision. During the Conference discussion, China said it would be flexible with regard to the mandate and that it was willing to participate in the subsidiary body. The USSR proposed that the Conference set up a group of scientific experts to recommend a verification system for a test-ban agreement (see also p. 17).

Working papers submitted to the Conference in 1987 included those by: Canada, on proceedings of an October 1986 Ottawa workshop on seismic wave-form data exchange; the German Democratic Republic, on a nuclear-test ban; Norway, on verification of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban using a modern seismic data exchange system; and Australia and New Zealand, on an agreement signed between them on 30 May 1987 on seismic monitoring co-operation. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR submitted two working papers—one on a nuclear-test ban and the other on basic provisions of a treaty banning nuclear-weapon tests.

The Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events held two sessions at Geneva in 1987 (twenty-third session, 2-13 March;(16) twenty-fourth session, 27 July-7 August)(17) under the chairmanship of Ola Dahlman (Sweden). The experts envisaged the exchange of wave-form (Level II) data and an up-to-date communication system, including satellite links; they also informed the Conference of their preparations for a large-scale experiment on seismic data exchange, planned for 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted four resolutions on a nuclear-test ban. A number

of delegations explained, in single statements, their votes on the four texts (see p. 55).

Two of the resolutions were entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions". The Assembly adopted resolution 42/26 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations, stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems", adding furthermore that they were "determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion",

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration, adopted on 7

August 1986, that they "remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests", adding that "both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing",

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. Urges once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end, keeping the Conference on Disarmament regularly informed of their negotiations;

5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session of an ad hoc committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. Calls upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

General Assembly resolution 42/26 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 137-3-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/738) by recorded vote (116-3-14), 13 November (meeting 43); 13-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.29); agenda item 49. Sponsors: Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Zambia.

Explaining its vote, the Federal Republic of Germany said it could not support a unilateral test moratorium or hastening into full-fledged multilateral negotiations without the necessary groundwork having been laid. The Netherlands did not consider a moratorium to be an adequate way to achieve an effectively verifiable test-ban agreement, and felt that the text did not reflect important new developments. Zambia abstained because of the text's reference to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁽¹⁸⁾ to which it was not a party. Japan attached priority to a comprehensive test ban and to the commencement of substantive work in an ad hoc committee on the item.

Australia feared the text could be interpreted as sanctioning so-called peaceful nuclear explosions, and stressed that no moratorium arrangements should substitute the goal of ending all nuclear testing. New Zealand would have liked the text to have placed more emphasis on the responsibilities of nuclear-weapon States non-parties to the partial test-ban Treaty, and to have contained no possible ambiguity about the ban's application to all nuclear tests. The importance of establishing an ad hoc committee was expressed by, among others, Denmark, which found paragraph 5 to be a movement in the right direction; by India, which regarded the commencement of negotiations as the "acid test" of commitment to the objective; and by the USSR, which also supported setting up two working groups. The text, for Argentina, clarified the mandate to the Conference to initiate action, and for Norway,

specified interrelated questions which could be dealt with by a nuclear-test-ban committee in the Conference. India also felt that, pending the conclusion of a treaty, all nuclear-weapon States should suspend nuclear-weapon testing.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/26 B, also by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing in mind also that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028(XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. Recommends that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. Requests that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress of their efforts.

General Assembly resolution 42/26 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 128-3-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/738) by recorded vote (101-3-24), 13 November (meeting 43); 6-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.38); agenda item 49.

Sponsors: Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan,

tan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zambia.

In explanation of vote, Denmark and Norway deemed the idea of amending the 1963 partial test-ban Treaty to be neither feasible nor practical. Norway added that the Treaty should be strengthened through additional accessions. For the Netherlands, the proposed approach amounted to denying 25 years of comprehensive test-ban negotiations and detracted from more realistic work leading to a test ban. New Zealand would support the avenue most likely to yield practical and useful results, and preferred, therefore, to trust the Conference's ability to make progress towards negotiating a treaty. Australia remained committed to direct negotiations on a comprehensive treaty. Zambia abstained because of the text's reference to the non-proliferation Treaty, to which it was not a party.

Argentina preferred negotiating on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in the Conference on Disarmament, since it was a multilateral forum in which all five nuclear-weapon States were represented—conditions which did not exist when the 1963 Treaty was drafted. The USSR reiterated its readiness to take practical steps regarding the extension of the Treaty to underground tests.

Also on 30 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/27 by recorded vote.

Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other

concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the joint statement of 17 September 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that they have agreed to commence negotiations in 1987 on nuclear-testing issues,

Recalling the proposals by the leaders of the six-nation initiative to promote an end to nuclear testing, and other recent initiatives to this end,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. Urges, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(a) The Conference on Disarmament should initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session;

(b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(c) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

3. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States;

(c) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

General Assembly resolution 42/27

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 143-2-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/739) by recorded vote (122-2-8), 13 November (meeting 43); 29-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.77); agenda item 50.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Israel, United Kingdom.

In the First Committee, paragraph 3 was approved by a recorded vote of 114 (including the United States) to none, with 15 abstentions (including France and the United Kingdom).

The United States, asserting that the text was in fundamental conflict with its policy, said its negotiations with the USSR were under way, focusing first on agreement on verification measures, and a comprehensive test ban had to be viewed in the context of a time when nuclear deterrence was no longer needed to ensure international security and when the international community had achieved broad and verifiable arms reductions, substantially improved verification capabilities, expanded confidence-building measures and greater balance in conventional forces. It regarded reducing the number of deployed nuclear weapons as far more urgent than achieving a comprehensive test ban, and supported further work on an international seismic monitoring network to make it operational.

Argentina said the text did not call explicitly for the immediate initiation of negotiations. Similarly, India felt the text had failed to mention the formation of an ad hoc committee in the Conference on Disarmament.

Belgium supported the prospect of limiting the number of nuclear tests, considered the draft to be constructive and realistic, and would have liked the bilateral negotiations to be stressed even more. While welcoming the new bilateral negotiations, Mexico feared that the procedure involved might produce results only in the next century. Venezuela felt the Conference on Disarmament should focus on initiation of substantive negotiations; it won-

dered, therefore, how that body would perform the tasks stipulated in paragraphs 3 (a) and (c).

New Zealand expressed disappointment that most major nuclear-weapon States did not support the test-ban resolutions. The Federal Republic of Germany supported the text, and the draft that became resolution 42/38 C, to demonstrate its commitment to a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and its earliest possible realization; it was convinced that the technical problems related to verification could be solved. The USSR believed that the work in the Conference should begin without delay, taking into account the socialist proposal on the basic provisions of a treaty.

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/38 C by recorded vote.

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 N of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide the Secretary-General with specific data on nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Noting that, despite the continuation of nuclear explosions, no such data have been submitted to the Secretary-General,

1. Calls upon all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N;

2. Again urges each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion such data referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 41/59 N as they may have available;

3. Invites all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions they may have available;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 C

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 147-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (121-1-8), 13 November (meeting 43); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.9); agenda item 62 (h).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,

Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, United States.

The United States was unable to support the text's objective of accelerating the drive towards a comprehensive test ban, and urged States to work together towards reducing nuclear arms and thus creating an appropriate context for such a ban; it added that it routinely released information on its nuclear explosions and did not rule out the idea of confidence-building measures involving the reciprocal exchange of information on such tests. The USSR reaffirmed that it would send the United Nations information through its TASS publications.

Czechoslovakia voted affirmatively with the understanding that notification of tests was not an end in itself but one of the measures towards the final goal of reaching a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Similarly, Denmark felt the measure in question would be conducive to both the technical and the political drive towards a comprehensive nuclear-test ban.

A number of States explained their positions in single statements covering all four proposals. France, voting against all four drafts, held that a nuclear-test ban had to be part of an effective nuclear disarmament process and could happen only when progress was such that a ban would not jeopardize international security; that a test ban could not be regarded as a prerequisite, even a priority, given the need for reductions in the largest nuclear arsenals; and that, accordingly, it would keep its deterrent force to the minimum required to maintain its security.

Albania said the drafts failed to point out the responsibility of the two super-Powers for intensifying the nuclear-arms race and continuing the nuclear-weapon testing, thus increasing the dangers of a nuclear war.

Nuclear-weapon freeze

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted two resolutions calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. Two States explained in single statements their positions on the texts (see p. 56).

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 B by recorded vote.

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December

1984, 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 E of 3 December 1986 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. Once again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

General Assembly resolution 42/39 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 139-12-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (113-12-4), 9 November (meeting 37); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.27); agenda item 63 (d).

Sponsors: India, Romania.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, China, Japan, Spain.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 H also by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special

session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards a comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

- (a) It would embrace:
 - (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
- (b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986 and would draw upon the results of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, in the Conference on Disarmament;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze".

General Assembly resolution 42/39 H

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 146-13-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (114-13-2), 9 November (meeting 37); 6-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.57); agenda item 63 (g).

Sponsors: Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: China, Spain.

Speaking on the two texts, France stated that a freeze would make existing situations permanent and give any State that had significantly increased its weapons a lasting advantage over others, and could undermine the willingness of a country benefiting from a freeze to negotiate on arms reduction. Similarly, Japan held that a nuclear freeze, unless immediately followed by a balanced reduction in nuclear weapons, could lead to the preservation of a real or perceived nuclear superiority of one side over the other. Both Japan and France believed that a freeze would be difficult to verify.

Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament⁽¹⁾ considered, from 6 to 10 April and from 27 to 31 July, effective international arrangements to assure non-

nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons-also known as negative security assurances. It re-established an ad hoc committee, which held 10 meetings between 7 July and 21 August under the chairmanship of Paul von Stülpnagel (Federal Republic of Germany).

Nigeria, in an effort to break the impasse on the question, submitted a proposal⁽¹⁹⁾ suggesting elements for use in forming a generally acceptable agreement according to the military situation in which the non-nuclear-weapon States found themselves.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Ad Hoc Committee reaffirmed the need for effective security assurances and stated that agreement could not be reached due to persistent specific difficulties relating to differing perceptions of security interests and the complexity of the issues. It was generally agreed that the Ad Hoc Committee should be re-established in 1988 to continue exploring ways to overcome the difficulties.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in two 1987 resolutions adopted on the recommendation of the First Committee, again called for negotiations on international arrangements on negative security assurances.

On 30 November, it adopted resolution 42/31 by recorded vote.

Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States, and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons from their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted

to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its numerous resolutions on this subject, as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament* submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1987 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report, where it is stated that discussions on the conclusions that could be drawn from the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on this item, including consideration of the possibilities for interim measures and alternatives, once again proved inconclusive,

Noting further that during that consideration the importance of making progress on this issue was underlined in the light of the forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the proposals submitted on the subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Aware that additional proposals on the substance of the issue of security assurances with respect to non-nuclear-weapon States were submitted in the Conference on Disarmament in 1987, as reflected in its report,

Aware also that the work on the substance of the effective arrangements and discussion on various aspects and elements of an interim solution revealed that specific difficulties relating to differing perceptions of security interests persisted and that the complex nature of the issues involved continued to prevent agreement on a "common formula",

Recognizing the need for fresh approaches to the solution of urgent security issues in the nuclear age, many of which relate to the security of non-nuclear-weapon States as well,

Aware of the wide support in the Conference on Disarmament for continuing the search for a "common formula", which could be included in an international legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable, uniform and unconditional international legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Reaffirms once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all;

2. Considers that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate political will and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a "common formula", which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue active negotiations on this subject and to establish for this purpose the relevant ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1988 session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

*The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

General Assembly resolution 42/31

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 112-18-20 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/743) by recorded vote (87-18-15), 9 November (meeting 36); 9-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.19); agenda item 54.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, USSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malta, Paraguay, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay.

Also on 30 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/32 by recorded vote.

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985 and 41/52 of 3 December 1986,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the

elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding nature;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

General Assembly resolution 42/32

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 151-0-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/744) by recorded vote (122-0-3), 9

November (meeting 36); draft by Pakistan (A/C.1/42/L.4); agenda item 55. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR,

USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, India, United States.

Only Argentina explained its position on both texts. It abstained on the nine-nation draft because it considered that the text was not confined to the topic but also dealt with other extraneous matters. While supporting Pakistan's draft, Argentina stated that its decision to not produce nuclear weapons and to carry out its nuclear programme exclusively for peaceful purposes gave it the right to request nuclear-weapon States to provide unconditional negative security guarantees.

Nuclear non-proliferation

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

In 1987, the international community continued to discuss the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, as well as implementation of a treaty establishing such a zone in Latin America. References were also made to informal proposals for such zones in the Balkans and northern and Central Europe (see p. 18).

In addition, many States welcomed the entry into force, in December 1986,⁽²⁰⁾ of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaty, which had been prepared by the South Pacific Forum in 1985;⁽²¹⁾ as at 31 December 1987, the Treaty had nine parties.⁽³⁾ The Forum, in the final communique of its eighteenth session (Apia, Samoa, 29 and 30 May 1987),⁽²²⁾ welcomed Solomon Islands as the eleventh signatory to the Treaty. It also welcomed the signing of Protocols 2 and 3 by China and the USSR, calling on the latter not to enter any reservations or statement of interpretation when it ratified the Protocols; called on France, the United Kingdom and the United States to sign the Protocols; and expressed profound concern that France continued to test nuclear devices in the South Pacific and called on it to cease doing so. Mongolia, on 5 March,⁽²³⁾ welcomed the Treaty's entry into force and, noting the signing of Protocols 2 and 3 by China and the USSR, called on all other nuclear-weapon States to follow suit.

Africa

Since 1964, when the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa was adopted by the Organization of African Unity,⁽²⁴⁾ the General Assembly had annually called for its implementation. In 1987, as in previous years, the Assembly adopted two resolutions—one on the implementation of the Declaration and the other on the nuclear capability of South Africa.

Disarmament Commission consideration. The Disarmament Commission ⁽¹³⁾ continued consideration in 1987 of the question of South Africa's nuclear capability, in response to a 1986 Assembly request. ⁽²⁵⁾ The Commission established Working Group I, which, basing its work on a 1984 working paper, ⁽²⁶⁾ held eight meetings between 8 and 22 May under the chairmanship of Juan Enrique Fischer (Uruguay) in an effort to draft conclusions and recommendations. While the Group reported significant progress in its work, no consensus was possible on the text as a whole, and it recommended that the Commission continue consideration of the topic in 1988.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In February 1987, ⁽²⁷⁾ the Secretary-General drew the Security Council's attention to the Assembly's 1986 resolution on South Africa's nuclear capability, ⁽²⁵⁾ in which the Assembly requested the Council to take action aimed at, among other things, prohibiting all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

In an October report, ⁽²⁸⁾ the Secretary-General, informing the Assembly that he had continued to follow relevant developments in South Africa, also provided: updated information furnished by the Director General of IAEA, including the text of communications between him and South Africa concerning a safeguards agreement on a semi-commercial enrichment plant; two resolutions on South Africa's nuclear capability—one adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors on 12 June and the other by the IAEA General Conference on 25 September; and a statement by South Africa, circulated at the General Conference, announcing its readiness to negotiate with the nuclear-weapon States regarding the possible signing of the non-proliferation Treaty ⁽¹⁸⁾ and safeguards arrangements under the Treaty conditions. The Director General reported, among other things, that South Africa had signed and deposited, on 10 August, instruments of ratification of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (see pp. 581 and 1188).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted two resolutions relating to the denuclearization of Africa—implementation of the 1964 Declaration and the nuclear capability of South Africa. A number of States explained in single statements their positions on the two texts (see p. 62).

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/34 A by recorded vote.

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033(XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist regime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. Demands once again that the racist regime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. Appeals to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

General Assembly resolution 42/34 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 151-0-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/747) by recorded vote (129-0-4), 9 November (meeting 37); draft by Madagascar, for African Group (A/C.1/42/L.63, part A); agenda item 58.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

In explanation of vote, Iceland, on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed reservations concerning paragraph 7.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/34 B, also by recorded vote.

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20

December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985 and 41/55 B of 3 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist regimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",⁽²⁹⁾ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1987, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a

ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa.

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. Further condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

6. Commends the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

7. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

8. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime;

9. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1988 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings included in the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and-elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

11. Commends the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591(1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

12. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/34 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 140-4-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/747) by recorded vote (113-4-14), 9 November (meeting 37); draft by Madagascar, for African Group (A/C.1/42/L.63, part B); agenda item 58.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

Explaining its vote, Australia objected to the singling out of States by name, notably in the thirteenth preambular paragraph, and considered the reference in the ninth preambular paragraph to South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability to be unsubstantiated and not helpful.

Several countries explained, in single statements, their votes on the two texts. France said they failed to distinguish between the peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy, and the assertion of South Africa's nuclear military capability went beyond what it considered to be useful. Declaring that it had no nuclear collaboration with South Africa, the United Kingdom upheld, at the same time, the right of all States to apply and develop programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, adding that the drafts contained judgments that were insufficiently substantiated or were more properly matters for the Security Council. Israel said it was unfairly named in the preamble, reiterated its condemnation of apartheid and repeated its categorical denial of the alleged nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Iceland, on behalf of the Nordic countries, considered that the texts failed to take into account the proper division of competence between the Council and the Assembly, that they inappropriately and selectively named countries, and that the Assembly should call on Governments rather than on private citizens and enterprises for action.

Speaking of the zone concept in general, Japan reiterated that the establishment of such a zone should result from the initiatives and consensus of the States in the region and nuclear-weapon States, and should strengthen the peace and security of the region and beyond. Albania maintained that it was for the countries concerned to decide on the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

In related action, the Assembly, by resolution 42/92, called on all States, particularly the Security Council members, to promote the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constituted to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security.

Latin America

The General Assembly remained seized in 1987 of the item on the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), concerning the application of the Treaty to territories in the region for which outside States had *de jure* or *de facto* responsibility, such as the colonial Powers. The Treaty's Additional Protocol II—which committed nuclear-weapon States parties to respect the denuclearized status of the zone—had been ratified by the five nuclear-weapon States by 1979.⁽³⁰⁾

Communications. In a 14 April letter submitted in connection with the 1986 International Year of Peace, the United Kingdom⁽³¹⁾ stated that it had complied at all times, and would continue to comply, with its obligations under the Additional Protocols to the Tlatelolco Treaty, in not deploying nuclear weapons in territories for which it was internationally responsible within the Treaty's zone of application and in territories for which the Treaty was in force.

The Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March), in its final communiqué,⁽³²⁾ stressed the need for creating conditions conducive to the accession by all States of the region to the Treaty and for the nuclear-weapon States to abide by the provisions of the Additional Protocols: the Ministers strongly condemned the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region by any nuclear-weapon States.

In a 4 September statement, the text of which was subsequently transmitted to the Secretary-General,⁽³³⁾ the President of Brazil announced that its scientists had succeeded in uranium enrichment by the ultracentrifugal method, adding that the objectives of its nuclear programme were exclusively peaceful and that it abided by the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/25 by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985 and 41/45 of 3 December 1986 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. Deplores that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

General Assembly resolution 42/25

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 147-0-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/737) by recorded vote (127-0-6), 9 November (meeting 37); 16-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.52); agenda item 48.

Sponsors: Bahamas, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guinea, Guyana.

Explaining its vote, France objected to being named when other countries within the area of application of the Treaty had not signed or ratified it, nor had they applied to themselves the clause that admitted the Treaty's entry into force even before all countries of the region had become parties; France would act in due course in the light of the status of ratification of the Treaty itself. Cuba could not renounce the right to defend itself with appropriate weapons as long as the only nuclear Power in the hemisphere maintained hostile and aggressive policy against it and a military base on its territory.

The United States observed that there were States in the region eligible to join the Treaty, but for which it was not in force; some of the States concerned were developing sensitive nuclear technologies outside international safeguards. The Netherlands was disappointed that the Treaty had not entered into force for two Latin American countries possessing developed nuclear technologies; as long as the zone of application of the Treaty did not cover the entire area, its effectiveness could be undermined. Albania had reservations concerning the effectiveness of nuclear-weapon-free zones in general.

Middle East

In a July 1987 report,⁽³⁴⁾ submitted in response to a 1986 Assembly request,⁽³⁵⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted the views of nine Member States—Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Israel, Oman, Panama, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States—on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/28 without vote, on a recommendation of the First Committee.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985 and 41/48 of 3 December 1986 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Further invites countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;

8. Requests those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. Welcomes any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

General Assembly resolution 42/28

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/740) without vote, 9 November (meeting 37); draft by Egypt (A/C.1/42/L.8); agenda item 51.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

In explanation of position, Israel reiterated that the establishment of the proposed zone could take place only through direct and free negotiations among the sovereign States of the region. Iraq considered that the first essential step was for all the States of the region, especially Israel, to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons and accede to the non-proliferation Treaty. Iran held that the international community must exert pressure on Israel to make it submit to IAEA safeguards and adhere to the non-proliferation Treaty. The United States, referring to a preambular paragraph, stressed that the question of additional legal protection against military attacks on nuclear facilities should be considered separately from that of a radiological-weapons ban. Albania expressed reservations about the effectiveness of nuclear-weapon-free zones in view of the existing nuclear arsenals possessed by the two super-Powers.

Israeli nuclear armament

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽³⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 an update of the 1981 Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament.⁽³⁷⁾ The 1987 report⁽³⁸⁾ contained seven chapters: introduction, United Nations concern with questions of Israeli nuclear armament and related matters, views of Member States (Bangladesh, Iraq, Israel and the Arab Group), nature of information on Israeli nuclear armament, Israel's nuclear development (facilities, activities and resources; application of international safeguards), Israel's nuclear-weapon potential, and summary. In preparing the report, the Secretary-General used, in addition to replies from Member States and IAEA, publicly available information covering the period since the 1981 study.

The Secretary-General concluded that, although the United Nations had no conclusive proof that Israel possessed nuclear weapons, circumstantial evidence and other factors seemed to indicate that it had developed the necessary technology and had the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons, if it so chose.

In related action, the Secretary-General, in February 1987,⁽³⁹⁾ drew the Security Council's attention to the 1986 Assembly resolution on the topic,⁽³⁶⁾ in which the Assembly had requested the Council to ensure that Israel placed all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other parties in them.

Communications. In March,⁽⁴⁰⁾ Kuwait transmitted the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January). In one resolution, the Summit condemned again the Israeli "aggression" against the Iraqi nuclear installations, Israel's refusal to comply with the United Nations and IAEA resolutions, and Israel's "persistent threat to repeat its aggression against Iraq and to attack peaceful nuclear installations in other Islamic States"; it also called for the adoption of legal steps to prohibit such attacks.

In a 29 July letter to the Secretary-General,⁽⁴¹⁾ the Syrian Arab Republic, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Group of Arab States, stated that abundant information existed on Israel's capability to manufacture, and its possession of, nuclear weapons; that Israel continued to receive supplies from certain States; and that the United Nations should remove the nuclear danger and guarantee the peace and security of the States in the region.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/44 on 30 November by recorded vote.

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 41/93 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolution 41/48 of 3 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487(1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Taking note with apprehension of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration resolution GC(XXXI)/RES/470 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference called upon Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Deeply alarmed by recent information in regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;
2. Reiterates also its condemnation of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;
3. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487(1981);
4. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;
5. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;
6. Requests also the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;
8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

General Assembly resolution 42/44

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 97-2-52 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/756) by recorded vote (86-3-44), 9 November (meeting 37); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.15); agenda item 68. Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 85.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

The Assembly adopted, by separate recorded votes, the seventh preambular paragraph (84 to 10, with 37 abstentions), the last preambular paragraph (80-22-33), and paragraphs 2 (84-18-37), 4 (80-23-36) and 5 (83-22-35). The First Committee had likewise approved those paragraphs: seventh preambular paragraph (80-10-33), last preambular paragraph (73-23-25) and paragraphs 2 (76-20-27), 4 (72-25-24) and 5 (74-24-25).

Commenting on the draft, Israel said it was committed to non-proliferation through the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone based on free negotiations and mutual agreement among the partners, adding that adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty was no guarantee against local wars. Listing its objections to specific paragraphs in the draft, Israel said paragraph 1 asked Israel to give assurances which none of the draft's co-sponsors had ever given; paragraph 2, despite Israel's declaration to the contrary, alleged co-operation with South Africa; paragraph 3 ignored the sovereign right of any State to determine its non-proliferation stance; paragraphs 4 and 5 ran counter to the United Nations Charter and that of IAEA; and paragraphs 6 to 8 invited the First Committee to continue closing in on Israel rather than question the motives and acts of the sponsoring States. Further, the Assembly request for investigation of Israel's nuclear potential, resulting in the Secretary-General's report, had been patently discriminatory; among other things, it ignored the 1985 IAEA resolution expressing satis-

faction with Israel's assurances on the inviolability of nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes.

In explanation of vote, Australia and Venezuela said the assertion in the last preambular paragraph lacked substantiation; Australia and Japan hoped Israel would accede to the non-proliferation Treaty. Australia felt the requests in paragraphs 4 and 5 for suspending collaboration with Israel had possible implications for Israel's rights and privileges of membership in IAEA, contrary to Australia's belief in the universality of membership of international organizations. Japan had reservations and could not make a judgement on several paragraphs because of the lack of objective information. Venezuela abstained on the seventh preambular paragraph, to be consistent with its vote on the IAEA-resolution mentioned therein, and on paragraph 5, in the belief that the question had been adequately considered.

South Asia

In an August 1987 report, with a later addendum,⁽⁴²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly, 'pursuant to its 1986 request⁽⁴³⁾ the views of Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. Pakistan requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of other South Asian States and the nuclear-weapon States to its desire for early consultations aimed at preventing nuclear proliferation in the region, and explained its views on the rationale, form, scope, undertakings by the States concerned and the verification arrangements relating to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region. Those points were reiterated in a 1 September statement made by its Foreign Minister at the International Conference on Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia, organized by the Institute of Strategic Studies at Islamabad.'⁽⁴⁴⁾

On 24 September, Pakistan's Prime Minister proposed in the plenary Assembly that a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia be convened as soon as possible, under United Nations auspices, with the participation of the regional and other interested States. (See also p. 18.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/29 by recorded vote.

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65

of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985 and 41/49 of 3 December 1986 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and the views of the States of South Asia contained therein,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

General Assembly resolution 42/29

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 114-3-36 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/741) by recorded vote (95-3-33), 9 November (meeting 37); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.24); agenda item 52. Sponsors: Bangladesh, Pakistan.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-37; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Seychelles, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Explaining its vote, India said no consensus existed among the States of the region on the zone's establishment; it doubted the efficacy of such measures in the light of the new findings on nuclear winter and asserted that nuclear weapons proliferated in the vicinity of the proposed zone. Bhutan stressed the need for adequate prior consultations and agreement among the States directly concerned.

Indonesia was of the view that the countries of South Asia were still in the process of achieving agreement on the issue. For Sweden, it was apparent that not all the States concerned were prepared to support the draft. Sri Lanka subscribed to the view regarding nuclear-weapon-free zones as expressed in the 1978 Final Document.

In the plenary Assembly, Maldives called it premature to bring in new elements or specific ideas, as suggested in the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs, and added that no useful purpose was served by mentioning South Asia in the last preambular paragraph as the 1986 resolution⁽⁴³⁾ had not called for comments from the States of the region alone.

Speaking on the zone concept in general, Albania had reservations concerning the zones' effectiveness, saying that the non-possession of nuclear weapons by a country, a region or a continent did not reduce the threat posed by the existing nuclear arsenals possessed by the USSR and the United States. Japan, focusing on the texts dealing with Africa and South Asia, reiterated that the establishment of such zones required a number of conditions—that it be agreed on the initiative of the countries in the region and by all the countries concerned, and that it should strengthen the peace and security of the region and of the world—and considered it desirable that all coun-

tries in the region concerned adhered to the non-proliferation Treaty.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/42/27. (2) YUN 1986, p. 14. (3) The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987, Sales No. E.88.IX.2. (4) A/43/58. (5) A/C.1/42/L.1. (6) YUN 1963, p. 137. (7) YUN 1986, p. 47, GA res. 41/54, 3 Dec. 1986. (8) A/42/746. (9) A/42/404-S/18982. (10) A/42/541. (11) YUN 1986, p. 48, GA res. 41/59 N, 3 Dec. 1986. (12) A/42/541/Add.1. (13) A/42/42. (14) YUN 1986, p. 43. (15) CD/772. (16) CD/745. (17) CD/778. (18) YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (19) CD/768. (20) YUN 1986 p. 54. (21) YUN 1985, p. 58. (22) A/42/417. (23) A/42/174. (24) YUN 1964, p. 69. (25) YUN 1986, p. 55, GA res. 41/55 B, 3 Dec. 1986. (26) YUN 1984, p. 39. (27) S/18665. (28) A/42/649. (29) YUN 1984, p. 39. (30) YUN 1979, p. 46. (31) A/42/226. (32) A/42/357-S/18935. (33) A/42/599. (34) A/42/364. (35) YUN 1986, p. 58, GA res. 41/48, 3 Dec. 1986. (36) Ibid., p. 59, GA res. 41/93, 4 Dec. 1986. (37) YUN 1981, p. 51. (38) A/42/581. (39) S/18669. (40) A/42/178-S/18753. (41) A/42/434. (42) A/42/456 & Add.1. (43) YUN 1986, p. 60, GA res. 41/49, 3 Dec. 1986. (44) A/C.1/42/4.

Prohibition or restriction of other weapons

Progress was made in 1987 in the Conference on Disarmament in elaborating a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. In addition to conventional disarmament, efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space continued to receive major attention both within and outside the United Nations.

Chemical and biological weapons

In 1987, the Conference on Disarmament made progress in elaborating a convention banning chemical weapons, agreeing, among other things, that all chemical weapons must be destroyed without allowance for diversion. Further, general understanding emerged that all chemical weapons should be fully declared, including their location and verified when the convention entered into force; and provisions were drafted for the verification of the declarations, closure and elimination of production facilities.

In November, the Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its negotiations on a convention (resolution 42/37 A) and requested the Secretary-General to investigate alleged use of chemical weapons (42/37 C). The Assembly (42/37 B) also noted that, in follow-up to the Second Review Conference held in 1986, the modalities for the exchange of information and data had been agreed for use by the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.(1)

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. In 1987, the Conference on Disarmament⁽²⁾ continued negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons, from 23 March to 3 April and from 13 to 24 July.

New documents were submitted by Canada on a verification method and jointly with Norway on verification of alleged use; France on non-production of chemical weapons and on maintenance of a security balance among parties to the convention during a 10-year period of destruction of chemical-weapons stocks; Iran on use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict; Pakistan on article X (assistance) of the draft convention; the United Kingdom on preparations for entry into force of the convention; and the United States on verification of elimination of production/filling facilities. In addition, Canada submitted compendia on chemical weapons, comprising plenary statements and working papers from the 1986 session of the Conference. Documents were also submitted by two non-members of the Conference: Finland, three documents on monitoring for verification, and Norway, three documents on verification of alleged use, as well as a report from the Holmenkollen Symposium on the Chemical Weapons Convention (Oslo, 26 and 27 May 1987).

As agreed in 1986,⁽³⁾ the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons resumed negotiations on a convention, from 12 to 30 January 1987.

The Ad Hoc Committee, re-established by the Conference on 5 February, held 29 meetings from 9 February to 26 August, under the chairmanship of Rolf Ekéus (Sweden), who also held informal consultations. The Committee had before it a report on its inter-sessional work in January. At the Chairman's suggestion, the Committee took up in groups, each under a co-ordinator, a cluster of issues covering the subject-matter contained in articles I to IX of the draft convention-cluster I, on chemical-weapons stocks; cluster II, on production facilities; cluster III, on non-production; and cluster IV, on organization and functions of a consultative committee as well as issues concerning consultation, co-operation and fact-finding, including challenge inspection. In addition, the Chairman undertook consultations on the issue of challenge inspection.

The Ad Hoc Committee recommended to the Conference that further negotiation and drafting of the convention make use of the appendices to the 1987 report of the Ad Hoc Committee-draft text of a convention and documents reflecting the results of the work undertaken on issues in clusters I, III and IV-and other relevant existing and future documents of the Conference. It also suggested that open-ended consultations be held in November/December 1987; that the Committee resume its work for a session of limited duration

in January 1988; and that it be re-established at the outset of the Conference's 1988 session, with the decision on chairmanship and mandate to be taken at that time. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee was incorporated into that of the Conference⁽²⁾ to the General Assembly.

Communications. During the year, the Secretary-General received a number of communications on alleged use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and in the context of the ongoing conflict between Iran and Iraq (see Chapter VII of this section).

The Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Moscow, 24 and 25 March)⁽⁴⁾ objected to plans to produce and deploy in Europe a binary type of chemical weapon, supported the proposals for chemical-weapon-free zones in Central Europe and the Balkans, and urged efforts to complete drafting the chemical-weapons-ban convention during 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on banning chemical weapons, as recommended by the First Committee. The text adopted as resolution 42/37 C incorporated some elements proposed in two other drafts which were withdrawn or not put to a vote at the request of the respective sponsors.

A draft by Iran⁽⁵⁾ would have had the Assembly urge the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention; call on States in the mean time, to co-operate in preventing the use of chemical weapons and in establishing the facts in cases of reported use; request the Secretary-General to take appropriate action for investigating alleged chemical-weapons use; and condemn violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of chemical weapons. Another draft, submitted by a group of 26 Western and non-aligned States,⁽⁶⁾ would have had the Assembly call for compliance with existing international prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons; urge the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate negotiations on a multilateral convention; and call on all States, in the mean time, to co-operate in preventing chemical-weapons use and in investigating reported use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of such weapons.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/37 A without vote.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986, and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and noting that following the precedents set over the past three years, consultations are continuing during the inter-session period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting further with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Wishing to encourage Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

2. Expresses again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1987, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. Urges again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1988 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, *inter alia*, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future ini-

tiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of its negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 42/37 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/750) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 26-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.32/Rev.1); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; plenary 84.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/37 C, also without vote.

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925

Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention
The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and other relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling also the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,

Reiterating its concern about reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as about the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference on Disarmament is actively engaged in negotiating a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, including detailed provisions for the on-site verification of compliance with the convention, and expressing its support for the early and successful conclusion of those negotiations,

Noting also that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons would further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Secretary-General, and noting the procedures available to him in support of the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemns all actions that violate this obligation;

2. Urges all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons;

3. Recognizes the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in 'order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons;.

6. Also requests the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives set forth in paragraph 4 above, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives of paragraph 4 above:

(a) To appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities;

(b) Where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as may be required;

(c) To seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations;

8. Requests Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/37 C

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/750) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 31-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.67/Rev.1 & Rev.1/Corr.1); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/825; S-G, A/C.1/42/L.85, A/C.5/42/42.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; 5th Committee 45; plenary 84.

Follow-up to the 1986 review conference

In pursuance of a decision of the Second (1986) Review Conference ⁽⁷⁾ of the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from 39 States parties, under the chairmanship of Bo Rybeck (Sweden), held

seven plenary meetings and a number of informal sessions at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987. The Meeting adopted by consensus a report⁽⁹⁾ finalizing the procedure for exchanging information and data under the following headings: exchange of data on research centres and laboratories, exchange of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences caused by toxins, encouragement of publication of results and promotion of use of knowledge, active promotion of contacts, procedural modalities and additional considerations. The Meeting suggested that, following a first exchange not later than 15 October 1987, information covering the previous calendar year should be provided annually to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs by 15 April for dissemination to all States parties and the World Health Organization.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/37 B without vote.

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Recalling also its resolution 41/58 A of 3 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia* noted with appreciation that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. Notes with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacterio-

logical (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

2. Notes that the Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the first such exchange of information and data has commenced;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

5. Calls upon all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States which have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

General Assembly resolution 42/37 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/750) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 37-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.41); agenda item 61.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; plenary 84.

New weapons of mass destruction, including radiological weapons

In 1987, divergent views persisted towards the general ban on the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction. Socialist States and many non-aligned countries continued to stress that the emergence of new types of such weapons would destabilize the military strategic situation. Western States maintained that there were no indications that such types of weapons were imminent; thus there was no need for action by the Conference on Disarmament.

In November, the General Assembly adopted resolutions aimed at banning new weapons of mass destruction-on the general subject of such weapons (resolution 42/35), on radiological weapons (42/38 B) and on armed attacks against nuclear facilities (42/38 F).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament (2) considered the item "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

radiological weapons" from 13 to 17 April and from 27 to 31 July 1987.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons, re-established by the Conference on 10 February, held seven meetings between 3 April and 10 August, under the chairmanship of David Meiszter (Hungary), who also held informal consultations. After five meetings devoted to the conduct of work, the Ad Hoc Committee, breaking away from its past practice of dealing with two aspects of the question together, established contact group A, on radiological weapons in the "traditional" sense, and contact Group B, on attacks on nuclear facilities. Each group, holding six meetings, discussed possible elements for a convention dealing with the aspect assigned to it, without prejudice to the eventual position of delegations regarding the question of linkage.

In its report to the Conference, the Ad Hoc Committee concluded that its work in 1987 had contributed further to a better understanding of the different approaches to the two aspects under consideration, and recommended that it be re-established at the beginning of the Conference's 1988 session. On 25 August, the Conference adopted the Committee's report as part of its own report to the General Assembly.

Communications. On 20 November, (9) Iran informed the Secretary-General that its Bushehr nuclear power plant which carried fissionable material, had been attacked by Iraq twice since 17 November, and that it expected effective action by the United Nations and other international forums to prevent the recurrence of such attacks. Annexed to the letter was the text of a 19 November message from the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of IAEA, reiterating Iran's previous request that IAEA send to the nuclear plant a mission of safeguard inspectors as well as nuclear safety and radiation protection experts.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a 26 November letter addressed to him by the IAEA Director General, (10) containing the texts of messages exchanged between Iran and IAEA in November concerning the alleged incident; IAEA requested that Iran provide information on the state of the nuclear material at the plant, together with Iran's own initial assessment of the situation.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a September 1987 report, (11) prepared in response to a 1986 Assembly request, (12) on the progress made in the Conference on Disarmament on an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities, the Secretary-General referred Member States to the work of the Conference's Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted three resolutions aimed at banning new weapons of mass destruction.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/35 by recorded vote.

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recalling also the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Noting that in the course of its 1987 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Taking into consideration the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Determined to prevent modern science and technology from leading to the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,

1. Reaffirms, on the basis of the common desire of the international community, the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with appropriate expert assistance, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to renounce practical development of such a weapon and to commence negotiations on its prohibition;

4. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action that could lead to the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

5. Calls again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-third session a report on the results achieved;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/35

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 135-1-18 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/748) by recorded vote (106-1-18), 11 November (meeting 40); 21-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.55); agenda item 59.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Among those abstaining, Australia stated that the only weapons specifically mentioned under the agenda item in the Conference on Disarmament were radiological weapons; since no other weapons of mass destruction had been conceived, and the question of radiological weapons was considered under Assembly agenda item 62 (a) (see below), agenda item 59 and the draft submitted under it were superfluous and diverted attention from higher priority tasks. The United Kingdom expressed disappointment that the text could not be improved further, despite the changes incorporated to make it less objectionable than in the past; it hoped more flexibility would be shown the following year to enable a consensus resolution on the topic. Sharing that sentiment, the Netherlands said it had difficulties with the sixth preambular

paragraph and paragraph 2; it maintained that negotiations on multilateral agreements would be feasible only if they concerned well-defined and identified weapons, and there were no current indications that such weapons were imminent.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/38 B without vote.

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 A of 3 December 1986,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. Recognizes that the Ad Hoc Committee in 1987 made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1988 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.5); agenda item 62 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/38 F by recorded vote.

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/59 I,

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. Reaffirms that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that would facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 F

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 119-2-32 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (94-2-27), 11 November (meeting 40); draft by Iraq (A/C.1/42/L.17); agenda item 62 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica,^a Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, Israel, maintaining that all States must refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, said it voted against the text because of what it viewed as a completely unjustified reference to Israel in the penultimate preambular paragraph.

Venezuela said that it was excessive to make a general assertion equating an attack on a nuclear facility with the use of radiological weapons; that the drafting of an agreement on banning such attacks should be examined in a diplomatic conference, rather than in the Conference on Disarmament; and that the statements made in the third preambular paragraph and in paragraph 1 could influence the work entrusted to the Conference.

Iran attached importance to the fifth preambular paragraph, and claimed that its nuclear facilities for peaceful uses, in Bushehr in the south, had been subjected to aerial attacks. Jordan declared that attacks against peaceful nuclear facilities constituted an unprecedented threat to international peace and security. Welcoming the mandate given to the Conference on Disarmament, Peru stated that attacks on nuclear facilities should be examined also from the humanitarian angle because of their possible repercussions on civilian populations. While voting in favour, Sweden remained critical of several elements in the text, as it believed resolutions on the topic should promote the possibility of reaching early agreement in the Conference on Disarmament.

In the plenary Assembly on 30 November, the United Republic of Tanzania explained that it had abstained in the vote on the text that became resolution 42/38 F because the Assembly had already adopted 42/38 B without vote; it felt that the subject of the former would be dealt with adequately under agenda item 28, on armed Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations. (On 21 December, the Assembly, by decision 42/460, suspended the forty-second session, retaining six items, including item 28, on its agenda.)

Conventional weapons

Concern continued to be expressed over the increasing destructiveness of conventional armaments, which were currently estimated to account for over 80 per cent of total annual global military expenditure.

In addition to adopting, in 1987, texts concerning conventional disarmament in general (resolution 42/38 G), conventional disarmament on a regional scale (42/38 N) and regional disarmament (42/39 E), the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the question of conventional disarm-

ament (42/38 E) and urged States to accede to the Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons (42/30).

At its request, no action was taken on a draft submitted by Italy on the transfer of conventional armaments.⁽¹³⁾ The draft would have had the Assembly call on Governments which were major suppliers and buyers of armaments to consult on limiting international transfers of conventional weapons. The Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on creating a United Nations committee, subdivided into regional committees, to monitor the arms-trade trends and establish a code of conduct for suppliers and buyers.

Conventional disarmament

Disarmament Commission consideration. In addition to its annual consideration of general disarmament issues, the Disarmament Commission⁽¹⁴⁾ had for the first time on its agenda, in 1987, an item concerning substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament, including the recommendations and conclusions contained in the 1984 United Nations Study on Conventional Disarmament.⁽¹⁵⁾

Working Group III, established by the Commission on 4 May to deal with the item, held nine meetings between 11 and 26 May, under the chairmanship of Skjold G. Mellbin (Denmark). Working papers were submitted by China, Denmark, Hungary, India and the United Kingdom, and the Group held an extensive exchange of views on substantive issues. However, the Group was unable to complete its discussions with agreement on a draft report on the topic, and it recommended that the work be continued in 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/38 E without vote.

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, 40/94 C of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 C of 3 December 1986,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1987 session of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Recommends that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda of its 1988 session the item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament, including the recommendations and con-

clusions contained in the Study on Conventional Disarmament";

4. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1988 session the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 E

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1); agenda item 62 (c). Sponsors: Denmark, Zaïre.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-41; plenary 84.

Also on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/38 G without vote.

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for

the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986 and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1987 session of the question of conventional disarmament,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations through various forums on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

4. Encourage all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1988 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 42/38 G

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (126-0-1), 10 November (meeting 39); draft by China (A/C.1/42/L.18); agenda item 62 (c).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-39; plenary 84.

Explaining its vote in the First Committee, Australia said the 1978 Final Document had recognized the need for both nuclear and conventional disarmament, and that the emphasis on nuclear disarmament in the fourth preambular paragraph of the resolution had to be interpreted in the broader context of war prevention and disarmament.

Regional approach to conventional disarmament

On 30 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/38 N by recorded vote.

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985,

Taking note of the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987,

Taking into account its resolution 41/59 M of 3 December 1986,

1. Reiterates its adherence to resolution 40/94 A relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. Expresses its firm support of all regional or subregional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future;

3. Further reiterates the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament.

General Assembly resolution 42/38 N

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 154-0 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/669/Add.1) by recorded vote (121-0-2), 10 November (meeting 39); 22-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1); agenda item 62 (g).

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-39; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

In explanation of vote, Ghana said the text overlooked that some States, as parties to military agreements with major Powers, enjoyed advantage over others in a region; further, successful regional disarmament implied an obligation on third parties to refrain from transferring arms or stationing troops in countries that claimed commitment to regional disarmament.

Australia felt that the emphasis in paragraph 3 on nuclear disarmament detracted from the text's recognition of the need to attach concurrent priority to conventional disarmament; as regards paragraph 2, it did not think unilateral actions would lead to durable disarmament measures, while regional initiatives could contribute to limiting arms transfers. Agreeing that regional conventional disarmament had to be viewed in conjunction with nuclear disarmament and in a global context, Cuba added that the regional approach should not detract from the security of any State. Democratic Yemen said its affirmative vote did not imply a change in its policy with regard to negotiations with a regime in its region which it did not recognize. Iran asserted that the resolution could be implemented only if outside Powers refrained from taking advantage of a situation or imposing their presence on a region.

In resolution 42/39 E, the Assembly encouraged States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in disarmament matters.

Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and its Protocols

The number of States parties increased to 28 as at 31 December 1987⁽¹⁸⁾ to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its three Protocols (dealing with non-detectable fragments; mines, booby traps and other devices; and incendiary weapons)⁽¹⁷⁾ due to ratification by Cuba, acceptance by the Netherlands and accession by Tunisia during 1987. The Convention and Protocols had entered into force in 1983.⁽¹⁸⁾

The Secretary-General submitted, in response to a 1986 Assembly request,⁽¹⁹⁾ a report containing information on actions taken with respect to the Convention and Protocols between 1 August 1985 and 31 August 1987.⁽²⁰⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/30 without vote.

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985 and 41/50 of 3 December 1986,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Further notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Notes that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

General Assembly resolution 42/30

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/742) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 19-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.31); agenda item 53.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

In its continuing efforts at preventing an arms race in outer space, the General Assembly in 1987

considered four draft proposals on the topic, adopting one of them as resolution 42/33.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament⁽²⁾ considered the item on preventing an arms race in outer space from 2 to 13 March and from 29 June to 3 July 1987.

The Ad Hoc Committee, re-established by the Conference on 26 February, held 18 meetings from 13 March to 24 August under the chairmanship of Aldo Pugliese (Italy), with a mandate to continue examining and identifying relevant issues through substantive and general consideration.

New documents submitted under the item included one by Argentina, India, Mexico and Sweden (joint statement of 22 May by the heads of State or Government of those countries and of Greece and the United Republic of Tanzania (see also p. 16)),⁽²¹⁾ another by Canada (summary report of an outer space workshop, Montreal, 14-17 May),⁽²²⁾ and one by the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia (provisions of a treaty on the prohibition of anti-satellite weapons).⁽²³⁾

Western States continued to maintain that multilateral disarmament measures could not be considered independently of developments at the bilateral level. Non-aligned countries continued to hold that the Conference on Disarmament had the primary role in negotiating a multilateral agreement or agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space. Along with socialist countries and China, they asserted that current developments in space science and technology, coupled with ongoing military space programmes, underscored the urgent need to supplement and amplify the existing legal instruments on the topic.

A preliminary consideration was given to a number of proposals and initiatives-including the possibilities of setting up an international inspectorate and a group of experts-for preventing an arms race in, and ensuring the exclusively peaceful uses of, outer space. Since there was general recognition of the importance and urgency of the topic and readiness to contribute to that objective, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that it be re-established by the Conference with an adequate mandate at the beginning of the 1988 session.

On 28 August, the Conference adopted the report of the Committee as part of its own report to the Assembly.

Communication. The USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a TASS interview of 5 January 1987 with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country,⁽²⁴⁾ in which the official explained a 1986 USSR proposal for the peaceful uses of outer space and for the establishment of a world space organization.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Of four draft resolutions introduced in the General Assembly's First Committee in 1987, three of them-submitted, respectively, by Western and other States, Eastern European and other States, and China-were not put to a vote at the request of the sponsors; a fourth, sponsored by 23 mainly non-aligned States, was approved.

The draft by Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom(25) would have had the Assembly consider that relevant issues needed further examination and identification before a level of agreement could be reached to permit joint definition of the scope and specific objectives of the multilateral efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space; stress the need to prevent the erosion of the relevant treaties in force; and call for intensified bilateral negotiations at Geneva on reducing nuclear weapons, strengthening international stability and preventing an arms race in outer space.

The draft by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR(26) would have had the Assembly emphasize the urgent need for prohibiting, halting the development of and destroying anti-satellite weapons, and for prohibiting the deployment of weapons in outer-space; and call on all States engaged in space activities to facilitate the development and strengthening of an international inspection system for maintaining peace in outer space.

The draft proposed by China(27) would have had the Assembly request the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to initiating negotiations for concluding an international agreement or agreements on the topic; and urge the USSR and the United States to refrain from developing, testing and deploying outer-space weapons, and to conduct serious bilateral negotiations on preventing an arms race in outer space.

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/33, as recommended by the First Committee.

Prevention of an arms race in outer space The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, and 41/53 of 3 December 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders on 21 November 1985, of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,

Welcoming the re-establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1987 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting that the work accomplished in 1987 by the Ad Hoc Committee has contributed to a fuller identification of issues and a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

1. Recalls the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

2. Reaffirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

3. Emphasizes that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. Recognizes, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space, as such, is not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the significant role that the regime plays in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce the régime and to enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

6. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

8. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including

those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1987 session of the Conference and at the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1988 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. Calls upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

12. Takes note of the fact that the study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequence of extending the arms race into outer space, called for in resolution 41/53, has been prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and that, after a final meeting of the group of experts held in September 1987, the report was finalized and being prepared for publication in autumn 1987;(28)

13. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the views of Member States on all aspects of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

General Assembly resolution 42/33

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 154-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/745) by recorded vote (127-1), 16 November (meeting 44); 23-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.43/Rev.1); agenda item 56. Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-44; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Against: United States.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the General Assembly adopted paragraph 9 by a recorded vote of 141 to 1 (United States), with 11 abstentions. That paragraph had been similarly approved in the First Committee by 116 to 1 (United States), with 10 abstentions.

In related action, the Assembly called on all States to redouble their efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability (resolution 42/93).

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXVI), annex, 16 Dec. 1971. (2)A/42/27. (3)YUN 1986, p. 62. (4)A/42/189-S/18768. (5)A/C.1/42/L.34. (6)A/C.1/42/L.71. (7)YUN 1986, p. 64. (8)BWC/CONF.II/EX/2. (9)A/42/789-S/19288. (10)A/42/829-S/19306. (11)A/42/517. (12)YUN 1986, 67, GA res. 41/59 I, 3 Dec. 1986. (13)A/C.1/42/L.35. (14)A/42/42. (15)YUN 1984, p. 65. (16)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/G), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (17)YUN 1980, p. 76. (18)YUN 1983, p. 66. (19)YUN 1986, p. 70, GA res. 41/50, 3 Dec. 1986. (20)A/42/580. (21)CD/758 (A/42/319-S/18894 (22)CD/773. (23)CD/777. (24)A/42/73. (25)A/C.1/42/L.11. (26)A/C.1/42/L.14. (27)A/C.1/42/L.20. (28)Disarmament: Problems related to Outer Space, Sales No. GV.E.87.0.7.

Other disarmament issues

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, meeting in New York in 1987, adopted by consensus a Final Document aimed at fostering an interrelated perspective on disarmament, development and security. The question of reducing military budgets continued to draw the attention of various disarmament bodies, notably the Disarmament Commission, where work continued on the text of principles to govern further actions of States in that regard (see also p. 90).

During its two sessions in 1987, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was unable to make definitive progress in preparing and finalizing the dates for the envisaged Conference on the Indian Ocean.

Reduction of military budgets

Differences remained unresolved in 1987 over the last outstanding paragraph of the proposed

principles governing the freezing and reduction of military budgets, and the General Assembly again requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the text, including the paragraph on transparency (resolution 42/36).

Disarmament Commission consideration. In May 1987, the Disarmament Commission(I) again considered two aspects of reducing military budgets: harmonizing views on their gradual, agreed reduction and reallocating resources being used for military purposes to economic and social development; and examining and identifying ways to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures in a balanced manner.

The Commission had before it the text of governing principles as elaborated in 1986—comprising 15 paragraphs, including one (paragraph 7, dealing with transparency, information disclosure and comparability) on which proposals had been submitted that year by a group of 11 States and, individually, by the German Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Sweden and the USSR. (2)

A Consultation Group—established by the Commission on 4 May 1987—held seven meetings between 12 and 22 May, under the chairmanship of Gheorge Tinca (Romania). At its final meeting, the Group received two new proposals for the text of paragraph 7—one jointly by the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, and the other by Sweden, to replace their respective 1986 proposals—which could not be discussed because of time constraints.

The Group recommended to the Commission that it transmit to the General Assembly, for decision on the future course of action, the existing text of the principles, with the understanding that, in the absence of agreement on paragraph 7, there was no final agreement on the remaining ones. Annexed to the principles were four proposals for paragraph 7—two submitted in 1986, by the group of 11 States and by Pakistan, and the two submitted in 1987 (see above).

Report of the Secretary-General. In October, with a later addendum,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General submitted his annual report on military expenditures in standardized form reported by 25 States. As in previous years, a majority of the responding States used the standard reporting instrument, consisting of a matrix designed to show how much each force group (such as land, naval and air forces) spent in each resource category (such as personnel, procurement and operations).

Communication. By a letter dated 14 April,⁽⁴⁾ the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General a proposal from the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to their NATO counterparts to declare a reciprocal moratorium on military expenditure in-

creases, in line with the former's annual proposal since 1983 to negotiate on the non-increase, and subsequent reduction, of military expenditures.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/36 without vote.

Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,

Recalling also that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Recalling first the provisions of its relevant resolutions, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1986 substantive session, agreed upon the above-mentioned

principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,

1. Declares again its conviction that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. Appeals to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. Reaffirms that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1988 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at the forty-third session of the Assembly;

5. Draws anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. Urges all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

General Assembly resolution 42/36

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/749) without vote, 9 November (meeting 36); 9-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.56); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-36; plenary 84.

Conference on the relationship between disarmament and development

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, convened in August/September 1987, considered the relationship in all its aspects, the implications of the level and magnitude of continuing military expenditures, and ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures. It adopted by consensus a Final Document,⁽⁵⁾ aimed at fostering an interrelated perspective on disarmament, development and security, and promoting multilateralism and strengthening the central role of the United Nations in that regard.

In November, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Final Document, requested the Secretary-General to implement the Document's action programme, and requested the Preparatory Committee for the Assembly's third (1988) special session on disarmament to include a relevant item on that session's agenda (resolution 42/45).

In a related action, a group of consultant experts held two sessions in 1987 to update a 1982 study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (see p. 91).

Communications. The heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, in the final communique adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference (Maputo, Mozambique, 21 and 22 May),⁽⁶⁾ reaffirmed their conviction that the vast amount of human and material resources spent on the arms race could contribute to eradicating underdevelopment which affected large portions of the planet. By a letter of 12 June to the Secretary-General,⁽⁷⁾ the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a document, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Berlin, 28 and 29 May), on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, in which the parties asserted that practical steps towards arms reduction and disarmament were essential to preserve peace and resolve the economic problems.

Other 1987 communications on disarmament, addressed to the Secretary-General, also dealt with the topic (see p. 15).

Work of the Preparatory Committee. The Preparatory Committee for the Conference held its fourth session in New York from 21 April to 1 May 1987. Among the documents before it were working papers by Belgium on behalf of the 12 EC States members,⁽⁸⁾ containing their views and comments on the topic and on the Conference, and by China,⁽⁹⁾ on elements for inclusion in the final document.

The Committee, in seven open-ended informal meetings, focused on preparing the draft final document of the Conference, using as a basis of its work the elements agreed on in 1986.⁽¹⁰⁾ On the basis of the discussion, the Chairman prepared a revised draft, but the Committee, not having time to discuss it, decided to transmit it to the Conference for consideration.

On 1 May, the Committee unanimously adopted its report to the Conference,⁽¹¹⁾ containing the draft final document.

The Committee also requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to publicize the Con-

ference as a major global political undertaking, and recommended that the moderator of the Panel of Eminent Personalities on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development—which had met in 1986⁽¹⁰⁾—be invited to present the panel's joint declaration at the Conference.

Work of the Conference. The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, proposed by the General Assembly in 1984,⁽¹²⁾ met in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987, with 150 States participating (for participants and officers, see APPENDIX III).⁽¹³⁾ In addition, Namibia was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Holy See and the Palestine Liberation Organization participated as observers. Among other participants and observers were seven specialized agencies and IAEA, six intergovernmental organizations, seven other interested United Nations bodies and 183 NGOs.

The Conference was originally scheduled to meet in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ but had been postponed in June 1986⁽¹⁵⁾ and rescheduled in December 1986.⁽¹⁶⁾

The Committee of the Whole of the Conference held nine meetings from 26 August to 9 September, basing its work on the draft final document submitted by the Preparatory Committee. Its three working groups each held five closed meetings and considered the three substantive items on the Conference agenda: the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions; implications of the level and magnitude of military expenditures, in particular those of the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for developing countries; and ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular for developing countries. On 9 September, the Committee of the Whole took note of the working groups' reports and decided by consensus to recommend the draft final document to the Conference for adoption.⁽¹⁷⁾

Declaring disarmament and development to be the foundations on which enduring international peace and security could be built, the 35-paragraph Final Document asserted that the continuing arms race was absorbing far too great a proportion of the world's human, financial, natural and technological resources; that the global military expenditures were in dramatic contrast to economic and social underdevelopment and to the misery and poverty afflicting more than two thirds of humanity; and that there was a commonality of interests in seeking security at lower levels of armaments and finding ways of reducing those expenditures.

In addition to exploring the three areas considered by the working groups, the Final Document contained an action programme aimed at, among other things, fostering an interrelated perspective on disarmament, development and security; promoting multilateralism in that context; and strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the interrelated fields of disarmament and development.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/45 without vote.

Relationship between disarmament and development The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/71 B of 15 December 1983, 39/160 of 17 December 1984 and 40/155 of 16 December 1985 and its decisions 40/473 of 20 June 1986 and 41/422 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Stressing that the holding of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987 constituted a significant development in the process of the multilateral review, at a political level, of the relationship between disarmament and development,

1. Welcomes the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Decides to have the report of the Conference brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament;

3. Requests the Preparatory Committee to include in the agenda of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament an item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development, in the light of the action programme adopted at the International Conference";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference.

General Assembly resolution 42/45

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/757) without vote, 16 November (meeting 44); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.74); agenda item 69.

Sponsors: Australia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. S-G, A/C.1/42/L.83.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-44; plenary 85.

The United States said disarmament and development were two distinct issues that could not be considered in terms of an interrelationship. Therefore, it had declined to participate in the Conference and in the First Committee debate and action on the topic, and it did not consider itself

bound or committed by either the declarations in the Final Document or by the Assembly resolution.

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

In 1987, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to hold three preparatory sessions in 1988, including the possibility of one session at Colombo, Sri Lanka, for the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be convened not later than 1990 (resolution 42/43).

Activities of the Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held two sessions in 1987 (New York, 23 March-3 April, 22 June-10 July)(18) as it continued to study practical measures for achieving the objectives of the 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (19)

In the course of 17 formal and a number of informal meetings, working papers were submitted by groups of States members of the Committee—one by the non-aligned States on stages of the Conference, and the other by the socialist States on confidence-building measures in the Indian Ocean. The open-ended Working Group, under the chairmanship of Nihal Rodrigo (Sri Lanka), held 11 meetings, taking up an informal paper presented by him to facilitate its discussion on substantive issues relating to the zone's establishment.

Sri Lanka made a formal offer to host, at Colombo, one of the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee in 1988.

On 10 July, the Committee adopted by consensus its report to the General Assembly.

Communications. In the final communique of their Seventh Summit Conference (Maputo, 21 and 22 May),(6) the heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed their support for transforming the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone.

In a 21 July interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*,(20) the USSR General Secretary said the time had come to establish international guarantees for the safety of shipping, and air communications in the Indian Ocean region.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, 13-17 October)(21) reiterated the importance of convening the envisaged Conference no later than 1990 and called for full and active participation in the Conference of all permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users. Sharing that view, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October)(22) expressed con-

cern over the great-Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area and asserted that such activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/43, on the recommendation of the First Committee.

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. Takes note of the discussions on substantive issues in the Working Group established in accordance with the Ad Hoc Committee's decision of 11 July 1985;

3. Emphasizes its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971;

4. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold three preparatory sessions in 1988, each of a duration of one week, one session of which could be held at Colombo in accordance with a decision to be taken by the Ad Hoc Committee at its first session in 1988;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee, should the preparatory work not be completed to enable the convening of the Conference in 1988, to complete the remaining work during its subsequent sessions in order to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date, but not later than 1990, in consultation with the host country;

7. Notes that the Ad Hoc Committee will, during its preparatory sessions in 1988, give serious consideration to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

8. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

9. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;

10. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

12. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function, as well as verbatim transcripts for a possible meeting at Colombo.

General Assembly resolution 42/43

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/755) without vote, 16 November (meeting 44); draft by Committee on Indian Ocean (A/42/29); agenda item 67. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/828; S-G, A/C.1/42/L.80, A/C.5/42/44 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-44; 5th Committee 45; plenary 85.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/42. (2)YUN 1986, p. 76. (3)A/42/573 & Add.1. (4)A/42/228-S/18811. (5) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987—Final Document, Sales No. E.87.IX.8. (6)A/42/352-S/18930. (7)A/42/354-E/1987/110. (8)A/CONF.130/PC/5. (9)A/CONF.130/PC/6. (10)YUN 1986, p. 78. (11)A/CONF.130/1 & Corr.1. (12)YUN 1984, p. 84, GA res. 39/160, 17 Dec. 1984. (13)A/CONF.130/22. (14)YUN 1985, p. 87, GA res. 40/155, 16 Dec. 1985. (15)YUN 1986, p. 78, GA dec. 40/473, 20 June 1986. (16)*Ibid.*, GA dec. 41/422, 4 Dec. 1986. (17)A/CONF.130/21. (18)A/42/29. (19)YUN 1971, p. 34, GA res. 2832(XXVI), 16 Dec. 1971. (20)A/42/418-S/18994. (21)A/42/677. (22)A/42/681.

Information and studies

As in previous years, the World Disarmament Campaign—launched by the General Assembly in 1982 at the start of its second special session devoted to disarmament(1)—continued to inform, educate and generate public understanding and support for the disarmament objectives of the United Nations.

The fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened in New York during Disarmament Week, and the Assembly decided to hold a sixth conference in 1988 (resolution 42/39 G). Three resolutions relating to regional centres for peace and disarmament—in Togo, Peru and Nepal—were adopted by consensus (42/39 J, K and D).

World Disarmament Campaign

In 1987, activities of the World Disarmament Campaign were carried out in a more limited

manner than in the past, due to the Organization's financial constraints.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1987,⁽²⁾ in his annual report on implementing the Campaign's objectives, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly of activities carried out by the United Nations system, including information materials, special events and publicity programmes. The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a regional conference for Asia and the Pacific in Beijing, China (23-27 March), and a United Nations Meeting of Experts, at Dagomys, USSR (8-12 June). The Department of Public Information (DPI) continued to inform the public of United Nations activities in the disarmament field, by disseminating information materials and organizing events at Headquarters and information centres around the world.

Financing

The fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened in New York on 26 October, with 57 delegations participating.

Either during the Conference or at other times during the year, the following pledges were earmarked for the Campaign, Australia (\$A30,000), Austria (\$10,000), Canada (\$Can 25,000), China (88,250 yuan renminbi), Finland (50,000 markkaa), Greece (\$5,000), Indonesia (\$5,000), New Zealand (\$10,000), Philippines (\$500), Sweden (100,000 kronor); for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), Australia (\$A 20,000), Bahamas (\$1,000), Canada (\$Can 25,000), Greece (\$5,000), USSR (200,000 roubles and \$20,000); for the regional centre in Africa, Federal Republic of Germany (\$11,000), Norway (\$10,000); for the regional centre in Latin America, Colombia (\$1,000), Jamaica (\$1,000), Norway (\$10,000), Peru (\$10,000 for fiscal year 1987 and \$25,000 for fiscal year 1988), Uruguay (\$500).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In the First Committee, one of the two draft proposals submitted on the topic was withdrawn at the request of the sponsors, to facilitate the adoption of a single text. The withdrawn draft⁽³⁾—sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam—would have had the Assembly invite mass peace and disarmament movements, NGOs and others to express their views and suggestions on the tasks and results of the third special session of the Assembly on disarmament; urge Governments, in formulating their disarmament policies, to take into account the demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements; and consider it

necessary to pay more attention to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities.

On 30 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/39 G, on a recommendation of the First Committee.

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, 40/151 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 B of 3 December 1986, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981, 11 June 1982, 3 November 1982, 30 August 1983, 4 October 1985, 19 September 1986 and 28 September 1987,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1987 and the activities contemplated for 1988, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, as well as the Final Act of the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 26 October 1987,

Believing that the World Disarmament Campaign has an important role to play for a positive outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitations and disarmament,

1. Reiterates its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States";

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that

consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. Decides that at its forty-third session there should be a sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in carrying out the activities of the Campaign contemplated for 1988, to give particular attention to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1988 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1989;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

General Assembly resolution 42/39 G

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 146-1-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (119-1-10), 12 November (meeting 42); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.50/Rev.1); agenda item 63 (b).

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-42; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Is-

lands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom.

In explanation of vote, the United States said the text contained objectionable language of an unrealistic nature, and observed that one third of the current funding for the Campaign came from assessed contributions, despite the Assembly decision in 1982 to finance the Campaign solely from voluntary contributions.

France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom objected to paragraph 4. France stressed that it had participated in the Campaign by contributing over \$2 million to UNIDIR activities since its establishment. The Federal Republic of Germany considered it unfortunate that a text on a worthy cause should be burdened with non-consensus language and the questioning of the principle of voluntary contributions to the Campaign. The United Kingdom-as a contributor to just under 5 per cent of the United Nations regular budget, part of which was used to fund the Campaign-said it, therefore, had contributed about \$75,000 to the Campaign budget during the 1986 and 1987 financial years; it had also devoted a substantial sum of money to disarmament information activities of its own, which were consistent with the aims of the Campaign.

Regional centres for peace and disarmament

On 30 November, the Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning regional centres for peace and disarmament-one in Africa, in operation since 1986; a second in Latin America, which became operational in 1987; and a third to be established in Asia.

In the First Committee, a number of delegations, among them Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed concern that a proliferation of such regional centres could duplicate the work of other organizations, and stressed their understanding that the centres were to be funded entirely by voluntary contributions and from existing resources.

Africa

In October 1987, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,(4) which had been inaugurated in 1986, at Lomé, Togo.(5) The Centre's activities during the first year of its operation included the development of contacts, setting up of a reference and documentation service, and par-

ticipation in disarmament-related conferences within and outside Africa. The Secretary-General reaffirmed the continuing need for voluntary contributions to ensure the viability and functioning of the Centre, and reported that consultations were under way between the Department for Disarmament Affairs and DPI on consolidating the administration of the Regional Centre and the United Nations Information Centre at Lomé in the interest of economy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 J without vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 D of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which the heads of State or Government, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and, in this regard, welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé,

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.164(XXIII), adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, by which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Lomé Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Co-operation in Africa,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its satisfaction that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, has become operational;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts in taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue to lend all the necessary support to the Centre;

3. Expresses its gratitude to those Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations which have already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre;

4. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 J

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) by recorded vote (131-0), 10 November (meeting 38); draft by Madagascar, for African Group (A/C.1/42/L.62); agenda item 63 (c).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Latin America

As agreed by the General Assembly in 1986,(6) the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America was established on 1 January 1987 and inaugurated at Lima, Peru, on 9 October.

In a September report to the Assembly on the establishment and functioning of the Centre,(7) the Secretary-General stated that the Centre had been located, on an interim basis, within the United Nations Information Centre at Lima, with the Information Centre Director acting also as the Director of the Regional Centre. Extrabudgetary funds were to be provided to the Regional Centre to hire a local information assistant and to meet some expenses needed for the initial phase. The Secretary-General also reported that in response to his February invitation to Member States for contributions to a trust fund for the Centre, Peru pledged funds worth \$8,000 as well as a plot of land in Lima for the future construction of the Centre's premises. The Secretary-General emphasized that, due to the financial crisis of the Organization, no savings could be realized from the regular budget to finance the Centre and that therefore voluntary contributions were needed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/39 K without vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Welcomes the inauguration at Lima on 9 October 1987 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America;

2. Also welcomes the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative measures to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. Expresses its thanks to the host Member State for its valuable contribution to the functioning of the Centre;

4. Believes that, in carrying out its activities, the Centre will seek to promote relations of mutual trust and security between the countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development in Latin America;

5. Recommends that the Centre hold, in 1988, a conference of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament, development and security in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign;

6. Again calls upon Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the normal functioning of the Centre;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 K

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) without vote, 10 November (meeting 38); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.72/Rev.1); agenda item 63 (h).

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Asia

In November 1987, Nepal proposed the establishment of a regional centre for peace and disarmament at its capital, Kathmandu, and announced its preparedness to contribute \$10,000 over a two-year period to meet the local cost involved.

A note by the Secretariat⁽⁸⁾ concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in Nepal's draft resolution (see below) stated that, while no regular budget resources were available, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was willing to have its Resident Representative at Kathmandu serve as Director of the Regional Centre on an interim basis, without bearing financial responsibility. Extrabudgetary resources available in the trust funds administered by the Department for Disarmament Affairs could be used to finance specific projects and activities of the proposed centre; a review of the centre's future was recommended at the end of the two-year period in the light of the available voluntary resources at its disposal.

The Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs subsequently informed the First Committee that an arrangement had been made by which a member of the United Nations Information Centre at Kathmandu, assisted by local staff, would take charge of the regional centre on an interim basis at the Information Centre premises, with UNDP providing administrative and logistic services.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/39 D without vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing

regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America,

1. Decides to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. Decides also that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Kathmandu with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. Invites Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/39 D

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/751) without vote, 12 November (meeting 42); draft by Nepal (A/C.1/42/L.30), orally revised; agenda item 63.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-42; plenary 84.

Disarmament Week

Disarmament Week, an annual event spanning a week starting on United Nations Day, 24 October, fostering the objectives of disarmament, was observed on 26 October 1987 at United Nations Headquarters at a special meeting of the Assembly's First Committee, where statements were made by the Assembly President, the Secretary-General and representatives of regional groups.

In an August 1987 report on the Week,⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted the replies received from 14 Member States, as well as from the United Nations system and international NGOs, on their activities to promote the Week's objectives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November, adopted resolution 42/42 H by recorded vote.

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the continuing arms race,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and security,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth and to eliminate nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction,

Urging all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and participate in the anti-war and anti-nuclear-weapon-threat demonstrations and movement,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,

Recalling also its previous resolutions relating to the question of Disarmament Week,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. Invites Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. Invites the relevant specialized and other agencies to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

6. Also invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

7. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world

public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 H

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 133-0-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) without vote, 10 November (meeting 38); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.46), orally revised; agenda item 66 (i). Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-38; plenary 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

bLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

In explanation of position in the Committee, Denmark on behalf of the 12 EC member States said they had difficulties with paragraph 5 and would abstain, asserting that the Assembly should focus on making maximum use of the existing disarmament machinery of the United Nations rather than encourage the specialized agencies to engage in activities that were likely to detract from their specifically mandated tasks. After the Committee approved the draft without vote, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey stated that, had the draft been put to a vote, which many of them had expected, they would have abstained. The United Kingdom and the United States added that they expected the plenary Assembly to vote on the text, which it subsequently did.

Disarmament studies and research

In 1987, work commenced on two studies—one on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, and the other

on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures, deferred in 1986. No new studies were initiated during the year.

Note by the Secretary-General. In June 1987,(10) the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly that the Group of Consultant Experts to help him update the 1982 study entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* (11) held two sessions in 1987 (first session, New York, 16-20 March; second session, Geneva, 30 November-11 December). The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, in 1985,(12) to update the 1982 study, which, in turn, had updated a 1977 report on the topic.(13) However, because of the financial difficulties of the United Nations, work on the report had been deferred until 1987, and the Assembly, in 1986,(14) had asked the Secretary-General to make a progress report in 1987 and to submit the study in 1988.

At its first session, the experts, selected from 13 Member States, adopted an outline for the study covering the following main subject areas: dynamics of the arms race (nuclear aspect, military research and development, arms production, arms transfers); resources and the arms race (natural, human and financial resources, technology and conversion); military outlays and socio-economic development (impact on economic development, employment, inflation, finances and the environment, and socio-cultural consequences); international consequences of the arms race (security and economic stability, socio-economic vulnerability and security). The Group decided to invite Governments, specialized agencies, other international organizations and institutions and NGOs to provide it with quantitative and qualitative information relevant to the work.

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies held two sessions in New York in 1987 (sixteenth, 27 April-1 May; seventeenth, 21-25 September)(15) and considered the United Nations studies on disarmament, implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and the current disarmament situation. It also continued to act as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR.

The Board approved UNIDIR'S programme of work for 1988 and recommended a subvention of \$169,700 from the United Nations regular budget to meet the costs of the Institute staff (Director, Deputy Director and two General Service support personnel) for 1988 in the light of UNIDIR's critical financial situation.

In October, the Secretary-General(16) reported to the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee accordingly, and the Assembly approved the subvention on 21 December (resolution 42/226 A).

UN Institute for Disarmament Research

In October 1987, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of UNIDIR for the period from September 1986 to September 1987.(17) In addition to the ongoing research projects, the Institute organized a conference on the interrelationship of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament (Baku, USSR, 2-4 June 1987). As part of a pilot project on a computerized disarmament data base, it set up a subject file on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Institute, whose Director had remained absent from his duties throughout 1986,(18) gained a new Director in 1987, when the Secretary-General, on the recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, appointed Jayantha Dhanapala to the post for an initial period from 1 July 1987 to 31 December 1988.

UN disarmament studies programme

Report of the Secretary-General. In June 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a report, with a later addendum,(19) containing the views and proposals submitted by five Member States individually and by one on behalf of the 12 EC members on how United Nations work regarding disarmament studies could be further improved.

Report of the Advisory Board. Also in June,(20) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly a report, prepared by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in response to a 1985 Assembly request,(21) containing the views, conclusions and recommendations of the Board on United Nations disarmament studies and the role and functions of UNIDIR.

The Advisory Board—established in 1978(22) to advise the Secretary-General on various aspects of United Nations studies on disarmament and arms limitation—reported that 23 disarmament studies, involving experts from a total of 58 countries, had been made by the Secretary-General since 1979 pursuant to mandates from the Assembly; two more studies currently pending dealt with the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures, and with the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (see above). With the exception of two studies—on nuclear-weapon-free zones(23) and on military use of research and development(24)—all studies had ended with the adoption of an agreed final report. The Board concluded that the studies had successfully served one or more of the following: to assist in ongoing negotiations, to identify possible new areas of negotiation, and to promote public awareness of the problems involved in the arms race and disarmament.

The Board observed that there might have been a trend in the Assembly mandates towards ap-

pointing "governmental" rather than "consultant" experts, with the result that the studies had often reflected authoritative views and, when a consensus had been reached on substance, the studies might have indicated an opening towards genuine negotiations.

The Board made several recommendations concerning the size and composition of study groups, the principle of consensus approval of study reports, selection of subjects for study, financial considerations and the need for review and follow-up of studies. The Board considered it desirable for Member States to present study proposals to the Secretary-General by 1 September annually, rather than to the First Committee later in the year, and for the Board to recommend whether the work should be carried out by a group of experts or as part of the ongoing work programme of UNIDIR. The Board added that savings might be made in substantive and conference-servicing costs by entrusting UNIDIR with the updating of an existing study or with research and drafting. Appendices to the report contained a list of the 25 completed and ongoing studies, publications of UNIDIR, and some observations on experience gained and thoughts for the future conduct of disarmament studies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted resolution 42/42 J without vote.

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 K of 16 December 1985 and 41/86 C of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the valuable contribution that United Nations studies can make to the discussion and consideration of disarmament issues,

Noting with appreciation the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking into consideration that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies also functions as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

Noting that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offers new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
2. Affirms that the final decision on how United Nations disarmament studies should be prepared rests with the General Assembly;
3. Takes note of the conclusion of the Advisory Board that consensus should be the normal practice in study groups, but that the expression of differing opinions where views cannot be reconciled should be permitted;
4. Invites Member States to take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Board in presenting proposals for disarmament studies or research.

General Assembly resolution 42/42 J

30 November 1987 Meeting 84 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/754) without vote, 13 November (meeting 43); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.60/Rev.2); agenda item 66 (h).

Sponsors: Cameroon, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 3-43; plenary 84.

The text as adopted incorporated some of the proposals put forward by Zimbabwe on behalf of the non-aligned countries,(25) mainly paragraph 3 replacing the original expression of support for the Board's recommendation that Member-States submit their study proposals to the Secretary-General by 1 September so that the Board could recommend the best means of carrying them out. The non-aligned countries had also proposed that Member States be invited to submit their views on the Board's report.

Parties and signatories to disarmament agreements

In October 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements,(26) based on information received from the States depositaries of those instruments. Listing the parties to and signatories of agreements as at 31 July 1987, the report also contained similar information on the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (see p. 77), of which the Secretary-General was the depositary.

As at 31 December 1987, the following numbers of States had become parties to the multilateral agreements covered in the Secretary-General's report (listed in chronological order, with the years in which the were initially signed or opened for signature). (27)

- (Geneva) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925): 110 parties
The Antarctic Treaty (1959): 37 parties
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963): 115 parties
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967):(28) 87 parties
Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (1967): 31 parties
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968):(29) 138 parties

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971):(30) 79 parties

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972):(31) 109 parties (see also p. 71)

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977):(32) 52 parties

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979):(33) 7 parties

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (1981): 28 parties

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Chapter II

Peaceful uses of outer space

During 1987, international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space continued to be considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Committee on outer space), by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and Legal Sub-Committee, and by the General Assembly.

The Committee on outer space held its thirtieth session in New York from 1 to 11 June and, in December, the Assembly endorsed its recommendations in resolution 42/68. The Assembly again urged all States, particularly those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, as an essential condition for promoting international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: arms race in outer space. Other administrative and management questions: communications satellite. International Telecommunication Union.

Science, technology and law

Space science and technology

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its twenty-fourth session in New York from 17 to 27 February 1987.⁽¹⁾ In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution,⁽²⁾ the Sub-Committee established a Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second (1982) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE-82).⁽³⁾

The Sub-Committee also recommended approval of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1988 and reviewed the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system. It continued to consider the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, space transportation systems and their implications for future space activities, and the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit. The Sub-Committee paid special attention during its session to the theme

“space communications for development”. In addition, it took up matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; planetary exploration; and astronomy. The Sub-Committee’s recommendations were acted on by the Committee on outer space in June. (4)

UN Programme on Space Applications

In 1987, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications focused on providing long-range fellowships for in-depth training and technical advisory services to Member States and regional institutions; organizing regional and international training courses and technical expert meetings; and promoting co-operation between developed and developing countries.⁽⁵⁾

Thirty-one fellowship offers were awarded. Two one-year (1987/88) fellowships in microwave technology were offered by Austria at the Technical University of Graz; 10 nine-month fellowships in remote-sensing technology, of which 8 were awarded, were offered by Brazil at the Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais (São José dos Campos, state of São Paulo); three one-year fellowships, in basic space sciences, satellite geodesy and remote sensing, were offered by the German Democratic Republic at the Central Institute for Astrophysics and the Central Institute for Physics of the Earth, Potsdam; 20 fellowships, of which 15 were awarded, were offered by the USSR, each for five years, with an additional year for study of the Russian language, at the Moscow Engineering Institute for Geodesy, Cartography and Aerial Photography; and three one-year fellowships were offered by the European Space Agency (ESA) at the European Space Research and Technology Centre (Noordwijk, Netherlands), the European Space Research Institute (Frascati, Italy) and the European Space Operations Centre (Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany) for studies in communications engineering, remote sensing and meteorology, respectively.

As part of the technical advisory mandate of the Programme, assistance was offered to the Economic Commission for Africa in developing a project document on a remote-sensing information programme for Africa. A proposal emphasizing the development of indigenous capability in remote-sensing technology was submitted to the

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. The Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat assisted in developing a project proposal for the establishment of a national technological development centre for the application of satellite communications to rural education in China.

The Interministerial Committee of the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation considered the recommendations of a 1986 expert meeting on space technology applications in the Indian Ocean region.(6) A number of activities—three pilot projects on the use of remote-sensing technology to enhance the efficiency of fishing and a United Nations workshop on oceanographic/marine space information systems—were approved by the Committee, funds for which were to be provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

One expert meeting, one seminar and three training courses were conducted in 1987. A United Nations (interregional) Meeting of Experts on Space Science and Technology and Its Applications within the Framework of Educational Systems (Lagos, Nigeria, 27 April-1 May) was attended by 59 participants from 22 countries and six international organizations.(7)

The United Nations International Seminar on Space Communications, co-sponsored by the USSR, was attended by 15 participants from 15 countries (Moscow, Sochi and Dubna, 3-15 June). (8)

The Twelfth United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) International Training Course on the Applications of Remote Sensing to Marine Fisheries was organized in co-operation with Italy (Rome, 11-30 May);(9) 22 participants from 22 developing countries attended. A Training Course on Remote Sensing Applications to Geological Sciences, co-sponsored by the German Democratic Republic (Dresden, 6-23 October), was attended by 13 participants from 13 developing countries.(10) The Fourth United Nations/World Meteorological Organization/FAO/ESA International Training Course on the Applications of Remote Sensing to Operational Agrometeorology and Hydrology, organized in co-operation with Indonesia (Jakarta, 13-30 October), was attended by 24 participants from 12 developing member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.(11)

Co-operation in space science and technology among developed and developing countries was promoted by the Second Latin American Symposium on Remote Sensing and the second meeting of the Joint Board on Remote Sensing Activities, both of which were held at the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Bogota, Colombia, 16-20 November). The Symposium addressed data ac-

quisition by various remote sensors, image processing, space cartography, geoinformation systems, cartographic technology and international co-operation in remote-sensing. The Board considered joint documentation of remote-sensing literature and information retrieval.

Programme activities were supported in 1987 with assistance from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, the USSR and the United States.

Under the United Nations regular budget, \$226,000 was approved by the General Assembly in 1987 for implementing the Programme's 1988-1989 activities. The Sub-Committee noted the appeal of the United Nations Expert on Space Applications to Member States and international organizations either to provide support for the Programme as a whole or to identify the specific activities they would like to support.

The Committee on outer space(4) expressed its appreciation to the Expert for the effective manner in which he had implemented the Programme with the limited funds at his disposal. In resolution 42/68, the General Assembly endorsed the 1988 Programme, as proposed by the Expert to the Committee.

Co-ordination in the UN system

Noting the progress achieved in co-ordinating programmes on outer space activities within the United Nations system, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued to stress the necessity of ensuring consultations and co-ordination and the avoidance of duplication of work.(1) The Committee on outer space(4) supported that view and endorsed the Sub-Committee's position that the United Nations should continue seeking the support of UNDP and other institutions in implementing UNISPACE-82 recommendations (see below).

The ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (London, 7-9 October),(12) convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), found that the existing machinery for consultation and co-ordination in applying space technology had worked satisfactorily and that there were no major questions to bring to ACC's attention. However, the Meeting agreed on the need for an in-depth review of co-operation in some specific areas; it decided to undertake as a first step a review of remote-sensing applications within the United Nations system and that an ad hoc group (United Nations, FAO, WMO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) should work out the programme for the review. The Meeting also examined a draft of the annual report of the Secretary-

General on the co-ordination of outer space activities in 1988 and future years in such areas as remote sensing, communications, meteorology, navigation and disaster management.

Implementation of the recommendations of the 1982 Conference on outer space

In 1987, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee reaffirmed that the United Nations, in implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE-82,(3) should continue to seek the support of UNDP and other international funding institutions and reiterated its request to the Secretariat to take note of and operate within UNDP funding procedures.

The Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of UNISPACE-82, meeting between 19 and 26 February, expressed concern as to how the activities of the Space Applications Programme could be implemented, since the Programme's budget for 1986-1987 had been reduced to less than half of its original appropriation of \$216,600. The Group also noted that many of the recommendations had not been fully implemented. It proposed, among other things, that the Space Applications Programme emphasize long-term (minimum 6-12 months) project-oriented on-the-job training in specific areas in remote sensing and space communications; that the Committee on outer space request all States to inform the Secretary-General about space activities which could be the subject of greater international co-operation; that a programme of higher education on space-related subjects be established, with the collaboration of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); that all States in a position to do so consider what additional resources they could make available for outer space activities; that financial institutions and resource-development bodies be alerted to the importance of programmes of space communications, remote sensing and meteorology; that account be taken, in formulating co-operative programmes, of the possible participation of international financial institutions; that multilateral programmes in space science and technology be developed with the aim of promoting regional activities; that experimental and theoretical scientists promote wider application of the results of scientific research; and that NGOs be encouraged to facilitate and co-ordinate the space activities of scientific organizations.

In addition, the Working Group proposed that the Committee invite Member States to report annually on techniques resulting from medical studies carried out in outer space, and request the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat to survey existing space information services (see

p. 97), with a view to establishing an international information system, and to update the report on existing regional training centres. The Group further proposed that the Committee request the Division to prepare a report on measures to improve space educational systems in developing countries and to examine measures which might be taken by the Committee to enhance the use of remote sensing, space communications and meteorology for developing countries (see below); and invite the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions to study approaches that the United Nations might take in assisting developing countries to realize the benefits of space technology and to follow up the COSPAR study on the environmental effects of space activities,(13) with emphasis on space debris (see p. 97).

The Working Group recommended that it be reconvened in 1988. The Group's report was endorsed by the Sub-Committee and its' recommendations were endorsed by the Committee on outer space.(4)

The Secretary-General, in an August report on implementing the recommendations of UNISPACE-82,(14) provided information about progress made in such areas as inter-agency and regional co-operation, studies, the Programme on Space Applications, strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division and voluntary contributions.

Twelve countries (Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United States)(15) presented their views on the extent to which the findings of five studies on the applications of space technology for the benefit of mankind were being put into practice. The studies had been recommended by UNISPACE-82 and conducted in 1984(16) and 1985.(13)

In response to proposals by the Working Group, a number of reports were presented to the Committee on outer space in December. The Outer Space Affairs Division suggested measures to enhance the use of space applications (remote sensing, space communications and meteorology) for development; the measures included education and training activities, information and studies, technical assistance and co-ordinating international co-operative activities.(17)

The Division also indicated the actions necessary to improve space technology educational systems in developing countries. (18) It considered space developments and the needs of developing countries; current United Nations activities relating to education in space technology; and measures to improve education, including the introduction of space science and technology into curricula, a fellowship programme, space research

programmes, general public education and tele-education programmes. It concluded that the proposed measures were practical and achievable, noting that a number of them were currently in operation in some form in different parts of the world.

COSPAR and IAF submitted a study on approaches that the United Nations might take in assisting developing countries to benefit from space technology.(19) The study covered the initiation and strengthening of space programmes, information exchange, graduate and postgraduate education, research, scientist-to-scientist contacts, training of engineers and technicians, and development of infrastructure. It suggested that the United Nations: make use of its global relations with professional and international organizations to mobilize and co-ordinate expert advice; explore with international bodies the promotion of space programmes in developing countries; popularize space research through videos, films and lectures as part of the planned International Space Year (1992); set up a modest special fund to provide seed money for critical activity in developing countries; and consider publishing a document on space technology benefits and a space news periodical.

The Outer Space Affairs Division also issued two other documents. As at 7 December 1987, 17 institutions had replied to its questionnaire on existing space information services, providing a summary of their functions, areas of specialization, type of system, geographical coverage, language(s), target users, classes of services, training programmes, collaboration with other centres and data bases.(20) The responses were issued as a directory, *Information System on Space Science and Technology*, which was to be updated as necessary.

In addition, the Division issued a directory entitled *Education, Training, Research and Fellowship Opportunities in Space Science and Technology and Its Applications*,(21) covering the areas of basic space sciences, remote sensing, satellite communications and satellite meteorology. The directory was compiled through information from 34 Member States requested in a June 1985 questionnaire.

A preliminary status report(22) on potentially detrimental activities in space, with particular emphasis on space debris, was submitted by COSPAR. Since the launching of Sputnik I on 4 October 1957, beginning the space age, about 18,000 manufactured objects had been catalogued in space, the report stated. Space debris consisted not only of fragments of exploded rocket stages or broken-up satellites, but also, among other things, of a plethora of lens- and instrument-covers and clamps, removed prior to the operation of satellite payloads. Currently, there were about 7,000 such objects in near-earth space. In addition, there were at least 2,000 objects ranging in size from 10 to 20 centimetres, about 50,000 in the 1 to 10 cm

range and estimates of millions to billions of smaller metal and paint chips. The largest concentration of fragments and debris was in the altitude range of 350 to 1,250 kilometres, where most of the satellites, the space shuttle and space stations operated. The report concluded that during the next century, our planet might become surrounded by a belt of space debris, which was not only a hazard to space activities but also detrimental to astronomical observations from the ground. International action was needed to deal with the global issue of space debris. COSPAR, together with IAF, would endeavour to prepare a comprehensive report on the question with recommendations by the end of 1988.

Remote sensing of the Earth by satellites

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee(1) welcomed the successful completion of work on the legal principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space, adopted by the General Assembly in 1986.(23) It reiterated, that remote sensing from outer space should be carried out, taking into account the urgent need to provide appropriate and non-discriminatory assistance to developing countries, and re-emphasized the importance of the availability of remote-sensing data and analysed data at reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Further, it agreed that in 1988 the agenda item on remote sensing of the Earth by satellites should be revised and entitled "Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, inter alia, applications for developing countries". The Sub-Committee could consider advances in the use of remote-sensing data for applications relevant to the needs of developing countries, such as drought early warning and monitoring, agricultural and fisheries management, and climate change monitoring.

The Committee on outer space(4) recognized the importance of continuing international efforts to ensure the continuity, compatibility and complementarity of systems for remote sensing; it agreed that the Sub-Committee should include applications for developing countries in its future consideration of the item, which should be given priority in 1988.

Nuclear power sources and safety in spacecraft

Continuing its consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, the Sub-Committee(1) welcomed two conventions adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident(24) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (see PART TWO, Chapter I), which covered the consequences

on Earth of accidents with space objects carrying nuclear power sources. The Sub-Committee stressed the need for the widest possible adherence to those Conventions; in that context, it underlined the need to elaborate the criteria for the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space and agreed that efforts to formulate such criteria should be based on, but not limited to, texts agreed upon by the Sub-Committee or its Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space.

The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that reactors should not be activated until the space objects carrying them had reached their operating orbit and that the question should be considered further of whether nuclear reactors in space should use only highly enriched uranium as the fissionable material, in order to avoid significant problems arising from breeding or utilizing plutonium. It noted that in all phases of a mission of a space object with nuclear power sources on board, the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) where relevant should be applied. (An independent organization, established in 1928 by the Second International Congress of Radiology, ICRP considers the fundamental principles upon which appropriate radiation protection measures can be based and gives general guidance on the use of radiation sources.) The Sub-Committee agreed that most developing countries were in a peculiar situation with regard to their inability to monitor the re-entry of a malfunctioning space object with a nuclear power source on board and to institute countermeasures; therefore, it felt that it should further examine assistance to developing countries to improve their ability to cope with those problems.

A working paper on safety assessments and notification and on guidelines and criteria for safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space was submitted by Canada,(25) which proposed that States launching space objects with nuclear power sources on board proceed with a thorough safety assessment and provide specific information as soon as possible after launching as to the presence on board of a nuclear power source and its generic classification. Canada proposed that States ensure that the design, construction and use of space objects containing nuclear power sources met international guidelines for radiological protection; that reactors be used on board space objects designed to re-enter and land safely, or to disperse the radioactive material so that when the material reached the Earth the radiological hazard conformed to the recommendations of ICRP; that radioisotope generators only be used on board space objects designed to re-enter and land safely; that whether a space object with a nuclear power source on board had been designed to re-enter and land

safely or to disperse the radioactive material, it should be used in a nuclear-safe orbit-sufficiently high to give time for radioactive materials to decay to a safe level in space after the end of the mission; that where a nuclear-safe orbit was not used, States undertook to employ an in-space recovery system or orbital lifetime extension technique to render the nuclear power source safe; and that reactors not be activated until the space object carrying them reached its operating altitude.

Regarding the future of the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, some delegations stated that it should be reconvened in 1988. Other delegations felt that there was no need to reconvene it as its findings so far were adequate; they also considered the question of the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space as an aspect of establishing the general regime of the safe development of nuclear energy and that IAEA was the appropriate forum for considering such a regime.

Similar differences on reconvening the Working Group were expressed in the Committee on outer space.(4) The Committee endorsed the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the item on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space be retained as a priority item on its 1988 agenda.

Space transportation

Developments in space transportation system programmes in China, France, India, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and by ESA were noted by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, which stressed the importance of international co-operation in providing all countries with access to the benefits of space science and technology.(1)

The Committee on outer space(4) endorsed the Sub-Committee's decision to continue considering the matter in 1988.

Technical aspects of the geostationary orbit

Some members of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee(1) stated, with respect to the efficient utilization of the geostationary orbit-in which communications and other satellites maintain a position some 36,000 kilometres above the Equator-that the technological options proposed for increasing the capacity of the orbit/spectrum were sophisticated, complex and costly, and would thereby reduce the possibilities for developing countries to gain access to orbital positions economically and practically. The Sub-Committee reiterated its request that the study of the physical nature and technical aspects of the geostationary orbit be updated as required. The Committee on outer space(4) endorsed that request as well as the Sub-Committee's recommendation that it

continue considering the matter in 1988, taking particular account of developing countries' needs and interests.

Other questions

Special presentations by USSR and United States experts on matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine, were heard by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.(1) USSR presentations also covered space transportation systems, solar system exploration and space astronomy projects. United States presentations discussed remote sensing, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme, the investigation of the 1986 Challenger space shuttle accident, planetary exploration and Earth benefits from space biomedical research. France reported on the current status and planned improvements in its SPOT (Satellite Probatoire pour l'Observation de la Terre) programme, being conducted in co-operation with Belgium and Sweden, while the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States gave a joint report on the results from the Infra-Red Astronomy Satellite.

The Sub-Committee noted that studies of human physiology under conditions of manned space flight had led to important advances in medical knowledge, that global researches of the geosphere-biosphere had great significance for mankind, that major advances had been made in knowledge of the nature and evolution of the planets, asteroids and comets, and that the use of astronomical spacecraft had advanced knowledge of the universe by allowing observations in all regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

In connection with the theme "space communications for development", the Sub-Committee noted that COSPAR and IAF had conducted a symposium in two sessions on scientific considerations, 17 February, and on systems, 17 and 18 February in New York. A meeting was held on the same theme at Columbia University, New York, on 16 February,(26) attended by representatives of 11 developing countries; presentations were made by experts from four developing countries with operating communications satellite systems—Brazil, China, Indonesia and Mexico—focusing on the uses and the technical attributes of their systems.

In a working paper submitted to the Committee on outer space,(27) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR proposed that the Committee support and develop a recommendation of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that all States inform the Secretary-General about those space activities which could be the subject of greater international co-operation. The USSR, in

a 6 January letter to the Secretary-General,(28) transmitted replies by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to questions from a TASS correspondent, in which he stated that establishment of a world space organization would help to increase international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Another working paper,(29) submitted by Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, proposed that the Committee establish a working group to examine the organization and methods best suited to advancing its work.

Reviewing its future role and work, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee felt that special attention could be given to the international programmes on the global environment, including the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the International Satellite Land-Surface Climatology Project, and the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project of WMO. The main scientific component in WMO's World Climate Programme, WCRP was studying the extent to which climate could be predicted and the possible influence of human activities on climate, while the land climatology project examined surface radiation fluxes, surface temperature, vegetation index, soil moisture and evapo-transpiration, and the cloud climatology project observed the global distribution of clouds.

The Sub-Committee also felt that the practical applications of space communications technology could be considered in detail and that Member States and international organizations, such as INTELSAT, INMARSAT and INTERSPUTNIK, could provide information on their programmes as well as examine advances of particular interest to developing countries. Noting the interest shown in discussions on the items relating to life sciences, including space medicine, progress in the geosphere-biosphere programme, planetary exploration and astronomy, the Sub-Committee recommended that they be included on its 1988 agenda. The Committee on outer space(4) endorsed the recommendation and joined the Sub-Committee in an invitation to COSPAR and IAF to present reports and arrange a special presentation in the Sub-Committee on progress in the geosphere-biosphere programme.

Reviews of national and international space activities in 1987(30) were transmitted to the Committee on outer space by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the USSR and the United States, while reports on the progress of space research in 1986-1987 and on highlights in space technology and applications in 1987 were submitted by COSPAR and IAF,(32) respectively.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) submitted to the Committee its twenty-sixth report⁽³³⁾ on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space. The report covered international regulations and their application, telecommunication studies and standardization, planning, technical co-operation activities, information and documentation activities, and co-operation with other international organizations. It included 43 country reports on progress in the development of space communications.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action regarding space science and technology, see resolution 42/68 on p. 102.

Space law

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on outer space held its twenty-sixth session in New York from 16 March to 3 April 1987.⁽³⁴⁾ It continued to consider the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space and matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit. It also considered the choice of a new item for its agenda.

The Committee on outer space,⁽⁴⁾ recognizing that 1987 was the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies⁽³⁵⁾ (Outer Space Treaty), reaffirmed the Treaty's importance as the basis of international space law and urged States that had not done so to ratify or accede to it.

The Committee also reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,⁽³⁶⁾ again urging States that had not ratified or acceded to it and international organizations that had not declared their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for therein to give urgent consideration to doing so.

Legal aspects of nuclear power sources in spacecraft

On 16 March 1987,⁽³⁴⁾ the Legal Sub-Committee re-established its Working Group on the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. The Group had before it a working paper by Canada proposing five draft principles: (1) safety assessment and notification; (2) guidelines and criteria for safe use; (3) notification of re-entry; (4) assistance to States; and (5) responsibility of States. Three of them (1, 2 and 5) were revisions of those

submitted to the Group in 1986, while the other two (3 and 4) were those on which consensus had been recorded at the Sub-Committee's 1986 session.

Working papers were also submitted by Argentina, by the Federal Republic of Germany, by Sweden and by Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands and Uruguay.

Following the Chairman's suggestion, the Working Group completed a preliminary first reading and further reviews of draft principles 1, 2 and 5 of Canada's working paper, the other working papers with respect to draft principles 1, 2 and 5 and suggestions made in the course of discussions.

Some delegations, while agreeing that the Group should concentrate on draft principles 1, 2 and 5, stated that principles 3 and 4 should be compared with the two IAEA Conventions—the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency. They felt that the provisions of the draft principles should be in strict accord with those Conventions. However, some delegations were of the view that the Working Group should concentrate on draft principles 1, 2 and 5, on which no consensus had been recorded, rather than a comparative study.

Some delegations said Canada's draft principles 1, 2 and 5 formed a good basis for discussion, while others felt that there were certain provisions requiring clarification and amendment. Some considered that the proposals went beyond the consensus recorded in the 1981 report of the Working Group on nuclear power sources in outer space;⁽³⁷⁾ attention was drawn to the differences in the views of the technical experts. Those delegations were of the view that it was unrealistic to expect that consensus could be recorded on what went beyond the 1981 consensus obligations under existing international law, including the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

While not recording agreement on any particular provision, the Working Group felt that the discussions had been necessary and were a precondition to further work. Subsequently, Canada submitted a further revision⁽³⁸⁾ of its working paper.

The Committee on outer space⁽⁴⁾ recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue consideration of the item in 1988.

Legal aspects of the geostationary orbit and definition of outer space

On 16 March,⁽³⁴⁾ the Legal Sub-Committee re-established a Working Group to continue considering matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utili-

zation of the geostationary orbit, including ways to ensure its rational and equitable use without prejudice to the role of ITU. The Working Group took note of a 1985 letter from the Secretary-General of ITU, concerning a decision reached at a 1985 World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it.⁽³⁹⁾ The Conference had declared itself not competent to deal with the subject of some specific principles concerning the demands by equatorial countries to have sovereignty/jurisdiction over the corresponding segments of the geostationary orbit superjacent to their territories as well as the preservation of such segments by those countries for the utilization of the orbit by all States, particularly the developing countries.

Several working papers submitted by States at earlier sessions were referred to during the discussions: an approach to the delimitation of airspace and outer space (USSR); draft general principles governing the geostationary orbit (Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya); principles governing the activities of States in the utilization of the geostationary orbit (German Democratic Republic); draft basic provisions of the General Assembly on the delimitation and definition of outer space and on the legal status of the geostationary satellite orbit (Kenya); draft basic provisions of the Assembly resolution on the delimitation of airspace and outer space and on the legal status of the geostationary satellites' orbital space (USSR); and a comparative table by Indonesia of the provisions of the working papers submitted by the German Democratic Republic and by Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Kenya.

In another working paper, the USSR proposed that any object launched into outer space be considered in outer space at an altitude of 110 kilometres or more above sea level and that space objects should retain the right to fly over the territory of other States for the purpose of reaching orbit or proceeding beyond that orbit.

Discussing the definition and delimitation of outer space, some delegations considered the question a necessary step to achieve a distinction between the legal regime of airspace, with its inherent features of State sovereignty, territorial integrity and security, and that of the legal regime of outer space which was free for exploration and use by all. Others questioned the need for a definition and delimitation of outer space; they felt that the absence of a definition or delimitation had not prevented the observance of the outer space treaties, nor had it created practical problems impeding peaceful exploration of outer space. Some delegations were of the view that the question of definition and delimitation should remain on the Legal Sub-Committee's agenda and that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee might be requested to examine technical criteria in order to determine the lowest altitude of orbit-

ing satellites for facilitating the delimitation of outer space. Others indicated that the latter Sub-Committee had examined the question, concluding that no technical criteria existed.

With respect to the question of the geostationary orbit, the Chairman recommended that the Working Group concentrate on isolating those elements in the working papers and other documents that contained ideas which were not irreconcilable. In a general exchange of views, some delegations stated that the orbit formed part of outer space and was subject to the Outer Space Treaty.⁽³⁵⁾ As such, the orbit was not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty or by means of use or occupation; all States enjoyed equal rights in its utilization. Other delegations reiterated the position expressed at earlier sessions that there was a need to establish a *sui generis* legal regime for the geostationary orbit, which would acknowledge its being a limited natural resource to be shared equally by mankind and would recognize the interests of developing countries and the special rights of the equatorial countries in relation to the orbit. Some delegations declared that provisions regarding a legal regime should be formulated to acknowledge the rational and equitable utilization of the geostationary orbit, not as a *sui generis* regime but in conformity with existing space law and relevant ITU decisions.

The Working Group considered the common elements in the draft principles submitted by Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Kenya and by the German Democratic Republic, and studied the Indonesian comparative table. The following basic points of convergence in the papers were identified: the geostationary orbit was a limited natural resource and therefore its utilization should be rational and equitable, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries; the development of space science and technology applied in the utilization of the orbit was of fundamental importance for the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples of all States, in particular those of developing countries; there was a need to establish a legal regime applicable to the geostationary orbit which derived from its special physical nature and other attributes; and it should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and in the interests of promoting international co-operation.

The Committee on outer space⁽⁴⁾ recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue to consider the item at its 1988 session.

New agenda item

In 1986,⁽²⁾ the General Assembly had endorsed a recommendation of the Committee on outer space that the Legal Sub-Committee consider the choice of a new item for its agenda, including proposals made by the Group of 77 and others.

Several working papers were submitted to the Sub-Committee in connection with a new item. The United Kingdom suggested that it take up enhanced co-operation between States in the event of an emergency on a manned space object endangering the crew. Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed that the Sub-Committee consider its working methods to improve efficiency. Czechoslovakia suggested that the Sub-Committee examine the legal regulation and mechanisms of States' sharing benefits from exploration and uses of outer space; the legal status of crews on board space objects; and the legal aspects of emergency safety and rescue connected with piloted space objects. The Group of 77 asked that the legal aspects related to the access of States to benefits derived from exploring and utilizing outer space be studied. Canada, France, the Netherlands and Sweden felt that improving the procedure for registering space objects could be a new agenda item (see p. 105).

On 20 March 1987,(40) Chile submitted its general comments on exploring and using outer space, including guidelines for discussing the regulation of space activities, access to the benefits of those activities and space law.

Some delegations considered that strengthening the application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space(36) might be an appropriate agenda item. Such an item, they explained, might involve discussing additional information to be provided concerning a nuclear power source on board a space object, the presence of astronauts on board, a time-frame for notification of a launching and significant changes in trajectories of a space object or termination of a mission. Other delegations felt that an item on enhanced co-operation between States in the event of accident or emergency on board a manned space object would be appropriate; the Sub-Committee could consider the rescue of astronauts in outer space, a subject which in their view was not sufficiently covered by the Outer Space Treaty(35) or the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.(41) Some delegations stated that the legal status of a spacecraft crew should become a new agenda item. The Legal Sub-Committee recommended that the Committee on outer space continue consideration of the question.

In June, the Committee, after hearing similar views, recommended that consideration of a new agenda item be continued, on a priority basis, in the near future, if possible, or at the 1988 session of the Legal Sub-Committee.

In December, in resolution 42/68, the General Assembly requested the Legal Sub-Committee to

finalize the choice of a new agenda item, taking into account the Group of 77 proposal and other proposals, in order to begin consideration of the item in 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/68 without vote.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/64 of 3 December 1986,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the first launching into orbit of a man-made object, Sputnik, which marked the beginning of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and of international co-operation in this field,

Commemorating also the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which has played and continues to play a positive role in the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the progressive development of the law of outer space, including the elaboration and adoption of other international instruments governing the outer space activities of States,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirtieth session,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

5. Requests the Legal Sub-Committee to finalize the choice of a new item for its agenda, taking into account the proposal made by the Group of 77 and other proposals, in order to begin its consideration of the item at its twenty-seventh session;

6. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fourth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/64;

7. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fifth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, inter alia, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, tak-

ing particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1988 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Microgravity experiments in space and their applications"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on the theme "Microgravity Experiments in Space and Their Applications", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

8. Considers, in the context of paragraph 7 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should re-establish, at its twenty-fifth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

10. Endorses the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and as contained in paragraphs 11 to 13 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;

11. Endorses the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee with respect to the use of nuclear power

sources in outer space, contained in paragraphs 55 to 63 of the report on the work of its twenty-fourth session, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in paragraph 58 of its report;

12. Decides that, during the twenty-fifth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;

13. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1988, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;

14. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. Expresses its *appreciation* to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

19. Takes note of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirtieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

20. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

21. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

22. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

24. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with

progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

25. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

General Assembly resolution 42/68

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/812 & Corr.1) without vote, 12 November (meeting 22); draft by Austria, for SPC Working Group on International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/SPC/42/L.18 & Corr.1); agenda item 76.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 14, 16-20, 22; plenary 89.

In the Special Political Committee, Mexico stated that the work of the Committee on outer space during 1987 had been particularly fruitless and that the draft resolution was nothing but a carbon copy of that adopted in 1986; while that Committee was not the only body encountering difficulties which had their origin in the crisis of multilateralism, the exacerbation of the world economic situation and the unbridled arms race, Mexico could not help being concerned at the indifference shown with regard to the draft resolution.

In the Assembly, Brazil expressed disappointment that there was no agreement on a new agenda item for the Legal Sub-Committee, and said it would oppose further delays in solving that problem.

During 1987, the Assembly again considered the prevention of an arms race in outer space as a separate agenda item (see p. 78) and, in **resolution 42/33**, again called on States to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space.

The Assembly, in **resolution 42/186** on an Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, considered outer space as an issue of global concern.

On 17 December, (42) Argentina and Chile transmitted the conclusions of a meeting of the Vatican Pontifical Academy of Sciences on the impact of remote sensing on developing countries (Rome, 16-21 June 1986).

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(35)YUN 1966, p. 41, GA res. 2222(XXI), annex, 19 Dec. 1966. (36)YUN 1974, p. 63, GA res. 3235(XXIX), annex, 12 Nov. 1974. (37)YUN 1981, p. 116. (38)A/AC.105/C.2/L.154/Rev.2. (39)YUN 1985, p. 1345. (40)A/42/185. (41)YUN 1967, p. 34, GA res. 2345(XXII), annex, 19 Dec. 1967. (42)A/42/62.

Spacecraft launchings

At its June 1987 session, the Committee on outer space reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,⁽¹⁾ which had entered into force in 1976, again urging States that had not ratified or acceded to it and international organizations that had not declared their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention to give urgent consideration to doing so.

During 1987, six countries (Canada, France, Japan, Sweden, USSR, United States)⁽²⁾ provided information to the United Nations on the launching of objects into orbit or beyond, in accordance with a 1961 General Assembly resolution⁽³⁾ and article IV of the Convention.⁽¹⁾

Convention on registration of launchings

As at 31 December 1987,⁽⁴⁾ there were 35 States parties to the Convention on registration, representing no change from 1986. The European Space Agency had declared in 1979 its acceptance of the rights and obligations of the Convention.

Pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in March 1987 to the Committee on outer space a report⁽⁶⁾ on the past application of the Convention. Of 1,474 functional space objects launched

in 1,200 launchings between 15 September 1976 and 31 October 1986, 1,438 or 97.6 per cent were registered with the United Nations. Annexed to the report were the text of the Convention, a list of the States parties to it, with an indication of the States that had furnished the United Nations with information concerning the establishment of a national registry and those that had notified it of objects launched into outer space, and a list of the functional objects launched.

In a working paper submitted to the Committee on outer space, Canada, France, the Netherlands and Sweden⁽⁷⁾ proposed that the Secretary-General remind Member States and intergovernmental organizations that conducted space activities of the importance of further ratifications of, and accessions to, the Convention. They suggested that the question of improving the procedure for registering space objects could be a new item on the Legal Sub-Committee's agenda (see p. 101). Additional information supplementing that already required by the Convention might be provided, they stated, including the technical nature of the space vehicle and its physical characteristics; expected duration of existence; the manned or automatic character of the vehicle; the type of energy production used and the possible presence on board of dangerous materials; and the identity of the operator.

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Chapter III

Law of the sea

In 1987, agreement was reached settling conflicts that had arisen in overlapping claims by a number of Member States to deep sea-bed mining sites. The agreement was followed by the registration of India as the first pioneer investor in the international sea-bed "Area" (the sea-bed beyond national jurisdiction) under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and later by the registration of France, Japan and the USSR as pioneer investors.

The Secretary-General, terming the agreement highly significant (see p. 9), stated that it reflected a realistic assessment of shared interests in orderly exploitation of deep sea-bed resources and should contribute to wider acceptance of the Convention's sea-bed regime. However, the Convention had far more than economic significance, he said. Its first purpose was to prevent conflicts over the space, the uses and the resources of the seas and oceans; the ocean-related nature of recent tensions and hostilities in several areas served as a constant reminder of the need for its full acceptance. During the year, ratifications of the Convention increased from 32 to 35.

In November, the General Assembly, by resolution 42/20, also expressed satisfaction at the successful resolution of conflicts of overlaps in the claims of applicants and potential ones for registration as pioneer investors and at the historic decision to register the first such investor.

In March, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea was renamed the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, with the responsibility of combining its activities in marine affairs with most of those previously carried out by other Secretariat bodies.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: naval arms race. Transport: maritime transport. Natural resources: marine resources. Environment: marine ecosystems. International Court of Justice: land, island and maritime frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras. Other legal questions: UN Programme for the teaching and study of international law. International Maritime Organization.

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Signatures and ratifications

During 1987, the number of ratifications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of

the Sea increased to 35,(1) with the addition of Cape Verde, Democratic Yemen and Sao Tome and Principe. The Convention was to enter into force 12 months after receipt of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

The Convention, which was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1982,(2) had closed for signature in 1984, having received a total of 159 signatures.(3)

In an 18 August letter,(4) the Group of 77 developing countries requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to appeal to all the countries, members of the Commission, which had not done so to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

Developments relating to the Convention

The Secretary-General reported in November 1987(5) on developments in regard to the Convention and implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution.(6) The report was divided into two parts. The first reviewed the Convention's impact on State practice and related marine activities. It also reflected the activities of international organizations in marine affairs as well as those of the International Court of Justice and other tribunals dealing with the settlement of disputes concerning the law of the sea. The second part outlined the activities of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea (see p. 111).

According to the report, the Convention continued to provide a focus for ocean-related activities, attracting increasing support and exerting an immense influence on marine affairs. As States resorted increasingly to the seas and oceans to supplement their developmental needs, there had been a trend towards the establishment of maritime regimes consistent with the norms embodied in the Convention.

A historical step had been taken in respect to the international regime for deep sea-bed mining on 17 August 1987, the report noted, when the General Committee of the Preparatory Commission registered India as the first pioneer investor in deep sea-bed mining in the international sea-bed Area (see p. 109); subsequently, on 17

December, the General Committee also registered France, Japan and the USSR as pioneer investors.

The desire of States to benefit further from the uses of the sea and its resources had also led to heightened activity in many international organizations, which had developed their activities to reflect the new regime for the oceans established by the Convention.

The Convention remained the model on which States based their legislation in relation to maritime areas falling under their sovereignty: the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone, the continental shelf and the régime of archipelagic States. It allowed for a territorial sea of up to 12 nautical miles, a further 24 miles of contiguous zone and an exclusive economic zone of up to 200 miles. The number of States claiming a territorial sea of 12 miles was currently 103, while 19 States claimed the contiguous zone and 72 had established exclusive economic zones.

With regard to the continental shelf, the Convention provided that it extended throughout the natural prolongation of a coastal State's territory to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea was measured. The Convention further provided technical criteria for the delimitation of the shelf where it extended beyond the 200-mile limit. While some States had enacted new legislation on the continental shelf, others had not done so. Certain difficulties arose in the practical implementation of the technical criteria, particularly in relation to the acquisition of geophysical and geological data concerning the continental margin which required a scientific survey.

Under certain conditions specified in the Convention, States comprising one or more mid-ocean archipelagos might draw straight baselines joining the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelagos (archipelagic baselines). The waters enclosed within those baselines were known as archipelagic waters and the archipelagic State exercised sovereignty over such waters, its sea-bed, subsoil and the airspace above. The following States had incorporated the concept of "archipelagic State" in their legislation: Antigua and Barbuda, Cape Verde, Comoros, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Maldives, Mauritius, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

The political map of the world had been considerably altered by the extension of maritime jurisdiction of coastal States, the report continued. The extended jurisdiction of States had necessitated the delimitation of boundaries between States with adjacent or opposite coastlines. Approximately 95 inter-State maritime bound-

ary agreements had been concluded, representing about one third of the boundaries that needed to be settled. Most of those agreements had been negotiated during the past 15 years, largely because of the surge of interest in offshore oil and gas in the early 1970s and negotiations in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Other developments relating to the law of the sea reviewed in the report included: peaceful uses; maritime law; protection of the marine environment; marine science, technology and research; fisheries management and development; and regional co-operation.

Two new conventions were considered during 1987. The Council of the International Maritime Organization decided to convene a diplomatic conference in 1988 to consider adopting a convention on the suppression of unlawful acts committed against the safety of maritime navigation that endangered lives, jeopardized property and affected maritime services and thus were of international concern (see PART TWO, Chapter XIV).

Increasing difficulties encountered by law enforcement agencies in coping with illicit drug trafficking had led to the preparation of a new draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; it sought to prevent illicit trafficking by sea and to strengthen international co-operation among customs, police and judicial bodies, and would require commercial carriers to prevent the use of their facilities for such trafficking. Article 12 of the draft would give a State party the right to board, search and, if evidence of illicit traffic was discovered, seize a vessel flying the flag of another State, providing that prior permission had been received from the flag State. In February, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered a recommendation of the first (1986) Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies(7) for co-operation in suppressing drug trafficking on the high seas, in free-trade zones and where international commercial carriers were involved. The Comprehensive Outline to combat drug trafficking adopted in June 1987 by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 901) included as Targets 26 and 28 surveillance of land, water and air approaches to the frontier, and controls over ships on the high seas and aircraft in international airspace. Under Target 26, it was suggested that Governments develop, implement and co-ordinate plans for maritime surveillance, and to authorize coast guards to stop and search vessels and aircraft on suspicion of illicit carriage of drugs. Under Target 28, it was suggested that Governments permit law enforcement officials to seize a vessel unlawfully car-

rying drugs under certain conditions; to respond promptly when asked for permission to search such a vessel if under its registry; and to conclude bilateral and regional agreements to strengthen co-operation in that area.

Currently, the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships(8) and the 1978 Protocol(9) (MARPOL 73/78) covered nearly 80 per cent of world shipping, with ratifications by 43 States. Optional annex III (on harmful substances in packaged form) had been ratified by 27 States (with 41.85 per cent of world tonnage) and annex IV (on sewage) by 25 States (with 36.7 per cent of the tonnage). Ships and tankers carrying noxious liquid chemicals in bulk were subject to international control under 1985 amendments(10) to MARPOL 73/78, annex II, which entered into force on 6 April 1987, along with amended codes for ships carrying dangerous chemicals in bulk. Annex II was mainly concerned with the way in which noxious liquid substances were handled, both as cargo into receiving tanks on shore and as wastes into the sea, following tank cleaning and other operations.

On 30 December 1987,(11) the United States instrument accepting annex V (on garbage) brought the number of countries accepting it to 31 with 50.22 per cent of world tonnage. The annex would thus enter into force at the end of 1988; it would apply to all vessels, including small recreational craft. One of its most important provisions was a ban on dumping into the sea of all plastics, such as synthetic ropes and fishing nets and plastic garbage bags. Some other forms of garbage might be dumped under strictly controlled conditions, some only beyond 25 miles from land and some not within 12 miles, unless treated. The minimum distance from land where dumping would be permitted was set at 3 miles. Even stricter controls would apply in special areas (the Mediterranean, Baltic and Black Seas, together with some sea areas in the Near East), where dumping of all forms of garbage except food wastes was completely banned, and even food wastes could not be disposed of into the sea within 12 miles. Parties to the Convention were obliged to provide facilities in port for reception of garbage.

Under the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, the responsibility and liability of a State for damage to the environment of other States or to any other area of the environment was recognized. The Convention required parties to develop procedures for the assessment of liability and the settlement of disputes regarding dumping. General questions of responsibility and liability were dealt with by the Ad Hoc Group of Legal Experts on Dumping (London, October).(11) In the Group, there was a marked divergence of views

with regard to the need to develop a liability regime. Problems were also encountered with establishing the damage suffered, the limitation in time of the operator's liability and insurance coverage. The Group recommended that the parties take note of the different views and act appropriately when they met in 1988.

The dumping of radioactive wastes, suspended by the parties since 1983, was considered by the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on the Disposal of Radioactive Wastes at Sea (London, October). The Panel drew up a list of issues calling for study, including international liability. Also under study was the question of whether it could be proved that any dumping of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter at sea would not harm human life and/or cause significant damage to the marine environment.

A number of other meetings on ocean affairs were held during 1987. Thirty-four countries attended the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation Conference (IOMAC) (Colombo, Sri Lanka, January). The Conference emphasized regional pooling of scarce scientific and technical facilities, the exchange and centralization of information and improvement of communications; it established an IOMAC secretariat and a 17-member Standing Committee. A conference of the South-East Asian Project on Ocean Law, Policy and Management (Bangkok, Thailand, April) discussed regional implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and regional co-operation in ocean development and resource management. The conference called on coastal States to avoid unduly strict interpretation of their rights, especially where conflicts might develop. A symposium (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, June) requested the Secretariat's Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to assist West and Central African States to implement the Convention, to introduce the marine dimension into their development process and to organize a training course on the development of offshore hard minerals. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States held a workshop (Castries, Saint Lucia, September) on applying to the subregion Convention provisions dealing with the determination of baselines, the status of islands and insular formations, and the delimitation of maritime boundaries between States with adjacent and opposite coasts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action with regard to the Convention, see resolution 42/20 on p. 112.

Preparatory Commission

In 1987, the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the In-

ternational Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held its fifth session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 30 March to 16 April, and a meeting in New York from 27 July to 21 August.⁽⁵⁾ Major issues were the implementation of resolution II⁽¹²⁾ on the registration of pioneer investors in deep sea-bed mining, adopted in 1982 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the preparation of the rules, regulations and procedures relating to the organs of the Authority.

Resolution II named four States as pioneer investors—India, France, Japan and the USSR—and designated four multinational consortia as potential applicants. The consortia possessed the nationality of or were controlled by the nationals of Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The States named and the consortia all had to meet the condition established for granting pioneer investor status: the expenditure of at least \$30 million, of which at least 10 per cent had to be spent in locating, surveying and evaluating a mining area.

Before registration, pioneer investors were to resolve any overlapping claims. The potential for overlapping claims was reasonably high due to two factors stemming from the nature of the resource itself. First, although there were extensive deposits of nodules throughout the world's oceans, scientific indicators had pointed to one Pacific region in which the nodules were of economic interest—the area between Hawaii and Baja California. Secondly, nodules were to be found in a monolayer, and consequently claim sites had to be extensive. Resolution II set an upper limit of the pioneer area at 150,000 square kilometres for each site. It also required compliance with the parallel system, under which each applicant would submit two sites of equal estimated commercial value, one of which would be selected by the Authority as a reserved site to be mined by the Enterprise (the Authority's operational arm) or by a developing country in association with the Authority. It further provided that each applicant would relinquish half of its pioneer area over an eight-year period, reducing it to no more than 75,000 square kilometres.

Following a 1986 Understanding to resolve their conflicting claims,⁽¹³⁾ the four applicants for registration were to submit revised applications to the Preparatory Commission's March/April 1987 session. However, at their request,⁽¹⁴⁾ the applicants were granted an extension of the deadline. It was agreed that a Group of Technical Experts would convene during the July/August meeting to examine the applications and that India, which had no conflicts with respect to overlapping claims, could be registered separately, but that France, Japan and the USSR would be considered and registered simultaneously.

On 3 August,⁽¹⁵⁾ Belgium, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands and the USSR informed the Commission that they had met between April and July to settle practical problems in connection with deep sea-bed areas for which they had applied or might apply. Although they had achieved a comprehensive settlement, extensive technical work was required to bring the USSR application into conformity; the USSR would submit a revised application in November. It was suggested that the revised application should then be considered immediately.

France, India, Japan and the USSR, in a letter of the same date, ⁽¹⁶⁾ stated that the revised applications of France, Japan and the USSR should be considered immediately after the submission of the revised USSR application. Meanwhile, they said, India's application should be examined by the Expert Group and the General Committee, with a view to its registration during the Commission's July/August meeting. In letters of 5 August, the Federal Republic of Germany⁽¹⁷⁾ and the United Kingdom⁽¹⁸⁾ welcomed the successful outcome of the negotiations on practical problems and associated themselves with the settlement.

On 17 August,⁽¹⁹⁾ the General Committee, acting on behalf of the Preparatory Commission, decided, based on a report by the Expert Group,⁽²⁰⁾ to register India as the first pioneer investor in the international sea-bed Area, allocating 150,000 square kilometres in the south-central Indian Ocean basin in which it received the exclusive right to carry out activities leading to the exploitation of polymetallic nodules. The Committee reserved from the Indian application an area of 150,000 square kilometres of equal estimated commercial value for development by the Authority.

The Group of Technical Experts convened from 23 November to 5 December and the General Committee from 7 to 18 December. On 17 December,⁽²¹⁾ the Committee registered France,⁽²²⁾ Japan⁽²³⁾ and the USSR⁽²⁴⁾ as pioneer investors for areas in the north-east Pacific Ocean with the same rights and obligations as those conferred on India; it also recorded the reserved areas.

On 19 October,⁽²⁵⁾ Canada transmitted to the Secretary-General the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, British Columbia, 13-17 October); on 23 October,⁽²⁶⁾ Zimbabwe transmitted the communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October). Both meetings expressed satisfaction at the registration of India as the first pioneer investor. The Commonwealth heads also stated that they hoped action could be taken on other parts of the Con-

vention, in particular a proposal to establish regional centres of marine research.

On 18 June,(27) Guyana forwarded the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, 9-12 March), in which the Ministers noted the progress by the Preparatory Commission towards implementation of resolution II; urged States to desist from unilateral deep sea-bed mining beyond their national jurisdiction contrary to the Convention; called on States that had not done so to ratify or accede to the Convention; and stressed the need for closer collaboration among developing countries in marine scientific research.

Meanwhile, the Preparatory Commission continued the examination of the draft rules of procedure for the Council of the Authority and completed their second reading; several of the draft rules were provisionally approved. There was a lengthy debate on the proposals of the draft rules to establish a Finance Committee and general agreement on the advisory nature of that body and the qualifications of its members. However, certain questions required further discussion, such as whether the criteria for membership of the Committee should be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution and special interests or only on equitable geographical distribution, and whether the major contributors should constitute a special category. The Commission also completed the first reading of the draft rules of procedure for the Economic Planning Commission.

No further applications for registration as pioneer investors were received in 1987.

Special Commissions

The Preparatory Commission's four Special Commissions continued work in accordance with their respective mandates.

Developing land-based producer States

Special Commission 1 considered remedial measures for developing land-based producer States whose economies might be affected by sea-bed mineral production. The Chairman of the Special Commission told the plenary Commission that emphasis had been given to study of the establishment of a compensation fund.(28) In spite of divergent viewpoints, there was general agreement that if such States were seriously affected by sea-bed production, their difficulties should be minimized and they should be helped to make the necessary economic adjustment through assistance provided under the auspices of the Authority.

The Enterprise

Special Commission 2, preparing for the establishment of the Enterprise, discussed the provision

of training for its personnel.(29) The Chairman informed the Preparatory Commission that the timing, types and costs of training had been discussed in detail. Four new working papers were submitted: the main elements of a training programme and a nucleus Enterprise, both prepared by the Secretariat; questions relating to the training of personnel for the Enterprise, prepared by the Group of 77; and the international venture, prepared by Colombia. The Special Commission agreed to set up an ad hoc working group to formulate principles, policies, procedures and guidelines for a training programme.

Sea-bed mining code

The Chairman of Special Commission 3, which was to prepare the rules, regulations and procedures for the exploration and exploitation of the deep sea-bed, reported to the Preparatory Commission that detailed consideration had begun of draft articles dealing with the financial terms of a mining contract.(30) The articles dealt with an annual fixed fee, the choice of a system of financial contribution, production charges, method of assessment of quantity of processed metals from nodules, attribution of average price to such metals, notification of market value and payment of production charge, the Authority's share of attributable net proceeds and a determination of first and second periods of commercial production for graduated taxation.

International Tribunal

Special Commission 4 was preparing for the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The Chairman told the Preparatory Commission(31) that a headquarters agreement had been discussed based on a Secretariat working paper. Privileges, immunities and facilities of the Tribunal, its officials and those appearing before it were also discussed, as were a number of its revised draft rules of procedure.

As mandated by the Special Commission, the Chairman continued his consultations on matters relating to the seat of the Tribunal. One problem involved the fact that the host country identified in the Convention (Federal Republic of Germany) had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention. According to the introductory note to the draft convention of 1981,(32) the States envisaged as sites for institutions under the Convention should be parties to the Convention on its entry into force.

In that connection, the Federal Republic of Germany, by a 9 February 1987 letter,(33) informed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea about the preparations made by it for the establishment of the Tribunal in Hamburg. It stated its readiness to erect an office building for the Tribunal at its own expense and to ensure temporary accommodation in the event that it was

established before the completion of the new structure. In a March report,(34) the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the hope that matters concerning deep-sea mining could be cleared up so as to enable it to become a party to the Convention before it entered into force.

The Group of 77, in a 16 April letter(35) to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, expressed concern that the Federal Republic of Germany had not ratified or acceded to the Convention and that if prolonged the situation would increase uncertainty about the existence and timely operation of the Tribunal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action concerning the work of the Preparatory Commission, see resolution 42/20 on p. 112.

Functions of the Secretary-General

Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea was renamed the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in March 1987. As one of the Organization's structural reforms effected by the Secretary-General and reported to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in September (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XXIII), the Office had been designated to implement the major programme on marine affairs, comprising law of the sea affairs and economic and technical aspects of marine affairs.(5) It thus combined the activities of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with most of those previously carried out by the former Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as well as certain activities formerly carried out by the Sea and Ocean Affairs Section of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

During 1987, the Office was requested to provide information, advice and assistance to facilitate the ratification process of the Convention by clarifying its provisions and the interrelationship between them as they affected the rights and duties of States.

Many developing countries were incorporating the marine sector into their economies. The Office had been asked to take part in that process by preparing studies and participating in numerous meetings on marine affairs. Among the meetings were: the South Pacific Forum's management course for government officials (Kiribati); the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (Bangkok, Thailand); IOMAC (see p. 108); an In-

ternational Ocean Institute management course (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania); the Institute for Documentation on Marine Research and Studies (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire); a maritime delimitation workshop for officials of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (see p. 108); the South-East Asian Project on Ocean Law, Policy and Management (see p. 108); Pacem in Maribus XV (Valletta, Malta); a seminar relating to exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of the sea-bed (Cartagena, Colombia); and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (Lae, Papua New Guinea).

The Office continued to assist in the work on ocean-related matters of United Nations agencies and bodies, other departments of the United Nations and intergovernmental bodies. Studies were carried out dealing with sea-bed mining and preparations for the Authority and the Tribunal.

The computerized Law of the Sea Information System, composed of a group of data bases, was further developed. For example, the National Marine Legislation Data Base had been expanded since its inception in 1986 from 1,060 to more than 1,440 individual national laws and regulations entries.

Two new analytical studies were completed, the first dealing with the legislative history of part X of the Convention, on the right of access of landlocked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit,(36) and the second, with part VIII, on the regime of islands.(37)

Material reflecting State practice with regard to law of the sea matters continued to be gathered and processed. The Reference Collection Library of the Office continued to expand its collection of publications, including periodicals, legislative series, loose-leaf services, treaties and newly published books. Three issues of the Law of the Sea Bulletin appeared (Nos. 9 and 10 and Special Issue No. 1).

The second Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea-established by the General Assembly in 1981(38) in honour of the first President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and financed by voluntary contributions-was awarded to Andy Ackim Mwandembwa, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania.(11) The fellowship, approximately \$20,000 in value, provided six months of postgraduate university study or research and a three-month internship with the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

In resolution 42/148, the General Assembly authorized a minimum of one scholarship each in 1988 and 1989, subject to new voluntary contributions to the fellowship fund, and reiterated its request for such contributions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/20.

Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985 and 41/34 of 5 November 1986, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Emphasizing that no State should undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the work of the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration of India as a pioneer investor in the mining of the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Noting the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and that it will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session,

Noting further the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

Recognizing that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1987 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chap-

ter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1 in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 and the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expense of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 41/34,

1. Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-five of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. Calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. Further calls upon States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. Expresses its satisfaction at the successful resolution of conflicts of overlaps that had arisen in the claim applications for registration as pioneer investors and those of certain potential applicants under resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

9. Further expresses its satisfaction at the historic decision of the Preparatory Commission of 17 August 1987 to register the first pioneer investor, namely India, at the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene its General Committee from 7 to 18 December 1987 for the purpose of considering the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for registration as pioneer investors;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

11. Further expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/34 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention.

and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

13. Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its sixth regular session at Kingston from 14 March to 8 April 1988 and notes that the Preparatory Commission will decide upon the summer meeting for 1988 during its next session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

General Assembly resolution 42/20

18 November 1987 Meeting 73 142-2-6 (recorded vote)

53-nation draft (A/42/L.20 & Add.1), orally revised; agenda item 32.

Sponsors: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Turkey, United States.

Abstaining: Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Peru, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

The United States explained that it voted negatively because part XI of the Convention, governing the deep sea-bed area beyond national jurisdiction, ran counter to its policy and to that of others sharing its views about the future develop-

ment of deep sea-bed resources. It also opposed the resolution because it referred to funding from the United Nations regular budget for the Preparatory Commission; those costs should be borne by the parties to the Convention. Turkey said that, although it had striven for many years for the codification of the law of the sea, it continued to have difficulties with some provisions of the Convention which ran counter to its interests.

The Federal Republic of Germany abstained as a State that was not a signatory; Peru, in keeping with its national interests; and the United Kingdom, maintaining its objection to the sea-bed régime set out in part XI.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/14 A, endorsed a decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that it would, in the exercise of its rights under the Convention, proclaim a ZOO-mile exclusive economic zone for Namibia; and reaffirmed that Namibia's natural resources, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of its people.

In resolution 42/16 the Assembly called on States to co-operate in promoting the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation and requested the United Nations system to assist their endeavours.

REFERENCES

- (1) Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3.
- (2) YUN 1982, p. 178. (3) YUN 1984, p. 108. (4) LOS/PCN/95.
- (5) A42/688. (6) YUN 1986, p. 106, GA res. 41/34, 5 Nov. 1986. (7) YUN 1986, p. 867. (8) YUN 1973, p. 964.
- (9) YUN 1978, p. 1161. (10) YUN 1985, p. 1356. (11) A/43/718.
- (12) YUN 1982, p. 216. (13) YUN 1986, p. 104.
- (14) LOS/PCN/L.43/Rev.1. (15) LOS/PCN/90. (16) LOS/PCN/91.
- (17) LOS/PCN/93. (18) LOS/PCN/92. (19) LOS/PCN/94 & Corr.1. (20) LOS/PCN/BUR/R.1. (21) LOS/PCN/L.55.
- (22) LOS/PCN/97. (23) LOS/PCN/98. (24) LOS/PCN/99.
- (25) A/42/677. (26) A/42/681. (27) A/42/357-S/18935.
- (28) LOS/PCN/L.44. (29) LOS/PCN/L.45 & Corr.1.
- (30) LOS/PCN/L.46. (31) LOS/PCN/L.47. (32) YUN 1981, p. 131. (33) LOS/PCN/80. (34) LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.8.
- (35) LOS/PCN/85. (36) YUN 1982, p. 204. (37) Ibid., p. 202.
- (38) YUN 1981, p. 1268, GA res. 36/108, 10 Dec. 1981.

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Chapter IV

International peace and security

The international security situation during the past year had been far from static, the Secretary-General noted in September 1987 (see p. 3). While major conflicts had persisted and neither the number nor the lethal quality of arms had been reduced, initiatives had been taken, negotiations had been carried forward and the Security Council had acted in ways that in themselves constituted hopeful change. Within the meaning of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council could in future make fuller use of possibilities, including peace-keeping forces, to head off violence and facilitate the resolution of disputes before armed conflict occurred, he stated.

The General Assembly's continuing concern with regard to the international situation was reflected in five 1987 resolutions. The Assembly urged States to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation, stressing that the effectiveness of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security should be enhanced (resolution 42/92). It urged States to focus their efforts on ensuring integral universal security through peaceful political means, reaffirmed that they should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law and called on them to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for maintaining international peace (42/93).

The Assembly requested the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to resume work in 1988 on a comprehensive review of peace-keeping operations (42/161). It urged States to continue their efforts to implement the 1978 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (42/91), and urged Member States, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to persevere in developing initiatives related to the objectives of the International Year of Peace, which had been observed in 1986 (42/13).

The maintenance of international peace and security was also considered by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter IV).

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament. Human rights: human rights and peace. Legal aspects of international political relations: peaceful settlement of disputes between States; good-neighbourliness between States; non-use of force in international relations; draft code of offences against peace and security. International organi-

zations and international law: strengthening the role of the United Nations.

Strengthening of international security

Implementation of the 1970 Declaration

After its annual review of the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security(1) in December 1987, the General Assembly urged all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and to seek the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which threatened international peace and security.

The Secretary-General, in an October report and subsequent addendum,(2) transmitted replies from Member States to a 1986 Assembly invitation(3) to submit their views on the implementation of the Declaration. Seven States had sent substantive replies as at 10 November.

Letters received under this subject heading in 1987 dealt with a broad range of topics, including various aspects of disarmament, East-West relations, apartheid, economic development problems, the International Year of Peace (IYP) (see p. 122) and a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Still other communications dealt with specific situations in certain areas or between States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/92.

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security have not been fully implemented,

Concerned by the continued escalation of tension in the world, accompanied by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in many parts of the world, the continuation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference and foreign occupation, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis, in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world, there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Urges once again all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. Calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to conduct serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions con-

tained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. Invites all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manœuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure or threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. Expresses its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. Urges all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end, to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

7. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. Stresses that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. Emphasizes that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. Reiterates the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

13. Calls upon all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. Welcomes the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

15. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the basis of the replies received;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

General Assembly resolution 42/92

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 131-1-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/760) by recorded vote (108-1-24), 25

November (meeting 57); 17-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.92); agenda item 72 (b).
Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 49-57; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Implementation of the 1978 Declaration on societies and peace

The Secretary-General, in accordance with a 1984 General Assembly resolution,(4) submitted in November 1987 a report(5) reviewing implementation of the 1978 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.(6) The report included summaries of replies received from 11 States to the Secretary-General's request for information and a summary of the report of the Panel of Experts on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

In considering plans for further action, the Secretary-General stated that preparing societies for peace was a long-term process requiring practical guidelines and that the United Nations system should provide such guidance as one element of its efforts towards promoting peace.

Continuing its peace research and education activities, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was to conduct a project on the role of the mass media in spreading knowledge and information relating to peace, human rights and the rights of peoples. The United Nations University had initiated a training course on preparation for life in peace through socio-economic development. There was growing concern about the importance of children's toys in shaping values; a project had been proposed by the World Association for Orphans and Abandoned Children to focus attention on the need to eliminate war toys and foster more positive approaches to life. An international project, Global Co-operation for a Better World, was planned as a continuation of the Million Minutes of Peace Appeal, an IYP project; it was designed to enable people around the world to develop positive, pragmatic visions of peace and share them with others locally, nationally and internationally.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/91.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace The General Assembly,

Recalling its Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Recalling also that, in its resolutions 36/104 of 9 December 1981 and 39/157 of 17 December 1984, it reaffirmed the lasting importance and validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account its invitation to all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, and other international as well as national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to incorporate active promotion of the ideas of the preparation of societies for life in peace in their programmes, including those concerning the observances of the International Year of Peace, 1986,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the International Year of Peace and General Assembly resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace, as well as the high rank that issues pertaining to the preparation of societies for life in peace were accorded in those documents,

Appreciating the need for the preparation of societies for life in peace in order to promote the pattern of peaceful relations among nations,

Aware of the important role that the idea of the preparation of societies for life in peace can play in the process of confidence-building and laying the foundations of durable international security through fostering in the minds of men and societies a perception of the right to life in peace as a fundamental human right,

Recognizing the desirability of providing for the fullest implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and for their further development in a manner consistent with and corresponding to the customs and traditions of each country,

Taking into account the growing timeliness of the Declaration as well as the valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of its principles and objectives,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with resolution 39/157,

1. Solemnly reaffirms the lasting validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, based on the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to establish lasting conditions of world peace, international understanding and mutually beneficial co-operation;

3. Urges all States to continue their sustained efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and the international levels and towards increasing its national and international role by strictly adhering to the principles enshrined in that document;

4. Recommends that all Governments and appropriate institutions, while elaborating their policies, in particular their education programmes and school curricula, should keep in mind the principles contained in the Declaration;

5. Also recommends that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, should be guided by the principles and objectives of the Declaration while preparing their programmes of work;

6. Calls upon all Governments and the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to inform the Secretary-General of progress made in regard to the implementation of the Declaration in all its aspects;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

General Assembly resolution 42/91

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 128-0-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/760) by recorded vote (106-0-26), 25

November (meeting 57); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.91); agenda item 72 (a).

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 49-57; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba,

Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

In explanation of its abstention, the United States said the specific terms of the text, like its predecessors, were based on premises that it could not accept. First, it suggested that societies were not prepared for life in peace; that was not so in the United States or it presumed in the majority of other nations. Secondly, the notion that Governments should mould the thinking of their people was totally alien to societies where, as in the United States, it was the people who moulded Governments. Thirdly, the draft resolution stressed the right to life in peace but ignored other basic human rights. The text also referred to valuable experience gained in the course of the implementation of the Declaration. In that connection, the United States could not help noting that only one year after adoption of the Declaration, one of the Governments sponsoring the current draft resolution had launched, together with massive foreign forces, a brutal war on its own population, which still continued.

Comprehensive system of international peace and security

Communications. During 1987, numerous communications in regard to a comprehensive system of international peace and security were addressed to the Secretary-General. Establishment of such a system had been proposed in 1986 by a group of Eastern European States.(7)

The USSR, on 30 March,(8) transmitted a communique by the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the 1955 Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (Moscow, 24 and 25 March 1987), declaring that they were resolved to form a comprehensive system of international peace and security in co-operation with other countries and would continue to contribute to expanding international co-operation in all areas-military, political, economic and humanitarian-with the aim of establishing such a system. The Warsaw Treaty States parties reiterated their resolve to establish

that system on several other occasions: at a subsequent session of their Foreign Ministers (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 28 and 29 October);(9) following a session of their Political Consultative Committee (Berlin, 28 and 29 May);(10) and after a meeting of their leading representatives (Berlin, 11 December).(11)

Several letters from the USSR contained statements by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR. In a 16 February speech in Moscow at the International Forum for a Nuclear-Free World and the Survival of Mankind,(12) he declared that the USSR idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security reflected its willingness to renounce its nuclear-Power status and reduce other weapons to a minimum reasonable sufficiency. In his answers to questions on a wide variety of world problems from the Indonesian newspaper Merdeka on 21 July(13) he stated that to the USSR the idea of comprehensive security encompassed international economic security; analysing the opportunities available had convinced the USSR that the best way of achieving that was to put into practice the principle of disarmament for development.

Mr. Gorbachev explained in the Soviet press on 17 September(14) that the proposed system called for continuity and compatibility with existing institutions for keeping the peace and that it could operate on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and within the framework of that body. Its ability to function would be guaranteed by strict compliance with the Charter and additional unilateral undertakings by States, as well as by confidence-building measures and international co-operation in all areas. Having largely established that a comprehensive system of international security in the context of disarmament was both necessary and practicable, Mr. Gorbachev, in the foreign-policy section of his address at a meeting dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in Moscow on 2 November,(15) said that it had to be shown that movement towards that goal was also necessary and practicable.

On 18 September,(16) the Byelorussian SSR stated that the elimination of nuclear weapons would be the most important component of a comprehensive system of international security and that the efforts of States should be directed towards creating such a system.

Poland, on 23 November,(17) on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, submitted a memorandum in which they declared that a transition to a non-violent and eventually demilitarized world was a historic necessity.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, following a recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/93.

Comprehensive system of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/92 of 4 December 1986 on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

Emphasizing that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress that have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations and the most acute and urgent task of the present day—to remove the threat of a world war, a nuclear war—give increased importance to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States, wherever carried on,

Convinced that in the nuclear and space age, in conditions of the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, the challenges of our times make the strengthening of multilateral co-operation in all fields and collaboration on ways and means to implement the security system provided for in the Charter indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

Recognizing the common interest of all nations in promoting an effective and comprehensive approach to security, which will seek the common security of all nations, by their joint actions in all fields,

Convinced that new thinking that stems from the knowledge that States can only survive with one another, not against one another, should govern their actions,

Emphasizing that in their approach to the problems of security, States should give priority to universally accepted human values and the promotion of the rule of law among nations in accordance with the Charter,

Expressing its firm conviction that ensuring reliable security for every State and for all States together is possible only through peaceful political means, by strengthening international mechanisms, above all the United Nations,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with the Charter, universal and comprehensive security requires joint efforts of all the participants in international relations, without exception, in the crucial, essential for international security and interrelated areas of disarmament, peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts, economic development and co-operation, preservation of the environment, and promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

1. *Urges* all States to focus their efforts on ensuring integral universal security through peaceful political means on an equal basis and in all spheres of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the United Nations framework;

2. Solemnly reaffirms that the collective security mechanism embodied in the Charter constitutes the fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

3. Expresses its conviction that there should be continuation and development of an effective dialogue in the United Nations and other forums in all directions and at all levels, in order to bridge different concepts and examine generally acceptable ways and means of ensuring comprehensive security in accordance with the Charter, bearing in mind the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. Declares that the road to security lies in practical steps to strengthen trust among States on the basis of overcoming confrontational approaches and consolidating the norms of civilized conduct and the atmosphere of information of the public and openness in international relations;

5. Reaffirms that all States should adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of international law, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, equality and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States and compliance in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

6. Calls upon all States, including in bilateral and multilateral forums dealing with disarmament issues, to multiply their efforts in order to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability;

7. Calls upon States and United Nations organs, within their mandate and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to utilize fully the existing means of peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, the use of good offices, including those of the Secretary-General, or other means of their own free choice;

8. Also calls upon all States and the appropriate economic forums to use to the maximum extent all opportunities for promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment and, to that end, to strengthen international co-operation for development and to work towards a new international economic order, elaborating the necessary and mutually acceptable measures ensuring economic development and equitable co-operation;

9. Further calls upon all States to co-operate broadly with each other in the humanitarian field and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

10. Considers that interaction in the ecological sphere should become an integral part of comprehensive international security;

11. Calls upon Member States to strengthen and enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations system as an indispensable instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to solving international issues for the benefit of all States and elaborating guarantees of comprehensive security for all on an equal basis;

12. Further calls for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Calls upon international and national non-governmental organizations and political and public figures in all countries to make their positive contribution to the development of a productive and meaningful international dialogue on the ways and means of promoting comprehensive security based on the Charter and within the United Nations framework;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the ways and means of organizing an exchange of views on the subject among the Member States and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 42/93

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 76-12-63 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/761) by recorded vote (70-12-49), 25 November (meeting 57); 13-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.89/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 73.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 49-57; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France, Haiti, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Zaire.

While acknowledging that the text was an improvement over that of the previous year,⁽¹⁸⁾ the United States found it remained a vague initiative, full of generalizations which could distort the foundation of the United Nations Charter. The United States believed that the Organization and its existing associated bodies already constituted a system capable of maintaining international peace and security. The word "integral" in paragraph 1 was an attempt to establish automatic and inflexible links among various aspects of security, enabling Member States to inject non-germane issues into United Nations deliberations. Paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 underscored United States concerns about paragraph 1, and the addition of paragraph 12 in the revised draft called into question the sponsors' sincerity in their quest for consensus. It

further opposed the text because the implementation of the concept would result in a major restructuring of the United Nations system, which would be duplicative, ideological and financially burdensome.

Costa Rica explained that, whereas it had supported the 1986 resolution, it opposed the current text because of the lack of certainty in the proposals and the abrupt changes in terms and concepts in its various versions. Further, its opposition was prompted by the difference it perceived between the aims of the preambular and the operative paragraphs. The preambular paragraphs seemed to support United Nations international security actions, but the operative ones had to be construed as seeking reform of the Charter through a procedure set forth in paragraph 14, although that was not clearly stated.

Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (EC), said that they had not been persuaded that it was necessary to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security; that the United Nations Charter already provided the basis for the maintenance of international peace and security; and that the problem did not lie in the system but in the effective implementation of the Charter's obligations by all Member States. Sweden spoke in like manner but sympathized with many of the considerations that lay behind the draft resolution. Australia also saw no need for a new system of international peace and security; the United Nations system did not need to be replaced. Canada abstained because it viewed the draft as representing a new, more co-operative approach by the USSR to international affairs. If it had not taken that view, Canada would have opposed the draft as not representing its approach to international peace and security; Member States must work to enhance the Charter's effectiveness and other existing mechanisms and incorporate realistic measures into an ever-growing, well-founded structure. China, noting that the text failed to state clearly the relationship between the concept of comprehensive security and the Charter, abstained because the sponsors had not considered the views of others. Egypt abstained not because it objected to the draft's content, but because it contained undefined concepts. Similarly, more information, clarification and analysis were necessary for Malta to understand the meaning and scope of the proposal.

Pakistan had a number of problems with the text: the omission of mention of the threats to peace and security arising from violations of the Charter and the regional disputes which were a priority for smaller, non-nuclear countries, the lack of reference to foreign occupation of independent States, an unclear reference to universally accepted

human values, and insufficient projection of the security threat arising from underdevelopment and poverty.

Ambiguities in the text disturbed Burma and the Philippines. Other abstentions were registered by Cameroon and Jamaica, which felt that new concepts might be explored if they were relevant and focused.

Although voting in favour of the draft, a number of countries expressed reservations about it. Finland stated that some of its formulations, such as "confrontational approaches", "norms of civilized conduct" and "atmosphere of information" in paragraph 4, were unduly vague. Malaysia hoped that its reservations could be met through further refinement of the ideas in the text and acknowledged that the contemporary world demanded change, but said it wished to see only change that would foster rather than destroy what had been achieved. Mexico stated that its vote should not be construed as changing the Charter's provisions in any way.

The Sudan stressed that any initiative on international peace and security should adhere to the Charter's principles; that such initiatives should remain within the framework of the United Nations, be geared to strengthening the role of the Security Council and address themselves to the root causes of current problems; and that full recognition should be accorded to the Charter's collective security system.

Uruguay supported the draft with the reservation that its implementation not depart from the objective of strengthening respect for the Charter's principles and not promote an alternative structure to the system of collective security.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1970, p. 105, GA res. 2734(XXV), 16 Dec. 1970.
- (2)A/42/592 & Add.1. (3)YUN 1986, p. 109, GA res. 41/90, 4 Dec. 1986. (4)YUN 1984, p. 117, GA res. 39/157, 17 Dec. 1984.
- (5)A/42/668. (6)YUN 1978, p. 165, GA res. 33/73, 15 Dec. 1978.
- (7)YUN 1986, p. 112. (8)A/42/189-S/18768. (9)A/42/708 & Corr.1.
- (10)A/42/313-S/18888. (11)A/42/891-S/19346. (12)A/42/132-S/18701.
- (13)A/42/418-S/18994. (14)A/42/574-S/19143. (15)A/42/715-S/19252.
- (16)A/C.1/42/8. (17)A/C.1/42/8. (18)YUN 1986, p. 112, GA res. 41/92, 4 Dec. 1986.

Review of peace-keeping operations

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, established by the General Assembly in 1965,⁽¹⁾ did not meet in 1987. United Nations peace-keeping forces continued to operate in Cyprus (see p. 246) and Lebanon (see p. 277) and in the Golan Heights between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic (see p. 288).

In a 9 October note verbale to the Secretary-General,⁽²⁾ New Zealand offered to expand its

contribution to United Nations peace-keeping operations through the periodic deployment of small units of all three services of its armed forces; those units were self-contained, able to operate as separate national entities and had appropriate self-defence capability. In particular, the armed forces were well-equipped to provide at short notice small groups of skilled officers and non-commissioned officers for special tasks or for logistical and truce-monitoring roles. The offer was made on the understanding that each request would be subject to prior consultations with the New Zealand Government and that in the matter of financial arrangements the United Nations would conform to established practice.

On 3 December,(3) Sweden, on behalf also of Denmark, Finland and Norway, informed the Secretary-General of the publication of the third edition of a study entitled Nordic UN Stand-by Forces which updated an earlier version submitted in 1978.(4) Based on experiences in United Nations operations up to January 1986, its aim was to give basic information about Nordic military United Nations co-operation and to serve as a handbook for training officers appointed to United Nations duty. The handbook described, within the framework of a fictitious peace-keeping mission, its launching, its maintenance and its closing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/161 without vote.

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249(S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308(XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670(XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985 and 41/67 of 3 December 1986,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

1. Requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, to resume

its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations;

2. Further requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

General Assembly resolution 42/161

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/813) without vote, 25 November (meeting 34); 2-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.30); agenda item 77.

Sponsors: Austria, Nigeria.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 5-7, 33, 34; plenary 95.

Two other draft resolutions had been submitted to the Special Political Committee. The first was sponsored by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden.(5) The second was submitted by the Committee's Chairman,(6) following informal consultations; subsequently, he withdrew that draft. After the two-nation text was introduced in the Committee, Finland stated that the sponsors of the first draft would not put it to the Committee for a decision provided that the two-nation text was adopted without a vote.

The major difference between the two drafts which were withdrawn and the adopted text was that the latter specifically requested the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to resume its work and submit a report in 1988.

Speaking for the 12 EC members, Denmark recalled that during the debate they had expressed regret that the Special Committee had continued to find no basis for reactivating its work; they welcomed the wider international interest in peace-keeping operations which had made possible the consensus on the draft, and they reiterated the importance of collective responsibility for financing those operations.

Turkey hoped that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations would make progress in 1988 in developing a set of universally acceptable guidelines, while Ghana hoped that it would resume its meetings early in the year in order to report to the Assembly's forty-third session. Ghana further stated that it was disturbed by the financial situation facing peace-keeping operations, which made the troop-contributing countries bear the brunt of the costs.

The Syrian Arab Republic recalled its consistent position that such operations should not assume a permanent character and that their costs must be borne by the aggressor in particular.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1964, p. 59, GA res. 2006(XIX), 18 Feb. 1965.
 (2)A/42/637-S/19190. (3)A/42/77. (4)YUN 1978, p. 174.
 (5)A/SPC/42/L.17. (6)A/SPC/42/L.19.

International Year of Peace (1986)

The impetus for declaring 1986 an International Year of Peace derived from the international situation during the early 1980s, the Secretary-General stated in an August 1987 report summarizing IYP activities.⁽¹⁾ The lack of progress in efforts to curb the arms race, the continuing tensions and conflicts threatening global security and the rapid deterioration of economic and social conditions in various areas of the world prompted global concern. Multilateralism was perceived to be losing momentum and credibility. In that context, it was the Secretary-General's intention to prepare IYP as a global programme addressing that concern and aimed at generating the participation of Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOS), academic institutions, local groups and people.

The objectives of IYP, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽²⁾ were to stimulate action in the promotion of peace, international security and co-operation and the peaceful resolution of conflicts; to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace; and to focus attention on the basic requirements of peace, in particular problems of development, disarmament, human rights, human needs and the preparation for life in peace.

Discussed in the report were the preparations for IYP, implementation of the programme for the Year, its effects—the agenda for peace in the twenty-first century—and, in annexes, financing of IYP and the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace, a list of States that had established national co-ordinating mechanisms for IYP, and recipients of the “Peace Messenger” award. An October addendum⁽³⁾ summarized IYP activities based on information received from Governments, NGOs and United Nations information centres.

As at 1 September, 139 Member States and seven non-member States had responded to a request from the Secretary-General for information and comments. Many Governments felt that activities and projects initiated during the Year should continue.

Many NGOS indicated their willingness to continue their co-operation with the United Nations in promoting peace, and many academic institutions stated their intention to continue their work in peace studies. Acknowledging the NGO contribution to promoting peace, the Secretary-General

presented a “Peace Messenger” certificate to 315 international and national organizations and 58 cities.

The secretariat for IYP, which had co-ordinated the implementation of its programme, ceased to function at the end of the Year. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General transformed the Trust Fund for IYP into the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace, which as at 1 August 1987 had a balance of \$68,090. Voluntary contributions to the Fund would be used to support relevant projects and activities.

The Secretary-General suggested that Member States and interested organizations be invited to inform the Secretariat of continuing initiatives. He stated that concerted action inspired by IYP in the remaining years of the century could give substance to the vision of the year 2000 as opening a new era in international relations.

In a November report⁽⁵⁾ on implementation of the 1978 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (see p. 116), the Secretary-General reviewed discussions on such preparation at regional seminars for IYP and summarized relevant activities during IYP.

Communications. In 1987, a number of communications were addressed to the Secretary-General regarding IYP.

The USSR transmitted an 8 January message⁽⁶⁾ from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, stating that, although IYP had not halted the arms race, it had not failed to live up to its political symbolism—never before had the world community so concentrated its attention on the problems of war and peace. The Year had also been a stimulus to practical action to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear war; the USSR was determined to press towards the goal of making peace a permanent reality.

The German Democratic Republic transmitted a 16 January address⁽⁷⁾ by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the diplomatic corps, declaring that his country had contributed its share during IYP and was continuing its efforts towards restoring normalcy to international relations. On 6 April,⁽⁸⁾ the German Democratic Republic conveyed its comments on IYP and a list of its major national activities in the second half of IYP. It stated that it was imperative to follow up the various initiatives, that nations would gain nothing from massive arms build-ups and confrontation, and that they would benefit only by disarmament, detente and co-operation.

Bulgaria transmitted a 29 January⁽⁹⁾ message from Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist

Party, in which he stated that IYP had mobilized world public opinion, Governments, NGOS and other organizations on behalf of efforts to preserve peace and to reduce and gradually eliminate the threat of nuclear destruction.

Czechoslovakia, on 6 March,(10) forwarded appeals by participants in the Conference of the Socialist Union of Youth of the Pedagogical Faculty of Charles University, Prague, and by the pedagogues, staff members and-students of J. E. Purkyne University, Brno, pledging to support IYP and asking that it be extended to a decade of peace. Information major IYP observances in Czechoslovakia was forwarded in a letter of 20 March (11)

The Byelorussian SSR, on 19 March,(12) transmitted information on its observance, declaring that the people took an active part in IYP events, which were widely reported by the mass media, and that the world now had a deeper awareness of the danger of a military holocaust and of the need to improve international relations, end nuclear tests, disarm and achieve peaceful accords. Similarly, Indonesia (31 July),(13) Mongolia (28 March),(14) the Ukrainian SSR (21 April)(15) and Yugoslavia (11 May)(16) reported on their IYP activities.

Austria and Hungary, on 27 April,(17) submitted a Declaration on acting for disarmament and a world of security, peace, freedom and solidarity, adopted by the second World Meeting of War Veterans, Resistants and War Victims (Vienna, 1-3 December 1986), held within the framework of IYP.

On 14 April 1987,(18) the United Kingdom responded to a 1986 letter(19) from Argentina concerning its IYP activities which had referred to an international campaign organized by the Argentine Peace Council for the removal of an alleged nuclear base from the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The United Kingdom stated that it was the long-standing practice of nuclear-weapon States neither to confirm nor deny the presence or absence of nuclear weapons in any location at any particular time. However, it had complied, and would continue to comply, with its obligations under the Additional Protocols(20) to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco): first, in not deploying nuclear weapons in territories for which the United Kingdom was internationally responsible within the Treaty's zone of application, which included the Falkland Islands, and second, in not deploying such weapons in the territories for which the Treaty was in force.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/13 without vote.

Achievements of the International Year of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985, 40/10 of 11 November 1985 and 41/9 of 24 October 1986 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace by its resolution 40/3 constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Noting that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provided impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

Considering that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities stimulated within the United Nations system and the international community, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue among nations and peoples and towards the efforts required to achieve the goal of true peace,

Recalling that the programme of the Year was designed primarily to promote activities at the international, regional and national levels aimed at bringing about a sustained increase in understanding of and support for the work of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year were of assistance in stimulating action for the promotion of international peace, security and co-operation, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and the strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace;

2. Affirms that peace is a fundamental element of human existence, that its promotion is one of the primary purposes of the United Nations and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for all the activities undertaken in implementation of the programme of the Year, as well as for the recognition conferred by the Secretary-General on international and national non-governmental organizations and on cities through the award to them of "Peace Messenger" certificates;

4. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole for the enthusiastic welcome extended to the programme of the International Year of Peace and for the efforts made to promote it;

5. Urges Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in those efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the

Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends, and to submit a report on important new developments throughout the world to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under an item entitled "Achievements of the International Year of Peace";

7. Expresses the hope that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will continue to be an inspiration for concerted action during the closing years of this century which may materialize the vision of the year 2000 as the starting-point of a new era in international relations.

General Assembly resolution 42/13

28 October 1987 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

49-nation draft (A/42/L.12 & Add.1); agenda item 26.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire.

Although joining in the consensus, some countries-Australia, Denmark, on behalf of the

12 EC members, and Japan-stated that to continue the idea of IYP into successive sessions of the Assembly could not be justified considering the 1980 Economic and Social Council guidelines on inter-national years,(21) or that at the very least it was currently premature to decide that it should be included in the agenda for the 1989 session. Finland, for the five Nordic countries, said that although they had reservations on the resolution, they had joined in the consensus on the understanding that its implementation would comply fully with the 1980 guidelines.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/487 & Corr.2. (2)YUN 1985, p. 123, GA res. 40/3, annex, 24 Oct. 1985. (3)A/42/487/Add.1. (4)YUN 1986, p. 118, GA res. 41/9, 24 Oct. 1986. (5)A/42/668. (6)A/42/80-S/18571. (7)A/42/99. (8)A/42/256. (9)A/42/126. (10)A/42/209. (11)A/42/186. (12)A/42/181. (13)A/42/433. (14)A/42/235, (15)A/42/299. (16)8/42/298. (17)A/42/254. (18)A/42/226. (19)YUN 1986, p. 116. (20)YUN 1979, p. 46. (21)YUN 1980, p. 1030, ESC res. 1980/67, annex, 25 July 1980.

Chapter V

Africa

In 1987, the United Nations continued to consider and act on a number of political issues in Africa, in particular on South Africa's apartheid policy and its aggression against neighbouring States. It was also kept informed about other conflicts among African States.

The question of apartheid was debated in particular by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid, but also by a number of other bodies. The Assembly adopted eight resolutions dealing with South Africa's apartheid policies, which, being similar in content to those of previous years, showed the continuing agreement among the majority of Member States on apartheid and on the Organization's role in the struggle for its abolition. The Council took up the situation in South Africa in February and, in April, expressed its concern about a South African decree restricting political protests.

After repeated Angolan charges of South African aggression against its territory, the Security Council in November condemned South Africa for its aggression and called for the immediate withdrawal of its troops from Angola. It reiterated that position in December, when it also condemned South Africa for delaying its withdrawal. The Council was further informed by other southern African States-Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia-about alleged aggressive acts of South Africa against them.

The territorial dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued in 1987 with each alleging aggression by the other. Ethiopia and the Sudan also exchanged charges of interference in their internal affairs.

The General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, appealed for contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which provided scholarships for students from the region, and called for continued co-operation with the Organization of African Unity.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free zones-Africa. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief: critical economic situation in Africa. Regional economic and social activities: Africa. Social and cultural development: critical social situation in Africa. Environment. Human rights: human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia.

Refugees and displaced persons: Africa. Namibia. International Court of Justice: frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali.

South Africa and apartheid

South Africa's system of enforced racial separation—the policy of apartheid—continued to be of major concern to the international community throughout 1987. The General Assembly, the 'Security Council and various other United Nations bodies continued their activities aimed at pressuring the apartheid regime into dismantling its system of racial discrimination, which had been condemned as a crime against humanity. The Secretary-General argued that the policy of apartheid led to resistance and oppression and poisoned the quality of life for all of South Africa's inhabitants; as an institutionalized system of racial discrimination, it denied fundamental human rights to the great majority of the population and was therefore contrary to the most basic principles of the United Nations Charter (see p. 5). In the Assembly's view, comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter remained the most peaceful and effective means through which the international community could exert pressure on South Africa.

As in previous years, of particular concern to the world community were the escalation of repression and State-induced terror against opponents of apartheid, the continued intransigence of South Africa demonstrated through the extension of the state of emergency, the large number of arbitrary arrests, the increased use of vigilante groups and the muzzling of the press; its acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States; and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia (see p. 984).

It was against this political background that the General Assembly in November adopted, as it had for many years, a series of resolutions aimed at sustaining and strengthening international pressure against the apartheid policies of South Africa.

Condemning the policy and practice of apartheid, and in order to create appropriate conditions for

free consultations on a just and lasting solution to the conflict in South Africa, the Assembly demanded the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other political organizations, and the elimination of apartheid laws (resolution 42/23 A). The Assembly reaffirmed that apartheid was a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and decided that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council would be the most effective and appropriate means to bring it to an end (42/23 C). In particular, the Council was urged to impose an oil embargo against South Africa (42/23 F). Pending the imposition of such sanctions, the Assembly urged all States to adopt unilateral measures (42/23 B).

The Assembly further outlined concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid. In that context, besides calling again on the Council to impose mandatory sanctions, it listed measures that States could impose unilaterally. These included the cessation of investments, loans and oil exports; an end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa; and the termination of all forms of military, police and intelligence cooperation with South Africa. States were also requested to increase assistance to the front-line States, the victims of apartheid and the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (42/23 G). The Assembly demanded that Israel terminate its military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with South Africa (42/23 D).

The Assembly also endorsed the proposed programme of work for the Special Committee against Apartheid and allocated \$390,000 from the United Nations regular budget for special projects to be decided by the Committee, requesting States to provide financial and other assistance for those projects (42/23 E). It appealed for increased contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (42/23 H).

The Security Council met in February to consider the question of South Africa; a draft resolution calling for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against that country was not adopted owing to the negative votes of permanent members—the United Kingdom and the United States. Subsequent to consultations in April, the Council President issued a statement expressing the members' concern about a South African decree under which nearly all forms of protest against detentions without trial or support for those detained were prohibited. They called on South Africa to free all political prisoners and detainees and, more generally, to end the oppression and repression of the black majority by bringing apartheid to an end.

During its first regular session in May, the Economic and Social Council extensively discussed the problem of apartheid. It reiterated that the continued activities of transnational corporations (TNCs) in South Africa perpetuated the system of apartheid and urged all Governments that had not done so to ensure that TNCs under their jurisdiction terminated those activities (resolution 1987/56).

Aspects of apartheid were also considered by the Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries) and the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

General aspects

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council,⁽¹⁾ described the situation in South Africa and the Committee's activities to intensify the international campaign against apartheid. The report, which included recommendations for further action, covered the period until August 1987; developments later in the year were described in the Committee's 1988 report.⁽²⁾

The Committee followed with grave concern the rapidly deteriorating situation in and around South Africa and the regime's mounting reign of terror in the face of an unprecedented nation-wide resistance to apartheid. The results of the whites-only elections in May and the increase in the majority of the ruling National Party were interpreted by the Committee as reflecting the fears and intransigence of most of the white minority.

The state of emergency was renewed in June; in the view of the Committee, this revealed South Africa as a police State where the security forces had almost unlimited powers of repression and where even mild political dissent could be obstructed and criminalized. The Committee reported further on the extensive use of detention without trial, the increasing number of attacks and murders committed by vigilante groups, and the severe restrictions imposed on domestic and foreign media.

The Committee reported that the resistance to apartheid in South Africa had grown and that freedom fighters had stepped up their armed and underground struggle. The black labour movement continued to play a major role in opposing apartheid, as did church leaders and religious institutions. There was also wider opposition by democratic whites, as intellectuals of stature in the National Party called for negotiations with representatives of the African majority, and some

Afrikaners met with **ANC** representatives at Dakar, Senegal, in July to outline areas of agreement concerning the future of South Africa.

During 1987, the Committee repeatedly drew the attention of the international community to the repressive policies of the South African Government by issuing statements, especially in connection with arrests and detentions of anti-*apartheid* activists. It participated in conferences, seminars and other gatherings of non-governmental organizations (**NGOS**) or anti-*apartheid* groups and granted assistance in support of their campaigns and projects aimed at mobilizing public opinion in solidarity with the struggle in South Africa. The Committee Chairman held discussions with senior officials in a number of countries and addressed the Security Council.

The Committee emphasized the urgency of concerted, comprehensive sanctions and called on the international community to alleviate the suffering of detainees, women and children. It recommended that the General Assembly demand the lifting of the state of emergency, the release all political prisoners and the end of the ban on national liberation movements. The Assembly was further requested to authorize the Committee to continue mobilizing international action against *apartheid* through publicity, meetings, seminars, conferences, hearings, consultations, missions and other related activities.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights.

On 19 February, in a resolution on southern Africa,⁽³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and its national liberation movements by all means, including armed struggle, for the elimination of *apartheid*, and reiterated that peace in South Africa could be guaranteed only by establishing majority rule through the full exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in an undivided South Africa. On 26 February,^(*) the Commission reaffirmed the right of the South African people to self-determination, independence and enjoyment of the natural resources of their territory, as well as the right to dispose of the resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for their exploitation.

Communications. During 1987, communications on general aspects of South Africa and *apartheid* were sent by a number of intergovernmental organizations to the Secretary-General.

The final communique and the resolutions of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January) were forwarded by the host country.⁽⁵⁾ In one resolution, dealing with support to the liberation struggle in South Africa, the Conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle, including armed struggle, and strongly condemned South Africa for its *apartheid* policy. It

declared that that policy and minority rule in South Africa were the root-causes for the explosive situation in southern Africa and that the only basis for a just solution in that region was the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a majority Government based on free and universal suffrage by the entire adult population in a united and non-fragmented South Africa.

Kuwait, the Chairman of the 1987 session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on 6 December,⁽⁶⁾ the eve of a United States-USSR summit meeting (see p. 47), issued a message to both leaders, reminding them of certain issues that concerned mankind as a whole, among them the rights of the oppressed African majority in South Africa.

The Foreign Ministers of the 12 member States of the European Community (**EC**) on 25 May reaffirmed that the objective of their policy towards South Africa remained the total dismantlement of *apartheid* and its replacement by a genuinely democratic, non-racial system of government. Calling for a process of fundamental but peaceful change, they proposed a number of steps to be undertaken to allow a national dialogue to begin. The statement to that effect was sent by Belgium.⁽⁷⁾

Malaysia, on 15 July, transmitted the final statement of the fifth session of the InterAction Council (Kuala Lumpur, 19-21 April)⁽⁸⁾—composed of some of the world's elder statesmen—suggesting a number of measures for a peaceful transition towards a peaceful, just, democratic and multiracial society in South Africa.

Samoa, the 1987 Chairman of the South Pacific Forum, forwarded the final communique of that organization's eighteenth meeting (Apia, 29 and 30 May).⁽⁹⁾ The Forum noted the unprecedented turmoil in South Africa arising directly out of the abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and the elections of 6 May.

The Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (**ASEAN**) (Twentieth Ministerial Meeting, Singapore, 15 and 16 June), in a joint 16 June statement,⁽¹⁰⁾ reiterated their condemnation of the repressive practices of South Africa, called for the abolishment of *apartheid* and reaffirmed their support for a non-racial and democratic society based on majority rule.

Canada, as host of the 1987 Commonwealth heads of Government meeting, forwarded the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action (see p. 131).⁽¹¹⁾ Zimbabwe transmitted the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October).⁽¹²⁾ They expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, characterized by mass arrests and detentions and a death toll

of innocents that in their view had reached genocidal proportions. They recalled the determination by successive summit meetings of the Movement that apartheid could not be reformed but had to be totally eradicated.

Ghana forwarded a 13 March communique issued at the end of a two-day visit of the Zambian President to Ghana.⁽¹³⁾ In it, the two heads of State condemned the obnoxious apartheid policy of the minority régime in Pretoria as an affront not only to the black people of South Africa but to the black race generally.

The Final Declaration of an Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, 8-11 November) was forwarded by Jordan.⁽¹⁴⁾ It contained the renewed commitment of the Arab leaders to Afro-Arab co-operation and their condemnation of the terrorism and racial discrimination practised by South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa. Resolution 42/23 G, adopted by recorded vote, dealt with the more general aspects of the issue.

Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid, and in particular by the continuation of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa the authorities there have increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of apartheid, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of apartheid,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569(1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591(1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Taking note, in this respect, of the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between apartheid South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the apartheid system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of apartheid will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the apartheid regime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Strongly condemns the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detention of members of mass organizations as well as of individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, who oppose the apartheid system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and use of violence against children;

3. Further condemns the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

- (b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;
- (c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;
- (d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;
- (e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating apartheid without delay and establishing a representative government;
- (f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;
- (g) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. Further urges the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418(1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558(1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

- (a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;
- (b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;
- (c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;
- (e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid regime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;

10. Commends the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid regime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution

40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 G

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 149-2-4 (recorded vote)

31-nation draft (A/42/L.32 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 21, 23; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Federal Republic of, Lesotho, Malawi.

Before and after the vote, States explained their votes on the eight resolutions on apartheid. Several commented favourably on the language generally used in the texts. Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 EC member States, welcomed the streamlining of the resolutions and the efforts that had been made to remove contentious language. Belgium approved of the more precise and factual language and the elimination of certain criticisms. The United States recognized and appreciated the constructive change in the formulations. Ireland, too, was happy to see that some of the contentious language which had characterized earlier resolutions was deleted in 1987. Austria, Canada, Malta and Portugal made similar remarks. France, while recognizing the efforts that had been made to be more realistic, noted that the excessive language

that had been maintained meant that it would not be possible for all the drafts to be adopted unanimously.

Guatemala voted in favour of all the drafts mainly out of respect for basic human rights. It proposed that the principle of free, democratic elections on the basis of one man, one vote, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or creed, was respected and it argued that development was impossible for a people subjected to a constant state of oppression.

Referring to resolution 42/23 G, France expressed reservations on paragraph 5, recalling that the United Nations Charter conferred on the Security Council alone powers to adopt binding decisions. Israel, which like France voted in favour of that resolution, made the same reservation. Japan and Portugal stated in general terms their difficulties with some formulations used in the text. A number of countries also noted that it was the prerogative of the Security Council to adopt binding sanctions and that therefore references to that effect in Assembly resolutions were inappropriate. Among them were Austria, Belgium, Denmark (for EC) and Iceland (on behalf of the five Nordic countries).

Some States referred to calls for ceasing sports relations with South Africa, which were also contained in other resolutions on South Africa's apartheid policies (see p. 140).

France pointed out that the voluntary measures recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 42/23 G did not necessarily overlap action it might take to increase pressure on South Africa.

In accordance with a General Assembly decision that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item on apartheid would, at their request, be heard by the Special Political Committee, representatives of the following addressed the Committee on 11 and 12 November: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; National Lawyers Guild; Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa; Lutheran World Federation; American Committee on Africa; Earth against Apartheid Foundation, Inc.; Socialist Workers Party; Westchester People's Action Coalition; Puerto Rican Socialist Party; National Council of Churches; Danchurchaid, Copenhagen; National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Washington Office on Africa; National Conference of Black Lawyers; United States Peace Council; South African Council of Churches. Also, speaking in their personal capacity were United States Congressman George Crockett, Reverend Jesse Jackson and Reverend Evelyn Bush.

On 16 November, by decision 42/409, the Assembly took note of the Committee's report on the hearings.⁽¹⁵⁾

Other international action to eliminate apartheid

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid continued promoting an international campaign against South Africa's racial policies, and organized, assisted and participated in a number of meetings, conferences and seminars to mobilize action against the apartheid regime.⁽¹⁾ The activities were aimed in particular at promoting the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions as well as sports and cultural boycotts against South Africa. Other main activities were the campaign for the release of all political prisoners and the situation of women and children under apartheid.

The International Student Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the Students of Southern Africa (London, 31 July-3 August) was organized by the Committee. It brought together 140 representatives and leaders from national, regional and international student and youth organizations, various United Nations bodies, national liberation movements, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Participants adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action, which followed closely the United Nations position on the apartheid issue.

The Committee assisted in organizing, with the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid, a Seminar on Support to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and Action against Apartheid (Strasbourg, France, 13-15 May). It was attended by approximately 150 participants, about one third of whom were parliamentarians and the rest representatives of African countries, European NGOs and anti-apartheid movements. Among topics covered were the situation in South Africa, particularly in view of the 6 May elections, South Africa's efforts to destabilize neighbouring countries and the need for assistance to them, and Western sanctions against South Africa, including problems of their scope and implementation.

In the cultural field, the Committee contributed to the International Literary Symposium against Apartheid (Brazzaville, Congo, 25-30 May). It was attended by more than 200 participants who, in a declaration, appealed to the mass media and international public opinion to intensify the campaign for the eradication of apartheid and called on all States to sever relations with South Africa in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations and OAU.

The International Conference on Culture in Another South Africa (CASA) (Amsterdam, December), organized by the CASA Foundation and the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands, in co-operation with the Amsterdam municipal-

ity and various NGOs and individuals, was supported by the Committee. The Conference reaffirmed United Nations policy on the cultural boycott of South Africa and discussed various aspects of cultural activities there.

The International Conference against Apartheid Sport (Harare, Zimbabwe, 5-7 November) was supported by the Committee and sponsored by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and African sporting organizations. The Conference set strategies for South Africa's further isolation from international sports (see also p. 159).

The Committee also assisted the Conference on Peoples of the World against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 1-4 December), attended by over 500 participants representing Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, national liberation movements and the South African mass movement. The Conference adopted a Declaration and a Programme for Heightened International Action against Apartheid and for a Democratic South Africa, setting forth a plan for the international community to implement and enforce comprehensive mandatory sanctions and generally to support the struggle against apartheid;

The Special Committee also actively participated in NGO-organized campaigns as well as conferences and seminars of NGOs and anti-apartheid groups.

Other international activities. In its annual reports, the Special Committee against Apartheid also summarized action in 1987 by Member States to isolate and put pressure on South Africa. Finland, Norway and Sweden adopted comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. An official advisory report, prepared for the United States State Department at its request and published in January, suggested that the United States Administration should join in concerted international efforts to impose sanctions on South Africa and isolate it economically. In December, the United States Government repealed tax credits for United States companies that operated in South Africa. The Committee estimated that this measure could increase the total tax burden for these companies from 57.2 per cent to 72 per cent.

The Commonwealth heads of Government meeting (Vancouver, 13-17 October) adopted the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action. With the exception of the United Kingdom, members stressed that the international community should widen and intensify economic sanctions and secure a more concentrated global programme of sanctions, with co-ordination of the implementation of measures

agreed on by each member. The summit set up a Committee of Foreign Ministers to meet periodically and provide impetus and guidance in implementing the objectives. Effective 1 June,⁽¹⁶⁾ Australia prohibited the import of coal, iron, steel and agricultural products from South Africa. That action followed a commitment made at an August 1986 meeting of seven Commonwealth leaders.

According to the Special Committee against Apartheid,⁽²⁾ there was in 1987 a record number of company disinvestments and an increasing trend of divestment of shares in firms involved in business with South Africa. Between 1984 and July 1988, 339 corporations from 15 countries had disinvested from South Africa. About 50 per cent of withdrawals involved United States corporations and 29 per cent British ones, owing mainly to strong domestic anti-apartheid campaigns in those countries. However, increasing numbers of withdrawing corporations converted their links to non-equity interests covering licensing, distribution, franchising, management and trade marks. For example, of the 96 United States companies that had pulled out over the two years up to December 1987, 45 had continued to maintain ties through licensing and distribution agreements that ensured that their products were still available to South African consumers.

Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations. The Special Committee against Apartheid concluded that although the international community had taken a number of positive steps to isolate South Africa and put pressure on the authorities to dismantle apartheid, there were still loopholes in the economic measures. Divestment and disinvestment, bank loans and trade with South Africa had become dominant issues in political and business communities all over the world. The techniques adopted by some corporations to disinvest while maintaining their links with and profits from the South African market through licensing and other agreements had attracted attention and criticism.

The Committee considered the total isolation of South Africa an urgent target of the international community, since that would force it to accept the inevitable course of events and to undertake negotiations with the leaders recognized by the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 G, the General Assembly commended those States that had adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid regime, invited those that had not done so to follow their example and appealed to Governments and organizations to cease all contacts with South Africa.

Relations with South Africa

The General Assembly, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on colonial countries continued in 1987 to try to have States and organizations break off relations with South Africa as a means of pressuring it to abandon its apartheid system.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. As in previous years, the Special Committee against Apartheid monitored relations of States and organizations with South Africa in several areas, including military and nuclear relations, economic and trade relations, and sports and cultural ties, and made recommendations concerning such relations.⁽¹⁾ A more detailed account is contained under the respective subject headings in this chapter.

Action by the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia considered that breaking relations was the best means of pressuring South Africa to give up its illegal occupation of Namibia and to co-operate with the United Nations in bringing about Namibian independence. In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in May at the conclusion of extraordinary plenary meetings,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Council condemned the political, military, diplomatic, economic, financial, cultural and other collaboration between certain Western States and South Africa, and thanked Governments which, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, had taken appropriate measures to isolate South Africa. In October, the Council held a ministerial meeting and in its final communique expressed similar sentiments.⁽¹⁸⁾ (See TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III.)

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 19 February,⁽³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights called on Western and other countries with relations with South Africa to sever them, as they encouraged that regime to persist in suppressing the aspirations of people to self-determination and independence. On 4 March,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Commission urged all States that had not done so to cease any form of support or assistance to South Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,⁽²⁰⁾ called in particular on Western and other States to terminate all collaboration with South Africa and to refrain from entering into relations with it. The same day,⁽²¹⁾ the Committee condemned the continuing collaboration of certain countries with South Africa and called for its termination because it undermined the international solidarity against the apartheid regime. Also on 12 August,⁽²²⁾ the Committee noted with satisfaction that a number of States had taken measures aimed at bringing about the isolation of South

Africa and called on those Governments that had not done so to take appropriate action.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a 1986 resolution,⁽²³⁾ the General Assembly had appealed to States to consider national legislative or other measures to increase pressure on South Africa, such as: ceasing investments and loans; ending trade promotion and support; prohibiting the sale of South African coins; ceasing military, police or intelligence co-operation; ending nuclear collaboration; and ceasing the export and sale of oil. Forty-three States replied to the Secretary-General's request for information regarding the implementation of that resolution. The replies were forwarded to the Assembly in November 1987.⁽²⁴⁾

Twenty-eight States reported that they had implemented all the suggested measures, many indicating that they had no relations with South Africa. They were: Argentina, Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. In addition to its reply, the USSR in a 9 June note verbale stated that it maintained no economic, military or other relations with South Africa⁽²⁵⁾

Those EC members that replied (Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal) referred mainly to the measures adopted by EC in 1986⁽²⁶⁾ in particular the ban on new investments, on the import of iron and steel, on the sale of krugerrand, and on nuclear, police and military co-operation. Austria, although not an EC member, reported similarly. Portugal noted that the EC measures largely coincided with the provisions contained in the 1986 resolution. Denmark, France, Greece and Italy in addition stated their adherence to the oil embargo. Italy pointed out that while it depended on coal imports from South Africa, it had reduced its exports to that country by 29 per cent over the preceding five years.

Brazil transmitted a presidential Decree prohibiting the sale of petroleum and its by-products as well as arms and related material of any kind to South Africa. Finland reported new and stricter measures, added to those in place since 1986, which included a total ban on trade with South Africa, a ban on nuclear co-operation projects and a tightening of visa restrictions for South African citizens. Israel, reporting the continuing reduction of its ties, stated that it would not enter into new defence contracts with South Africa, that it had no nuclear co-operation with South Africa, that it did not export oil to it, and that it had drastically reduced cultural ties.

Japan stated that before the adoption of the 1986 resolution it had restricted investment and financing activities, prohibited arms exports and refrained from importing arms. It had prohibited the export of computers which could assist the military or the police and had asked all concerned not to import South African gold coins. Additional measures adopted later included prohibiting imports of iron and steel. Japan also had no nuclear co-operation.

Norway summarized its March 1987 economic boycott Act against South Africa and Namibia, which included bans on all trade, on carrying crude oil, on rendering services to South Africa, on loans and investments, on the transfer of patent and production rights, and on the organization and promotion of tourism.

The Republic of Korea reported that it had suspended all official contact since 1978 and had placed an embargo on the export of all goods related to defence. It had further prohibited any trade relations which would constitute financial co-operation with South Africa by all government organizations.

Turkey reported that it had never co-operated militarily and it neither exported to nor imported from South Africa any military equipment. It refrained from any nuclear co-operation with South Africa and it had not been and was not involved in the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly in 1987, as in previous years, repeatedly called for the termination of all relations with South Africa. It condemned the policy of those States whose relations with South Africa encouraged it to persist in its suppression of the aspiration of peoples to self-determination and independence (resolution 42/95). It also condemned the continuing collaboration between certain States and South Africa in various fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's control over Namibia (resolution 42/14 A). It requested all States effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally (resolution 42/ 74).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By resolution 1987/78, the Economic and Social Council requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to isolate the apartheid regime totally.

Communication. In its final communique, the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March)(27) condemned South

Africa's collaboration with the United States in providing logistical support and the arming of the so-called Contras fighting against the people of Nicaragua (see p. 190).

Sanctions and boycotts

The Special Committee against Apartheid reported in 1987 that the international campaign to isolate and put pressure on South Africa had intensified and was marked by new, significant developments.(1)

Most important among the measures taken by Member States was the new legislation adopted by Finland, Norway (see above) and Sweden, which imposed comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The Committee remarked, however, that the Norwegian Act did not include a ban on the resale of cargoes of Norwegian tankers whose final destination; were determined at sea after the start of the voyage.

The Swedish sanctions bill banned all trade, with a few exceptions, with South Africa, including that passing through third countries, and banned the loading, unloading, transport or reception for storage of prohibited goods, as well as the means of transport and transport equipment and of services through third parties. The Act did not, however, call for disinvestment.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. In a message to the EC summit meeting (Copenhagen, Denmark, 4-7 December), the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid stated that the summit had a unique opportunity to adopt further collective sanctions against South Africa and stressed the need for effective implementation of measures already adopted. In its conclusions and recommendations, the Committee, while strongly supporting measures adopted by States, individually and collectively, emphasized the urgency of imposing concerted, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, since selective and unco-ordinated sanctions gave the regime the opportunity to absorb, to a certain degree, the costs involved and to design defensive action.

Action by the Council for Namibia. In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,(17) the Council for Namibia reaffirmed that the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, was the most effective peaceful way of making South Africa comply with United Nations decisions on Namibia. The Council committed itself to continue its efforts with the Security Council to that end.

In the final communique adopted by the Council at its ministerial meeting (New York, October),(18) the Ministers deplored the fact that the Security Council had been prevented from impos-

ing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,(20) reiterated its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, to act individually or collectively effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally and encouraged those Governments that had unilaterally taken certain measures against it to take further ones.

On the same day,(22) the Committee recommended that the Security Council act decisively against efforts to frustrate the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people by imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and called on Member States to impose voluntary sanctions.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,(4) the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the Assembly's request that the Security Council urgently consider complete and mandatory sanctions and, on 3 March,(19) expressed the hope that the Council would be enabled, in the near future, to impose such sanctions.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (February)

On 10 February,(28) Egypt, on behalf of the Group of African States, requested that the Security Council meet urgently to consider the situation in South Africa. Consequently, the Council held seven meetings between 17 and 20 February.

Meeting numbers. SC 2732-2730.

The Council invited the following countries, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Czechoslovakia; Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Under rule 39a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the Council also invited, at their request, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and the Vice-President of the Council for Namibia. Under the same rule, at the request of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia, it invited Mfanafuthi J. Makatini, representative, ANC,(29) and Lesaoana Makhandia, representative of PAC;(30) at Yemen's request, Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States;(31) and at Kuwait's request, Ahmed Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.(32)

A draft resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter was submitted by non-aligned members of the Council—Argentina, the Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia—on 19 February. (33)

The sanctions—which would have been imposed in accordance with Article 41—were to include prohibition of import of South African agricultural products and food, sugar, uranium, coal, iron and steel, kruggerand, military articles, and products from South African parastatal organizations.

Also prohibited would have been computer exports to South Africa; air transportation with it; the acceptance, receipt or holding of deposit accounts from the South African regime or from any agency or entity owned or controlled by it; new investment there; government procurements from South Africa; promotion of tourism to that country; government assistance to, investment in, or subsidy for trade with South Africa; and exports of crude oil and petroleum products to it. Further, the text would have had the Council prohibit nuclear trade with, co-operation with the armed forces of, and loans to South Africa, and demand the termination of tax treaties and protocols with it.

South Africa would have been strongly condemned for its persistent refusal to comply with Council decisions and General Assembly resolutions on the policies and practices of apartheid, the decolonization of Namibia and its acts of aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring independent States. The Council would have reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed South African people to eliminate apartheid and establish a free, united, non-racial and democratic society in their country, and declared that South Africa's refusal to comply with the decisions and resolutions constituted a direct challenge to the United Nations authority and a violation of the Charter.

It would have determined that the policies and practices of apartheid pursued by the Pretoria regime were the root-cause of the grave and deteriorating situation in South Africa and the region and constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; and that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as the repeated armed attacks perpetrated by South Africa and destabilization of neighbouring States, were grave acts of aggression and a violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

All Member States would have been called on to implement the resolution, specialized agencies requested to ensure its effective implementation, and non-member States urged to act in accordance with it. Its implementation was to be monitored by a committee of the Council. All States would have been called on to report to the Secretary-General on measures taken regarding implementation and he would have been invited to report on its implementation not later than 30 June 1987.

On 20 February, the Council voted on the draft as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Italy, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: France, Japan.

Owing to negative votes of permanent members, the draft was not adopted.

During the debate there was general agreement among the speakers—with the exception of South Africa—that the situation there was not acceptable for the world community and that some form of United Nations action had to be taken. For the vast majority of Member States, the appropriate action was the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, as had been repeatedly requested by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies dealing with the question of South Africa. The debate reflected the differences in opinion among Council members over whether sanctions should be mandatory or voluntary and whether they should be comprehensive or selective.

Egypt, the African Group's Chairman for February, opened the debate by outlining the Group's position on the situation, stating that 1986 had seen more carnage, bloodshed, arbitrary detention, suppression, censorship and oppression inside South Africa than previously. In addition, the South African regime persisted in its policies of aggression and terror against neighbouring independent African States, in its plans to destabilize them and in its attempts to carry out economic blackmail against them. But, Egypt added, the year also saw the mobilization of the forces of struggle against apartheid and, as before, the struggle had grown in intensity, and the march towards freedom and democracy continued. South Africa's apartheid and associated violence and terror towards its own population, as well as its actions against its neighbours, threatened international peace and security not only in southern Africa but also in distant regions.

Since, in the view of the African States, it was clear that South Africa had no intention of aban-

doning apartheid and that its so-called reform measures were only manoeuvres to mislead international public opinion, it was for the Security Council to pressure it into heeding the will of the international community and ending the worsening situation in southern Africa. In carrying out this responsibility, the Council would also exercise a right guaranteed by the Charter. The discharge of those responsibilities was, Egypt stated, the Council's sole *raison d'être* and it was called on to put into force the warning contained in its 1985 resolution(34) and to adopt the appropriate measures under the Charter—the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII. In an attempt, however, to overcome the difficulties that the Council had had in the past to act decisively, the African States had this time submitted a list of selective sanctions that many States had already adopted. Such sanctions were not an end in themselves but would rather, alongside other international efforts, expedite the end of apartheid.

ANC, similarly accusing South Africa of intensifying its brutal repression of a defenceless population and of armed aggression against its neighbours, said the philosophical underpinnings of the apartheid regime did not lend themselves to meaningful reform and therefore the international community should exert maximum pressure; the non-aligned countries' draft was a first step towards the desired international action.

PAC also supported the punitive sanctions proposed for adoption, at the same time reiterating its conviction that only comprehensive mandatory sanctions could avert an impending confrontation.

South Africa said the drive for sanctions was based on the false premise that sanctions promoted the interests of its black people and constituted a peaceful alternative to violence. South Africa's neighbours would be hardest hit by punitive United Nations actions, the consequences for them were unforeseeable, and their social and economic well-being would inevitably be retarded. Millions of people, mainly black, in southern Africa would suffer. To believe that imposing punitive measures against South Africa would somehow bring about the downfall of its Government was an illusion, since it would not be diverted from its continuing programme of controlled political and constitutional reform. It would continue to seek a new constitutional dispensation to provide fully for the aspirations of all of South Africa's people, but it would not negotiate under duress, under threat or out of fear. Far-reaching reforms had already been introduced, with much discriminatory legislation disappearing. The South African Government was striving for: stability in southern Africa; an end to violence; negotiations between it and all its communities and groups to solve South Africa's

problems peacefully; and the full participation of all parties in the political process as long as they abandoned violence as a means of achieving their political objectives.

Many countries described the situation of the black South African majority under apartheid. Zimbabwe, which chaired the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in 1987, said that the state of emergency in South Africa had resulted in over 2,500 people being killed and about 30,000 detained without trial, about 40 per cent of them under the age of 18. This went unreported in South Africa because of press censorship. Still, the Government could not completely hide its shame, because, as long as the pillars of apartheid—such as the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Authorities Act and the Population Registration Act—continued to contaminate the South African statute book, violence would be necessary to suppress the resistance of its victims. Algeria argued that by maintaining the myth of possible reform, the apartheid regime had managed to get the necessary breathing space to endow itself with the means of radicalizing its policy and imposing on South Africa a generalized state of emergency, under which thousands had died or been jailed, including children. For Mongolia, the general picture of South Africa was one of mass killings, torture, arrests, detention without trial, shooting of demonstrators and harsh censorship. In Yugoslavia's view, the South African Government, in a vain attempt to preserve domination and racial discrimination, had stepped up oppression against the black majority by reinstating the state of emergency and unleashing the new wave of terror, which included unarmed strikers and demonstrators being shot at, trumped-up charges against and trials of opponents of apartheid and those fighting for freedom and liberation being killed while in detention; the new and more brutal measures, censorship, isolation of black townships, mass arrests, increased violence and killings were proof that the Government could no longer survive without military and police protection. The United Kingdom, too, felt the new measures had each brought more sharply into question the South African Government's claim to be committed to democratic values. Most speakers in the debate described the internal situation in those or similar terms.

There was also a high degree of agreement on the aggressiveness of South Africa's foreign policy. For Angola, one of the countries most affected, South Africa was the main source of tension and war currently existing in southern Africa. Its aggressiveness was increasing and ever more violent. It had not respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region, it had systematically violated the agreements and undertakings it entered into with them, and it had not

respected United Nations resolutions. Nicaragua emphasized the economic aspect of South Africa's foreign relations, arguing that as long as apartheid existed, South Africa's economic relations with its neighbours could never be mutually beneficial. The dependency of neighbouring countries on the South African economy had been intensified by terrorist acts of the colonial puppets created specifically to serve imperialist interests. Aware of the importance of the means of communication to the economies of the front-line States, South Africa had concentrated on destroying that very sector. Senegal said South Africa had made aggression and invasion the principles of its dealings with its neighbours and showed its determination to continue defying the entire world by attempting to impose a "pax Sudafricana" on the region and to impose regimes to its liking on independent peoples. For Czechoslovakia, the aggressive acts, which were regularly perpetrated through subversion and punitive expeditions, indicated that the Pretoria regime would continue ignoring the norms of international law. The United Republic of Tanzania said South Africa had engaged in a strategy of weakening its neighbours politically and controlling them economically; United Nations sources revealed that some 140,000 children had died through such destabilization activities in 1986, showing that South Africa had indirectly embarked on genocide in the front-line States. Nearly all other speakers expressed similar concerns or condemned South Africa for the way it conducted its relations with its neighbours.

Some countries believed that South Africa's aggressiveness against its neighbours was caused by its internal policy of apartheid. Pakistan stated that the woes that afflicted southern Africa sprang from the philosophy of apartheid—repression at home and aggression abroad were complementary strands of the same policy of apartheid. Venezuela summarized the various statements and concluded that Council members were well aware that the cause of all the problems was apartheid. Others identifying apartheid as the root-cause of all problems in southern Africa included China, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Given the general agreement on the assessment of the situation in South Africa, and in the whole southern African region, the debate centred on the measures to be used to pressure South Africa into complying with the will of the international community.

The Federal Republic of Germany, although opposing mandatory sanctions, agreed fully with the objective of immediately abolishing apartheid, but was skeptical that economic sanctions could succeed in effectively altering the rigid mentality of apartheid, that they would promote peaceful change or that they would lead to the abolition of the

apartheid system. The Federal Republic of Germany took seriously the threats voiced by South Africa that it would impose counter-sanctions against the States in southern Africa, since given the economic, transportation and geographical conditions, such countermeasures might entail serious consequences.

The United Kingdom added that imposing punitive economic sanctions would make the situation worse, as they would exacerbate the current conflict and put reform at the bottom of the South African Government's agenda and repression on the top; they would encourage a siege mentality among white South Africans, making a peaceful solution more difficult, and they would increase the unfairness and suffering without helping to abolish apartheid.

France argued against comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, believing that a gradual approach was the most effective, since it was essential to adapt the means of pressure to the evolution of the situation and to keep open the possibility of intensifying them if necessary; mandatory sanctions would fail to take account of the diversity of situations of the countries that would have to apply them.

As the United Kingdom had done before, the United States noted that during 1986 sanctions imposed by many States, including itself, had been immeasurably strengthened but that, nevertheless, the situation inside South Africa had worsened. It would therefore be irresponsible to assume that mandatory sanctions would automatically lead to the results desired. To the contrary, the United States was convinced that such action would fail to bring apartheid to an end in a peaceful manner. Those sanctions would result in the progressive destruction of the South African economy and heighten the repression. No one doubted the capacity of the South African Government to inflict much of the cost of mandatory sanctions on its own black citizens as well as on its immediate neighbours. The United States recognized that other States thought differently but it did not believe that the United Nations should mandate to all its Members what their appropriate course of action should be; each should be free to determine the form and substance of its measures aimed at eliminating apartheid. In addition, the United States believed that the suggested sanctions would be all but impossible to enforce, and the Council would be unable to agree on whether sufficient progress towards dismantling apartheid had occurred to warrant their lifting.

Japan felt that the Council should explore every way of achieving agreement on concerted international action and, as the vote had demonstrated, the draft resolution could not provide the basis for such action. Japan detailed the measures it had

taken unilaterally against South Africa, including domestic regulations to ensure that Japan's private and commercial activities would not undermine the effectiveness of measures taken by other countries.

All other speakers supported the proposed selective mandatory sanctions, but many would have preferred comprehensive ones. Zimbabwe, recalling that some countries and regional groupings had adopted a number of positive measures in order to send signals to the Pretoria Government, felt those efforts should be unified to send a clear, unambiguous message.

Morocco commended the adoption of unilateral measures, but held that economic sanctions had to be fuller, more complete and mandatory if they were to be effective. For Kuwait, the draft represented the least that could be done by the Council in the light of the circumstances, while Ethiopia recalled that it had always advocated mandatory sanctions because the piecemeal and often unco-ordinated attempts made thus far had not yielded the anticipated results. Kenya, too, pointed out that the voluntary measures thus far used had only brought disappointment for the vast majority of South Africans; though it would have preferred comprehensive mandatory sanctions, it was prepared to go along with the selective ones contained in the draft.

Similarly, the Congo, reaffirming its belief that comprehensive mandatory sanctions were the only true response to apartheid, said it nevertheless supported the proposed selective ones. Togo cited a list of measures voluntarily adopted by individual States or groups of States and observed that South Africa's reaction showed that as long as the sanctions were voluntary and selective, and therefore limited, the racist minority would always be able to get around them. Ghana argued that voluntary sanctions would only give comfort to South Africa; mandatory ones would have the additional advantage of discouraging Governments, companies and individuals from rushing to take advantage of the vacuum created by those who were just enough to impose voluntary sanctions. Ghana was also among those countries that pointed out that the sanctions included in the draft resolution did not go beyond the measures already endorsed by the various legislatures of Member States, noting that the proposed sanctions were largely modelled after those adopted by the United States Congress.

Many non-aligned countries refuted the argument that economic sanctions would hurt mostly those they were intended to help—the black South African majority and the front-line States. Venezuela called this argument the most controversial point raised and pointed out that the authorized representatives of the majority in South Africa and neighbouring countries had made it

clear that it was a price they were willing to pay. In addition, Venezuela drew attention to Article 50 of the Charter, according to which States that found themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of enforcement measures taken by the Council had the right to consult it regarding the solution of those problems. Thus, to Venezuela, it appeared best to consider the necessary measures to limit the ill effects that those sanctions might have on the victims of oppression and on victims of the continued aggression of the South African Government.

Zimbabwe, recalling that its people had endured United Nations comprehensive and mandatory sanctions for nearly 15 years, as championed by the United Kingdom, assured the Council that the black Zimbabweans had accepted the deprivations as a small price to pay to achieve their liberation; it had no doubt that the Africans in South Africa would feel the same way. India argued that retaliatory measures which might be taken by South Africa could not provide a pretext for avoiding sanctions. The correct conclusion to draw was rather to strengthen the economic and financial capabilities of the front-line States and the national liberation movements to cope with any such retaliatory action. Similar arguments were used by Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Nicaragua, Togo, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. The United States, taking up the argument put forward by those States, felt it was unrealistic to believe that aid from the industrialized countries would be able to cover the costs which mandatory sanctions would inevitably impose on South Africa's immediate neighbours.

Opinions were divided on the effectiveness of sanctions imposed in the past as an instrument for change in general. The United States believed that the sanctions imposed during 1986 had led to a continued deterioration of the situation in South Africa. The United Kingdom similarly observed that since the United States congressional package had gone into force in autumn 1986, the South African Government had become more intransigent both internally and externally. Zimbabwe, however, cited a contrary example: when a United States film-distributing company threatened to deny films to South African cinemas not open to all races, apartheid signboards proclaiming that right of admission was reserved were replaced by new ones proclaiming that all were welcome. The Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia pointed to the consternation of the South African authorities over the sanctions decided upon by the United States Congress as proof of the timeliness and effectiveness of economic sanctions.

After the Council's meetings, on 3 March, (19) the Commission on Human Rights regretted that the Council had been prevented from imposing mandatory sanctions and hoped it would be enabled to do so in the near future.

The question of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa was again considered by the Security Council in April, when it met to consider the situation in Namibia (see TRUSTEE-SHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Among the resolutions on South Africa's apartheid policies adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November, two dealt with sanctions and boycotts-resolutions 42/23 B and C. Both were adopted by recorded vote.

Application of co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 10 and 11 and 141 to 149,

Considering that measures taken by States individually and collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows the racist régime to exploit existing gaps,

Commending the action taken by labour unions, women's organizations, student groups and other anti-apartheid organizations for the total isolation of the apartheid régime,

1. Urges all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures so as to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(a) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies and services that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa, including military intelligence;

(b) To impose an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products;

(c) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, strategic minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa and prevent them from:

(i) Investing in South Africa and Namibia;

(ii) Supplying directly or indirectly materials and technology to South Africa and Namibia;

(iii) Engaging in commercial transactions with South Africa;

(iv) Granting loans and credits to South Africa;

(e) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. Further urges all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and impose penalties on individuals and enterprises within their jurisdiction that are involved in violating them;

3. Encourages States to ratify the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken by States and on their implementation.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 B

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 128-3-24 (recorded vote)

49-nation draft (A/42/L.27 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/785; S-G, A/C.5/42/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 37; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 41/35 B of 10 November 1986,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist regime of South Africa to eradicate apartheid,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 138 to 150, and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continuing defiance by the apartheid regime of the will of the international community, the regime's provocative non-compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, its escalating terror against the people of South Africa, its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and its acts of military aggression and political and economic destabilization against independent African States,

Expressing serious concern at the continued violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate apartheid without further delay;

2. Decides once again that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring apartheid to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the apartheid regime;

3. Urgently requests the Security Council, therefore, to take immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa and urges the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. Urges the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 in order to bring to an end the continued violations of the arms embargo.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 C

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 126-11-17 (recorded vote)

44-nation draft (A/42/L.28 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

Before the vote on the draft that became resolution 42/23 C, a recorded vote was taken on the references to the United Kingdom and the United States in paragraph 3, which were retained by 78 votes to 38, with 27 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, several speakers objected to mentioning States by name. The United States was pleased to note that, with the exception of that paragraph, explicit references to it had disap-

peared from the drafts. Malta gave the singling out of individual States by name as the reason for its abstention on the resolution as a whole. Canada stated that it had great difficulty with the name-calling and its negative vote on resolution 42/23 C stemmed partly from that position of principle. Zaire, also objecting to selective name-calling, considered the naming of States in paragraph 3 incomplete.

Several States pointed out that the imposition of mandatory sanctions lay exclusively within the purview of the Security Council and that the distribution of powers between it and the Assembly needed to be strictly observed. Among those making that point were Austria, Belgium, Denmark (for EC) and Iceland (for the five Nordic countries).

Of those States explaining their votes, only Iceland (for the Nordic countries) favoured comprehensive mandatory sanctions, calling them the most effective instrument to achieve the peaceful abolition of apartheid. Ireland supported the application of mandatory sanctions but doubted the wisdom of calls for comprehensive ones at that juncture, believing that the right policy for the international community was one of steady pressure for change through carefully chosen, selective, graduated sanctions properly imposed by the Security Council and implemented by all. New Zealand held that the measures applied against South Africa had to be carefully selected and targeted. Japan believed that comprehensive sanctions had to be considered with utmost care.

The United Kingdom said that peace and security in South Africa could be achieved only through genuine dialogue and fundamental change, not through the imposition of punitive economic measures attempting to isolate it. For the United States, international efforts to ravage the South African economy were not a solution to apartheid, since such efforts only hardened official resistance to change and would deprive all South Africans of the means to increase wealth and build democratic institutions. France, which voted in favour of resolution 42/23 G, would also have liked to support 42/23 B, but could not since it had a firm position against binding sanctions against South Africa. Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Malawi also opposed the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions..

Several speakers addressed the advisability of totally isolating South Africa (resolution 42/23 C referred to paragraphs 138 to 150 of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid in which the Committee supported that action). Denmark (for EC) argued that channels of communication with South Africa had to remain open to enable the outside world to maintain and increase pressure for the establishment of a free and democratic

society without racial oppression. Portugal believed that a total isolation would only hamper the initiatives of those fighting inside the country for fundamental reforms. The United States found such a course misguided. In Israel's view, isolating South Africa and imposing comprehensive sanctions against it could increase tensions and hurt the economy in a way which could inflict suffering and hardships on its people.

Swaziland said its abstentions on the texts dealing with sanctions were because of its delicate geographical position in southern Africa. Lesotho similarly drew attention to its unique geographical location. Botswana said it was incapable of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa.

With regard to the sports boycott against South Africa advocated in resolution 42/23 B, Ireland stated that the encouragement given to States to ratify the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports⁽³⁵⁾ was problematic since it contained provisions incompatible with Ireland's constitution. Austria pointed out that it would not accede to that Convention for legal reasons. New Zealand, stating that it was discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa, also had reservations about aspects of the Convention. Iceland (for the Nordic countries) noted that certain formulations of the resolutions encroached on constitutional rights of Nordic citizens and private organizations, particularly certain parts of the sports Convention; in view of the strict policy of the Nordic countries against sports contacts with South Africa, they regretted that they could not fully endorse the Convention. Denmark (for EC) stated that sports activities in EC were organized on private initiative and sports organizations were aware of Governments' opposition to competitions violating the Olympic ideal of non-discrimination.

The General Assembly also called for sanctions against South Africa in its resolutions on Namibia. In resolution 42/14 A, it urged Governments which had used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to support the international call to isolate South Africa. In resolution 42/14 B, the Assembly condemned the use of the veto by some Western permanent members in April which had prevented the Council from acting under Chapter VII of the Charter and it called on them to support such enforcement measures to ensure South Africa's compliance with the Council's resolutions. It also urged States, pending Council action, to impose individual and collective sanctions.

Military and nuclear relations

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. According to the Special Committee against Apartheid, South Africa had continued its military

buildup and collaboration with other countries and had increased its defence budget and strengthened its defence forces.

In South Africa's 1987/88 budget, defence allocation totalled 6,683 million rand, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous budget year, and the allocation was set at 4 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). However, as in the past, actual defence spending for the period was expected to exceed the allocated amount significantly. South Africa also increased the numerical strength of its armed forces by 27 per cent, from 83,400 in 1984/85 to 106,400 (including medical corps) in 1986/87.

In 1987, it exported arms to 23 countries for a total of \$900 million, making arms the third most important export after gold and coal. It was reported to be planning to build its own submarines and to have used foreign technical expertise to upgrade additional Mirage fighter aircraft into Cheetahs.

South Africa's relations with Israel, including military ones, were covered in a separate report by the Committee (see p. 150).

On 10 February, the Committee drew the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany to information on the role of BASF-Aktiengesellschaft, a TNC headquartered in the Federal Republic, in supplying computers to the South African police. In March, the Committee Chairman travelled to Bonn to discuss the issue with the Foreign Minister as well as to discuss allegations of the involvement of the State-owned shipyard Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft AG in providing South Africa with blueprints of a submarine.⁽³⁶⁾ On 15 July, the Committee was informed that government investigations into those matters had not been completed.

In September, the Committee requested Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany to halt the alleged export of equipment related to an advanced X-ray system to be provided by firms under their jurisdiction to the South African Air Force. Austria was also requested to stop an Austrian corporation setting up a factory in Ciskei, South Africa, to build small planes suitable for police and military activities.

The Committee, noting that South Africa had attempted to strengthen its military power to an unprecedented degree, regretted that foreign accomplices had been found which provided South Africa with assistance critical to achieving its objectives. It called again on all States to terminate relations with South Africa, including those in the military and nuclear fields.

Activities of the Council for Namibia. According to the Council for Namibia,⁽³⁷⁾ the ever-increasing South African defence budget reflected, among other things, the development of a large

internal armaments manufacturing industry as part of the overall plan to make its military-industrial complex self-sufficient. However, South Africa had not been able to achieve the intended degree of self-sufficiency in producing armaments and ammunition. The Council cited estimates that South Africa was still dependent on imports for 25 per cent of its weaponry. The Air Force was particularly dependent on imported components for maintenance and modernization. The Council stated that South Africa was able to acquire substantial quantities of vital military equipment, components, spare parts and even plants to manufacture arms and ammunition.

The Council further quoted the Chairman of the South African Armaments Corporation, the production and procurement agency of the South African armed forces, that his agency was the largest foreign exchange earner outside the mining and agricultural sectors, and the largest in the manufacturing sector, and that the Corporation spent 15 per cent of its budget abroad.

With regard to the nuclear co-operation between South Africa and other countries, the Council maintained that it had been recognized over the past few years that South Africa possessed nuclear-weapon capability. Evidence confirmed that South Africa's nuclear programme had been initiated, supported and developed to its current level as a result of the ready assistance of other countries. South Africa's role as a major uranium producer, which to a considerable extent came from illegally occupied Namibia, had given it a formidable advantage in securing support from Western countries for its own nuclear programme.

In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Council condemned the military and nuclear collaboration maintained by certain Western countries with South Africa and demanded that it be stopped immediately.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights, on 26 February,⁽⁴⁾ condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain States with South Africa and urged them to cease supplying it with nuclear equipment and technology, which enabled it to develop a nuclear-weapon capability, threatened peace and international security, and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid. The Commission welcomed the Assembly's request that the Security Council urgently consider complete and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including the cessation of all nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,⁽²¹⁾ considered the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by South Africa a further effort to terrorize and intimidate independent States

in the region into submission, while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee therefore condemned the continuing military and nuclear support to South Africa. It called on the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increased its nuclear capability.

On the same date,(20) the Committee condemned the nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other countries with South Africa and called on those and on all other countries concerned to refrain from supplying that regime with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

A number of the General Assembly's 1987 resolutions referred to various aspects of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. In resolution 42/23 B, the Assembly urged States to impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies and services that could be used for South Africa's nuclear and military industry, including military intelligence. In resolution 42/23 G, it urged the Security Council to secure an end to the military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from it. It further appealed to States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Council, to end all such collaboration with that country.

In resolutions 42/34 A and B, the Assembly condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with South Africa that enabled it to frustrate the objectives of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by OAU in 1964,(38) and called on all concerned to desist from further collaboration. In particular, it condemned the decision by some Member States to grant licences to corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa. It commended those countries that had restricted such co-operation.

In resolution 42/92, the Assembly called on States, particularly Security Council members, to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constituted for African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security.

Related action was also taken by the Assembly in resolution 42/14 A, on Namibia, and in deci-

sion 42/417. In both instances the Assembly took up formulations used by the Committee on colonial countries.

Arms embargo

In 1977,(39) the Security Council had imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, which covered the provision to it of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, paramilitary police equipment and related spare parts. In 1984,(40) the Council reaffirmed the embargo and requested States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa. Two years later,(41) the Council reaffirmed its 1977 and 1984 resolutions, clarified some of the provisions contained therein, and again requested States not to import South African arms. The Council's 1986 resolution, like that of 1984, did not establish new obligations for Member States, but contained a number of requests.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. In 1987,(1) the Special Committee against Apartheid stated that there had been reports indicating infringements of the 1977 arms embargo. It cited a report by the United States State Department which confirmed that South Africa had developed a large and sophisticated indigenous arms industry, that it imported weapons systems and subsystems when it could neither produce a weapon nor secure a licensing arrangement, and that most major weapons systems in South Africa pre-dated the 1977 arms embargo but in most cases were maintained and upgraded with the assistance of the original manufacturer. The United States report cited by the Committee mentioned the names of the countries whose companies had violated the embargo, but did not include the names of the companies involved or give any evidence suggesting the involvement of Governments, with the exception of Israel. South Africa's relations with Israel were dealt with separately by the Committee (see p. 150).

On 15 July, the Committee Chairman requested information from the Netherlands on an alleged violation of the arms embargo, as mentioned in the United States report. In reply, the Netherlands informed the Committee of the results of its investigation and reaffirmed its strict adherence to the embargo.

The Committee stated that it considered the total isolation of South Africa an urgent task of the international community and that the arms embargo constituted an integral part of the overall United Nations strategy to combat apartheid until comprehensive and mandatory sanctions were imposed by the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General. By a June report with later addenda,(42) the Secretary-General submitted information to the Security Council on the implementation its 1986 resolution.(41)

In his report, the Secretary-General reproduced the substantive parts of replies that States had sent him, detailing the measures they had undertaken to implement the resolution. Of 59 answers, the following 44 reported that they fully complied with the resolution's provisions, many stating that they had no relations at all with South Africa: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Other countries elaborated on particular action they had taken. Argentina stated that it scrupulously observed the 1977 resolution and, with regard to imports, exercised strict control over currency sales, import permits and the opening of credit lines. Brazil enclosed a 1985 presidential Decree which imposed voluntary sanctions. Ireland said it strictly enforced the 1977 mandatory arms embargo and permission was not granted to import any South African weapons. Israel referred to an earlier communication to the Secretary-General (see p. 132) in which it had stated that it was continuing to reduce its ties to South Africa and that it was not entering into new defence contracts with it. Italy, also affirming strict adherence to the 1977 resolution, summarized how it implemented paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the 1986 resolution, adding that it did not import South African arms, ammunition or military vehicles. Japan confirmed its adherence to the arms embargo and its prohibition of the export of computers to South Africa prompted by a 1985 Council resolution.(43) The Netherlands listed the measures undertaken by EC in 1985 relevant to the 1986 resolution. Switzerland, pointing out that as a non-member of the United Nations it was not bound by the Council's decisions, stated that in 1963 it had introduced a general embargo on Swiss arms exports to South Africa. Togo had ensured the embargo's effectiveness; being neither a producer nor a dealer in arms, it was doing its utmost to avoid Togolese territory becoming a transit point for weapons destined for South Africa. The United Kingdom stated that following the adoption of the 1986 resolution it had reminded British companies of their obligations in respect of the arms embargo. The United States stated that in late 1986

its Deputy Secretary of State had approved amendments to regulations relating to the embargo, taking into account the 1986 resolution. The public notice that accompanied the amendments-a copy of which was attached to the United States reply-specifically referred to the resolution.

Communication. In a 13 February press release,(44) the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia, referring to news reports that Saint Lucia Airways was transporting arms to South Africa, pointed out that Saint Lucia Airways was a private company, managed by a German national residing in the United States, carrying out charter operations from Belgium to Africa which could not be controlled or monitored by Saint Lucia; in the light of the allegations, it had requested the company to remove the name "Saint Lucia" from its registration.

Statement by Security Council Committee. Following the imposition of the 1977 mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, the Security Council established a Committee of the whole to study ways of improving the embargo and to seek information from States on its implementation.(45) Known as the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa, it issued a statement on 30 December 1987(46) in which it noted with alarm that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated matériel, were still reaching South Africa directly or clandestinely. In spite of comprehensive national laws, commercial enterprises continued to evade government screening procedures. It appeared that often inadequate or even spurious export licences and shipment documents, as well as inaccurate goods descriptions, were used to evade scrutiny in the countries of origin. Furthermore, intermediary countries were sometimes used as the declared destinations of prohibited goods from which they were then forwarded to South Africa.

The Committee reiterated its appeal to all States, particularly those with a manufacturing and export capacity for military equipment, to increase their vigilance. The Committee, noting that the bulk of its work had been based on information received from private individuals and NGOs, stated that it would benefit from government reports of any possible arms embargo violations and appealed for thorough investigations of such violations.

Action by the Council for Namibia. In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,(17) the Council for Namibia condemned the military and nuclear collaboration maintained by certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa and demanded that an immediate stop be put to it.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 12 August,(21) the Committee on colonial countries, condemning the collaboration in similar terms, urged the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the 1980 report of its Committee,(47) and to widen the scope of resolution 418(1977)(39) to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also called for scrupulous observance of the Council's 1984 resolution(40) enjoining Member States to refrain from importing South African armaments.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In two of its 1987 resolutions on South Africa, the General Assembly dealt with the arms embargo. In resolution 42/23 C, it urged the Security-Council to strengthen the embargo and in resolution 42/23 G urged the Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the embargo and to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from it.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/95, again demanded the application of the mandatory arms embargo by all countries, particularly those that maintained military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and continued to supply it with related matériel.

Similar requests and calls were contained in resolution 42/14 A, on Namibia. In addition, the Assembly called on the Council to strengthen the embargo, to ensure strict compliance with it and to implement its Committee's 1980 recommendations (47)

In resolution 42/34 B, on the denuclearization of Africa, the Assembly commended the Council's adoption of resolutions 558(1984)(40) and 591(1986),(41) with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting in particular all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Decision 42/417 contained a call for the end of all co-operation that violated resolution 418(1977).(39)

Economic relations

Conditions in South Africa. The Special Committee against Apartheid gave details of South Africa's economic relations and conditions there, reporting a growth rate in GDP of 2.6 per cent in 1987, compared with 1 per cent in 1986. Inflation was 14.7 per cent, down from the 1986 figure of 18.1. The foreign exchange rate of the rand recovered in 1987 and South Africa's current account showed a surplus. Thus, the Committee concluded, after years of recession and stagnation, South Africa's economic recovery continued. There were, however, increasing signs of long-term stagnation in domestic savings and investment.

Both foreign and domestic industries continued to shy away from large-scale investments because of the unfavourable political outlook.

The South African economy was heavily dependent on foreign trade. Using figures for 1985, the Committee reported that exports amounted to 30 per cent and imports to 25 per cent of GDP. Approximately 80 per cent of imports were capital and intermediate goods, imported from Western industrialized countries, that South Africa could not do without; therefore, it remained seriously exposed to international pressure.

South Africa's trade relations with its major partners continued in 1987, although there was a major realignment in the order of importance among them. Trade with the Nordic countries virtually ceased and that with the United States declined noticeably due mainly to the restrictive policies taken by those countries. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Taiwan and Turkey had significantly increased their trade with South Africa in 1987.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. On various occasions, the Special Committee against Apartheid expressed appreciation for activities aimed at ending economic collaboration with South Africa, among which were the withdrawal of Barclays Bank from South Africa, the analysis of the situation and the recommendations of the United States Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on South Africa, as well as the decision of the Reverend Leon Sullivan to abandon the code of conduct formulated by him in 1977 to promote racial equality in employment practices in United States companies doing business in South Africa and his call-on those companies to end all ties with that country.

The Committee provided assistance to and participated in a Seminar on Support to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and Action against Apartheid (see p. 130), which launched initiatives in favour of economic sanctions to be taken by Western European parliaments, including a prohibition of coal imports from South Africa.

In August, the Committee Chairman drew attention to the fact that several Western European airlines were undermining the United States prohibition of air links with South Africa and appropriate letters were sent to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. In October, a letter was sent to Equatorial Guinea, requesting clarification of press reports on developments of relations between it and South Africa.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,(4) the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the General Assembly's request

that the Security Council consider complete and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including the cessation of all trade with it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 B, the General Assembly urged States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to prohibit the import of gold, coal, strategic minerals and agricultural products from South Africa. In resolution 42/23 G, it appealed to States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions, to consider national legislation to increase pressure on South Africa, such as an end to all promotion of and support for trade with it and the prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and other South African coins.

In resolution 42/74, the Assembly called on States to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with South Africa.

Oil embargo

The Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1986,(48) took up work in 1987 and in November reported to the Assembly.(49)

In the report, the 11-member Group recalled that an oil embargo had been recommended by the Assembly in 1977,(50) but that efforts by the Security Council to make it mandatory had failed, despite repeated recommendations by the Assembly. The potential effectiveness of an oil embargo was considered by the Group to be evident, since oil was virtually the sole strategic raw material that South Africa lacked. Owing, however, to the voluntary nature of the embargo, it had been neither strictly applied nor closely monitored and therefore had not reached its potential effectiveness.

A questionnaire was sent to all States concerning measures they had taken to prevent the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. Fifty States replied and the Group reviewed their answers, noting that most did not respond directly to all the questions posed. In several cases they had not stipulated the introduction of legislative or other measures, and instead incorporated the embargo as a general policy within the broader policy of sanctions against the apartheid régime.

The Group also sought the co-operation of more than 800 NGOS, and commended them for providing data on the movement of ships to and from South Africa. In order to diversify its sources of information, the Group requested the Secretariat to study the possibility of acquiring data on such movement from sources within the United Nations system. In addition, preliminary contacts were

made with firms handling such data. The Group, stating that it was important that it should have the support and co-operation of all Member States, particularly of oil-exporting and oil-shipping States, reported that it had already been able to establish constructive contacts with States concerned.

In its conclusions, the Group expressed its belief that an oil embargo could be one of the most effective means of pressure, short of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to induce South Africa to end apartheid. Thus it believed that the Security Council was under a special obligation to impose a mandatory oil embargo. While recognizing the steps taken by oil-exporting States to impose such an embargo, the Group noted that South Africa continued to receive oil supplies through frequent violations of the embargo.

The Group recommended that the Assembly should request the Council to consider invoking Chapter VII of the Charter to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. Pending such a decision, the Assembly should request Member States which had not done so to adopt unilateral measures to that effect.

Support for the Group's work was expressed by the Special Committee against Apartheid(1) and by the Council for Namibia in its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action.(17)

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,(4) the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the Assembly's request that the Security Council consider an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa. On 3 March,(19) the Commission endorsed a number of measures adopted by certain countries and organizations and commended them to the international community for adoption and implementation. Among those measures were the cessation of exports, sales or transport of oil and oil products, and co-operation with South Africa's oil industry.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 12 August,(20) the Committee on colonial countries called on those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/23 F.

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist regime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-apartheid organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the apartheid régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

2. Again urges the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as the supply of equipment and technology to its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

3. Requests all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to apartheid South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(f) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(g) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(h) To develop a system for registration of ships, reg-

istered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a proposal for the strengthening of the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

5. Requests all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 F

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 138-4-12 (recorded vote)

30-nation draft (A/42/L.31 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/785; S-G, A/C.5/42/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 37; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, Swaziland.

During the explanations of vote on the resolutions on South Africa, a number of Member States expressed their opposition or reservations to the imposition of sanctions against it. Most of these statements, which were summarized in the context of resolutions 42/23 B and C above, applied also to the text on the oil embargo. Referring to that text, France had reservations of an institutional nature regarding paragraph 2 and recalled its refusal to accept the creation of

monitoring machinery exceeding the powers conferred by the Charter on the Assembly. Belgium believed it was for the Security Council to impose the embargo, but added, as did France, that such reservations did not prevent it from applying an embargo on the supply of crude oil as imposed by EC. Canada said it had already imposed an effective voluntary embargo.

Swaziland and Lesotho stated that they could not implement the resolution due to their geographical locations.

The Assembly took related action in resolution 42/74, using the same wording used by the Committee on colonial countries (see above).

Foreign investments and loans

According to the Special Committee against Apartheid, South Africa relied heavily on trade credits. In March 1987, it agreed with its major creditors on a three-year debt rescheduling programme, which was to run into 1990. Accordingly, South Africa would pay \$1.42 billion before 1990, and the rest would be serviced according to the original schedule.

The Committee reported that in 1987, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Japan, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria, in that order, had the greatest number of companies with investments in South Africa, ranging from 374 companies for the United Kingdom to 28 for Austria. The largest foreign investor was the United Kingdom, accounting for about 40 per cent of all foreign direct investment in South Africa.

In the course of the divestment campaign, as foreign corporations reduced their investments in South Africa, corporations of Taiwan increased theirs. By the end of 1987, about 80 Taiwanese factories had been established in South Africa and 20 others were under construction, most in the so-called homelands.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,(4) the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the General Assembly's request that the Security Council consider prohibiting all loans to, and all investment in, South Africa and the cessation of all trade with it. On 3 March,(19) the Commission endorsed measures adopted by some countries and organizations and commended them to the international community for adoption and implementation. Among those measures were the cessation of further investments in and loans to South Africa and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to that country.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 12 August,(20) the Committee on colonial countries called on States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any loans to South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Foreign investments and loans were addressed in two of the General Assembly's 1987 resolutions on South Africa. In resolution 42/23 B, it urged States to adopt a number of unilateral measures, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. Among other things, States were called on to induce TNCS, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa and prevent them from granting loans and credits to it. As was the case in other contexts, resolution 42/23 G contained a similar call. The Assembly appealed to States to consider national legislative and other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on South Africa, such as the cessation of further investment in, and loans to, that country.

Related action was taken in resolution 42/74 when the Assembly used the same language as the Committee on colonial countries (see above).

Transnational corporations

Activities of the Commission on TNCs. Three reports of the Secretary-General, dealing respectively with activities of TNCS in South Africa and Namibia,(51) responsibilities of home countries of such corporations(52) and follow-up to the public hearings on their activities,(53) were considered by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its thirteenth session in April 1987.

Regarding the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia,(51) it was stated that since the Commission's 1986 session(54) a number of large TNCs had sold their South African affiliates or announced their intention of doing so. In most cases, however, TNCS maintained non-equity ties with South Africa and only a few were breaking all ties, including exports to it. According to the report, the changing role of TNCS in South Africa was a direct result of the weak economy and the deteriorating political situation which had been caused by the Government's refusal to make any meaningful move to abolish apartheid. TNCS had been increasingly willing to call for its abolition; however, the report concluded, the replacement of foreign direct investment by exports and other non-equity relationships was not an effective way of challenging apartheid, since goods previously produced in South Africa by the departing TNCs and their technology continued to be available to the South African economy. Based on figures up to 1986, the report stated that investment by TNCs and funds raised on international capital markets, particularly from transnational banks, had continued to play an important role as sources of capital for the South African economy. However, there seemed to be a reduction of stock of the three major investing countries, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Ger-

many. The report observed that the stock of these three countries reached its peak sometime between 1981 and 1983 and then began to decline as a result of corporate divestment decisions.

The report on the responsibilities of home countries of TNCs operating in South Africa in violation of United Nations decisions⁽⁵²⁾ summarized resolutions and decisions adopted recently by United Nations organs, measures taken by Member States (see p. 131), and measures adopted by local authorities. Annexed to the report was a table giving the divestment action by United States colleges and universities as at 12 December 1986.

The third report⁽⁵³⁾ was a follow-up to the 1985 recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons which had held public hearings on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.⁽⁵⁵⁾ In compliance with the Panel's recommendations, the report contained a list of TNCs that had disposed of their equity interests in South Africa, those that held an equity interest of more than 10 per cent in affiliates in South Africa, those that were in the process of disposing of their equity interests there, and those that had reduced their equity interests. All information was based on public sources and each corporation had been asked at least once to confirm the information and, if necessary, to provide corrections. Analysing the figures presented for the three major investing countries, the report observed that since 1985 a very slow, if steady, process of withdrawal from South Africa and Namibia of corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany seemed to have taken place. For the United Kingdom, the figures indicated a faster process of divestment, while TNCs based in the United States were, according to the report, by far the most willing to disinvest.

The Commission, after considering the reports, adopted a draft resolution on TNCs which was subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council (see below).

Meanwhile, negotiations on a draft code of conduct for TNCs continued in 1987 (see p. 507).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,⁽⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights once again called on all Governments that had not done so to take measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in South Africa and Namibia, with a view to putting a stop to their activities there.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/56 by vote.

Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, in particular resolution 1981/86 of 2 November 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the organization of public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with grave concern the continued deterioration of the situation in South Africa as evidenced by the escalating brutality, indiscriminate killings and mass arrests of innocent persons, including women and children, by the authorities of the racist minority regime,

1. Reiterates its condemnation of the racist minority regime in South Africa for its brutal perpetuation of the inhuman system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia;

2. Condemns those transnational corporations that, through their covert and overt activities in South Africa and Namibia, continue their systematic and clandestine circumventing of laws and measures imposed by the Governments of home countries of transnational corporations, as well as the programmes of disinvestment of some transnational corporations, which are aimed at retaining their profitable economic links with South Africa;

3. Welcomes as an initial positive step the measures taken by the Governments of home countries of transnational corporations to impose restrictions on further investments in South Africa and bank loans to the racist minority régime;

4. Reiterates that the continued activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and their collaboration with the racist régime of Pretoria perpetuates the system of *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia;

5. Urges the Governments of home countries of transnational corporations that have not yet done so to adopt measures aimed at ensuring that transnational corporations do not contribute to perpetuating the policies of *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

6. Notes that the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia proposed a deadline of 1 January 1987 by which significant changes in the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia should be effected;

7. Notes also that that deadline has not been met and urges the Governments of home countries of transnational corporations and other bodies concerned to take appropriate measures to implement the recommendations made by the Panel of Eminent Persons;

8. Reaffirms that to eliminate *apartheid* and to terminate the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime will require an effective, concerted programme of international action, endorsed by the entire international community, supervised in a systematic manner by Governments and other bodies concerned, and supported by monitoring and follow-up activities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the useful work carried out by the Secretariat on the activities of transnational corporations

in South Africa and Namibia through the collection and dissemination of information;

(b) To report on an annual basis to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution, until the abolition of apartheid and the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia have been achieved;

(c) To prepare a more detailed and consolidated study on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, in particular on the impact of their disinvestment programmes and the replacement of investment by non-equity links and on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Panel of Eminent Persons;

(d) To take all necessary steps to ensure the immediate 'implementation of the recommendations of the Panel.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/56

28 May 1987

Meeting 17

44-2-6

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/93) by vote (32-2-5), 22 May (meeting 10); draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1987/22); agenda item 13.

Australia said it voted in favour of the draft resolution because it supported its general thrust, but it could not accept the implication of paragraph 4 that the activities of TNCs were solely responsible for the perpetuation of the régime in South Africa. It could also not support the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 9 (d), particularly in so far as they called for the violation of South African laws. Australia was also not convinced that the study requested in paragraph 9 (c) would contribute significantly to the general objectives of the resolution and regretted the additional demand made on the Secretary-General at a time when efforts were being made to limit documentation.

On behalf of the Nordic countries, Denmark said they had voted in favour of the resolution because they supported its general thrust, but that they were not in agreement with some specific elements, such as the overly general terms of paragraph 4 and the last part of paragraph 2. Paragraphs 5 and 7, moreover, raised the difficult problem of determining the extent to which the State of origin could have jurisdiction to intervene in activities that took place within the jurisdiction of another State. With regard to the request contained in paragraph 9 (c), the Nordic countries would suggest consolidating all reports into a single document in order to economize. Canada endorsed both statements.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The role of TNCs in South Africa was addressed by the General Assembly in several 1987 resolutions. In resolution 42/23 B, the Assembly, urg-

ing States to adopt a number of unilateral measures, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council, called on States to induce TNCs, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa and prevent them from investing there, engaging in commercial transactions with South Africa and supplying materials and technology to it.

In resolution 42/74, the Assembly condemned TNCs which continued to make new investments in South Africa and supply that regime with armaments, nuclear technology and other materials that were likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace.

In resolution 42/56, the Assembly appealed to States that had not done so to ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid⁽⁵⁶⁾ without further delay, in particular those States that had jurisdiction over TNCs operating in South Africa and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted. Taking note of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights (see p. 796), the Assembly drew the attention of all States to the Group's opinion that TNCs operating in South Africa had to be considered accomplices in the crime of apartheid.

IMF and World Bank relations with South Africa

In 1987, as in previous years, United Nations bodies called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to terminate their relations with South Africa.

On 26 February,⁽⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights urgently requested all specialized agencies, particularly IMF, not to grant any loan or financial assistance to South Africa.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 14 August,⁽⁵⁷⁾ in a resolution on the role of the specialized agencies in the decolonization process, regretted that the World Bank continued its financial and technical links with South Africa and called for those links to be discontinued. It deplored the collaboration of IMF and condemned the financial support that it gave to South Africa, calling on it to end that collaboration, because the apartheid system implied a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus IMF according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia continued, extend any credits to South Africa. In its August decision on Namibia,⁽²²⁾ the Committee likewise called on all specialized agencies, particularly IMF, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, South Africa, since such assistance served to augment the Pretoria regime's military capability, thus enabling it to continue its repression in Namibia

and South Africa and to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/78, deplored IMF's persistent collaboration with South Africa in disregard of repeated General Assembly resolutions to the contrary, and urgently called on IMF to end such collaboration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly also dealt with the relations of IMF and the World Bank with South Africa, basing its references to that issue on formulations suggested by the Committee on colonial countries. In resolution 42/75, it took up the wording contained in the related resolution of the Committee,⁽⁵⁷⁾ while in resolution 42/14 A the formulation of the Committee's decision on Namibia was used.⁽²²⁾ In addition, in resolution 42/75, the Assembly reiterated its proposal for the urgent consideration by the IMF Board of Governors of an item dealing with the Fund's relationship with South Africa.

Sports and cultural relations

As in previous years, the Special Committee against Apartheid continued trying to strengthen international efforts to curtail cultural and sporting contacts with South Africa, mainly through its regular publication of registers of entertainers, actors and sportspersons who had performed in South Africa and through supporting activities of NGOs in that regard (see also p. 126).

The Committee reported that from the beginning of 1986 until August 1987 over 70 sportspersons and 40 artists had pledged that they would no longer have any sports or cultural contacts in South Africa and thus their names had been deleted from the registers of sports contacts and of entertainers, actors and others who had performed there. Since, however, many artists still performed in South Africa, the Committee felt that much remained to be done before the boycott was fully effective.

In May, the Committee requested Bolivia to investigate a report by the South African media on cultural exchanges between Bolivia and South Africa. In reply, Bolivia reiterated its firm commitment against apartheid and communicated the results of the requested investigation.

In November 1987, five United States filmmakers, acting on behalf of 100 members of the United States-based Film-makers United against Apartheid, urged the President of the United States to support fully the United Nations cultural boycott of South Africa and to adopt stronger economic sanctions against it.

Action by other United Nations bodies. The Commission on Human Rights, on 3 March,⁽¹⁹⁾ endorsed a number of measures that had been adopted by States pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council. Among them was the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid. Earlier, on 19 February,⁽³⁾ the Commission called on all States with cultural and sports relations with South Africa to sever them.

In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Council for Namibia condemned a number of different forms of collaboration with South Africa, including cultural collaboration.

The Committee on colonial countries, in its decision on Namibia⁽²²⁾ and in its resolution on the role of foreign economic interests in the decolonization process,⁽²⁰⁾ called for South Africa's cultural isolation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 B, the General Assembly urged States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt a number of measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa. Among those measures was action to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott. Resolution 42/23 G contained an appeal to Governments and organizations to cease academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid regime, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid. In resolution 42/14 A, the Assembly requested States that had not done so, pending comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually or collectively in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally. The Assembly also condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, including cultural contacts, stating that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's control over Namibia.

Israel-South Africa relations

The General Assembly in 1986 had requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the relations between South Africa and Israel under review and to report to the Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.⁽⁵⁸⁾ In response, the Committee submitted a report covering Israel-South Africa relations between September 1986 and September 1987.⁽⁵⁹⁾

The Committee stated that since its previous report⁽⁶⁰⁾ Israel had reduced its ties with South

Africa, a policy change widely believed to have resulted from the United States Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (October 1986), which required the United States Government to review its aid to countries that violated the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Israel's policy towards South Africa was set out in a 20 March communication to the Secretary-General,⁽⁶¹⁾ in which Israel reported that its Cabinet had, on 18 March, decided to reiterate its total condemnation of apartheid and announce that it would continue reducing its ties with South Africa and that it would not enter into new defence contracts with it. The Committee reported that in a further communication of 20 August Israel added that it did not co-operate with South Africa in the nuclear field, that it did not export oil to it, and that it had drastically reduced all cultural ties. The Committee observed that Israel's decisions would still allow it covertly to continue military sales to South Africa on basically the same terms as before, since the Government had not announced an end to such top-secret arms contracts, neither had it clarified the fate of past contracts still in effect in 1987.

On 16 September, Israel decided on a package of sanctions against South Africa, an unofficial text of which was annexed to the Committee's report. The sanctions package consisted of: non-approval of new investments in South Africa; prohibiting government loans to it, the sale of oil, and the import of krugerrand; freezing iron and steel imports at current levels; no active support for tourism to South Africa; and no new scientific agreements. In addition, sports ties would be subject to the decisions of international sports associations and cultural ties would conform to Israel's basic negative view of the apartheid regime. Furthermore, Israel announced the establishment of a fund to assist the implementation of training programmes in Israel in educational, cultural and social fields, for participants from the so-called black and coloured communities of South Africa.

In the Committee's view, the steps taken by Israel were rather ambivalent, left numerous loopholes and were qualified by exceptions. Those timid first steps would acquire significance only if they were followed by concrete action, expansion to the level announced by other countries and a complete and transparent cessation of arrangements made between the two countries in the past.

Regarding military collaboration, the Committee stated that Israel was believed to be South Africa's largest arms supplier, with annual two-way sales worth more than 1,000 million rand. Strategically more important, however, was the secret technical, intelligence and research co-operation between the two countries' arms indus-

tries and the Committee gave two examples of South African weapons systems that were virtually identical to Israeli ones.

The most serious aspect of the collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in the Committee's view, was in the nuclear field. Reportedly, South African scientists had been working at Israeli nuclear facilities at Dimona and many Israeli nuclear scientists had visited South Africa frequently in the past. The nuclear collaboration was predicated on the availability of raw uranium in South Africa and on the advanced stage of Israeli nuclear technology. The Committee reported that South Africa was planning to build a runway on a remote Antarctic island which could be used to develop a site for testing nuclear missiles. Indications were that South African and Israeli military officers had visited the island and examined the airstrip.

With regard to economic collaboration, the Committee's report provided figures for 1986, according to which imports from South Africa amounted to 2.8 per cent of Israel's total imports, while exports to South Africa amounted to 0.7 per cent of Israel's total exports. Both figures excluded military sales, diamonds, gold and goods intended for re-export. Both figures were lower than they had been in 1984. The role of Israel in sanctions-busting had been a matter of concern, the Committee stated, citing as an example that a United States company had decided to pull out of South Africa, while its subsidiary in Israel continued to do business there.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Committee stated that collaboration had continuously increased for more than a decade, but for a variety of reasons, Israel was reassessing the extent of its relations with South Africa, especially military contacts. Noting Israel's March and September actions, the Committee considered them a first step towards the severance of relations with South Africa, as called for in General Assembly resolutions, but was concerned that Israel had not liquidated existing secret arms contracts, had not disclosed how long the contracts would run, and had used vague wording that could provide loopholes.

Communication. The final communique of the meeting of Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement to the General Assembly's 1987 session⁽¹²⁾ (New York, 5-7 October) contained a condemnation of the military and nuclear collaboration between South Africa and Israel as a violation of the United Nations arms embargo.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/23 D by recorded vote.

Relations between Israel and South Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 C of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

Noting the measures recently announced by the Government of Israel concerning its relations with South Africa,

1. Calls upon Israel to desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies to South Africa;

2. Further calls upon Israel to abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor developments in the relations of Israel with South Africa, including the implementation of the measures recently announced by Israel;

4. Further requests the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 D

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 103-29-23 (recorded vote)

38-nation draft (A/42/L.29 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/785; S-G, A/C.5/42/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 37; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Uruguay.

a. Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Explaining its vote, Israel stated that despite assurances by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid that the Committee had in 1987 refrained from mentioning names of Mem-

ber States, Israel had again been singled out. Resolution 42/23 D related to alleged unfounded relations between Israel and South Africa; Israel called on objective Member States not to support the resolution.

Belize pointed out that Israel was not the only nation that had relations with South Africa and it was therefore unfair to single it out; if in future the sponsors were not prepared to list all States having relations with South Africa, the draft should not be submitted to the Assembly. However, while it was unfair to Israel, the injustice being done to the blacks in South Africa was a greater injustice and therefore Belize supported the resolution; that support should be interpreted not as a vote against Israel, but as a vote against Support for apartheid.

Lesotho, the United States and Zaire also pointed out that Israel was not the only country maintaining relations with South Africa and that therefore they would not support the resolution.

Cameroon stated that all States knew a long list of countries that openly or secretly encouraged South Africa through trade and exchange, which induced an illusion of continuing support and it bordered on immorality to be silent about them. It would have preferred a clear appeal not only to Israel, but to all others to hasten the execution of the new policies they had declared with regard to South Africa. Israel, as was shown in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, had made a commitment and Cameroon was looking forward to witnessing the results of the efforts made pursuant to that commitment.

Iceland, speaking on behalf of the Nordic States, said they deplored the continued practice of selectively singling out individual countries, most evident in the current text, since it would make it all the more difficult to achieve concerted action in the struggle against apartheid. Ireland also objected to the selective singling out of one Member State for condemnation. Malta, New Zealand and Saint Kitts and Nevis objected to the text for the same reason. Such singling out of Member States in general, without explicit reference to resolution 42/23 D, was criticized by Austria, Denmark (on behalf of EC), the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Malawi and Portugal.

Belgium called for the suppression of the text on relations between South Africa and Israel, which it felt was discriminatory and unacceptable. Canada felt that the text had retained its essential bias while purporting to take note of the measures taken by Israel.

Panama basically agreed with the text, but since it had abstained in the 1986 vote on the same topic, on which the 1987 text was based, it would abstain again.

Papua New Guinea, pointing out that ordinarily it would not support any text which singled out a Member State in connection with the problem of apartheid, said its affirmative vote demonstrated its frustration at the lack of progress until 1987 and was not a vote against Israel; it, too, hoped that other States would also be named in future resolutions for their continued co-operation with South Africa.

The General Assembly took related action in resolution 42/95, in which it denounced the collusion between South Africa and Israel and expressed support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel.⁽⁶²⁾ Israel was among the countries condemned in this resolution for maintaining ties with South Africa that encouraged it to persist in suppressing the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence. In resolution 42/44 on Israeli nuclear armament, the Assembly reiterated its condemnation of the co-operation between the two countries. In resolution 42/209 B on the Middle East, the Assembly condemned the collaboration in question, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which it said constituted a hostile act against African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail.

Situation in South Africa

General political situation. In its 1987 report,⁽¹⁾ the Special Committee against Apartheid provided information on the general political situation in South Africa. According to the report, the Government had shown no genuine inclination towards a solution of the political crisis in the country. Instead, it had tried to crush opposition by extending the state of emergency, which was designed to create an atmosphere of terror and fear in which the police, the army and vigilante groups acted with virtual impunity.

The May elections in the white South African community resulted in an increase of the majority of the ruling National Party. In a statement on the election results, the Committee Chairman said the results had shown that there was no hope for peaceful change as long as the National Party was in power. In the Committee's opinion, the call for the elections was an attempt by the Party to reassert its authority and give a semblance of legitimacy to its constitutional plan of power-sharing based on ethnicity, which was essentially a policy of coercion and co-option. It appeared to have three components: first, the emergency regulations aimed at restoring "order" in the black townships and the "homelands"; second, the im-

plementation of socio-economic betterment projects in selected areas aimed at improving the physical conditions in those areas; and third, the constitutional power-sharing plan, in which the proposed National Statutory Council for Africans would be an advisory body and the decision-making power would continue to rest with the President and the chamber for whites in Parliament, was firmly wedded to ethnic politics. Opposition organizations had rejected the proposed Council and had called on the Government to negotiate with the leaders recognized by the majority population. No leader of stature in the black community had agreed to serve on the Council.

With regard to the critical labour situation in South Africa, the Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa, published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1987, noted that South Africa's internal turmoil and uncertainty, reflected in the labour field, was a direct consequence of the Government's failure to provide positive, realistic and constructive political leadership, to recognize and come to terms with the inevitability of fundamental change and its intransigence in the face of international pressures, all of which merely compounded an already dangerous situation.

Repression of the population. In the Committee's view, the state of emergency, which was renewed in June 1987, revealed South Africa as a police State in which brutal actions of the security forces were virtually immune from prosecution. Regulations authorized the banning of meetings and gatherings of all kinds and thus enabled the authorities to criminalize even mild forms of political dissent.

The Committee reported that detention without charge or trial, even of children, and attacks and murders committed by vigilante groups were used as a weapon of intimidation against the opposition. In that climate of State-induced terror, the authorities severely restricted the foreign and domestic media.

Under cover of the state of emergency, the basic laws of apartheid continued to be enforced in South Africa. The Committee provided figures for 1986, according to which 64,000 Africans were forcibly removed, nearly 100,000 were arrested for trespassing, and most residents of the "homelands" continued to be deprived of their South African citizenship.

Resistance to apartheid. According to the report, the struggle against apartheid in South Africa grew stronger in 1987 and the national liberation movements, the black labour movement, students and youth, grass-roots organizations and white critics of the system gave new dimensions to the resistance. Freedom fighters intensified their armed

struggle against the Pretoria regime. An increasing number of organizations and individuals met with the leaders of the national liberation movements, despite the Government's efforts to discredit and intimidate them. The growing popular resistance and the increased unworkability of apartheid were evident in the trend to replace the official town and village councils with new structures of "people's power", even though many activists faced detention and persecution.

The black labour movement continued to play an important role in the opposition to apartheid, fighting not only for economic but also for political objectives in actions that were often coordinated with other grass-roots organizations. A new labour federation was formed, the National Council of Trade Unions, which had about 420,000 members. The 1-million-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions encouraged the formation of one union per industry through the merger of its member unions. It launched a living-wage campaign and a drive to organize unemployed black workers. Trade unions often went on strike to press for their demands; the Committee reported that in 1986, 793 strikes took place which involved 424,135 black workers.

Black students ended their boycott of schools at the beginning of 1987 and turned to what they called "alternative education". Together with black youth, they were in the forefront of popular resistance, which also included consumer, rent and transportation boycotts. The ongoing rent boycott involved more than 50 townships and from June 1986 to April 1987 cost about 297 million rand.

The Committee reported that church leaders and religious institutions opposed apartheid more forcefully than ever. In April, the defiance campaign against the ban on calls for the release of political detainees had the support of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and black Reformed Churches, as well as of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the ecumenical South African Council of Churches. Even the white Reformed Church, which had previously justified apartheid on biblical grounds, concluded that the theological justification for enforced racial separation was untenable.

The Committee also reported wider opposition by democratic whites, individuals and organizations such as the End Conscription Campaign, the National Union of South African Students, the Black Sash and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. A number of Afrikaner academics issued anti-apartheid manifestos calling for power-sharing. In July, a conference of 61 whites and 17 members of ANC was organized at Dakar by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which was established by white opponents to apartheid. The conference expressed preference

for a negotiated solution and agreed that there was an urgent need to achieve a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa. The Dakar Declaration, adopted by the conference, was transmitted to the Secretary-General by Senegal.(63)

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/95, commended the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society striving towards the abolition of apartheid and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society and took note with satisfaction of the Dakar Declaration. South Africa, in a statement communicated to the Secretary-General,(64) maintained that the Afrikaners present in Dakar did not represent a fraction of a percentage point of the Afrikaner. The United States, on the other hand, also in a communication to the Secretary-General,(65) stated that such communication as had taken place in Dakar should be encouraged and expanded upon.

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all means, including armed struggle, that it demand the lifting of the state of emergency and that it emphasize that only negotiations with the genuine leaders of the oppressed people could bring about a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the racial conflict.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa submitted a report to the Commission on Human Rights on policies and practices violating human rights in South Africa.(66) Having compared the so-called reforms in South Africa and the apartheid legislation in force, the Group concluded that no significant change had taken place. The major pillars of apartheid, which included the Group Areas Act and various Bantu Homelands Acts as well as all the security laws, were still intact. The Group stated that the only recommendation which, if followed, could change the human rights situation in South Africa was that the apartheid system be abolished.

After examining the report, the Commission on Human Rights, on 3 March,(19) rejected the so-called constitutional arrangements and reforms in South Africa, which it felt fell short of the termination of the state of emergency, the dismantling of the bantustans, the lifting of the ban on political organizations, the return of all political exiles and the release of political prisoners, and continued to deny the black population their full citizenship rights. Apartheid, the Commission affirmed, could not be reformed but had to be abolished. It condemned the increase of human rights violations since the imposition of the state of emergency in 1986 and—after listing a number of specific

demands-demanded that South Africa immediately and completely abolish the unjust and inhumane system of apartheid. The Commission also decided to renew the mandate of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to investigate the policies which violated human rights in South Africa.

On 19 February,(3) the Commission reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people and its national liberation movements by all available means, including armed struggle, for the elimination of apartheid. It reiterated that peace could only be guaranteed by establishing majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 31 August,(67) reaffirmed that apartheid was a crime against humanity and demanded the lifting of the state of emergency, the cessation of brutal acts by South African security forces and the release of all political prisoners.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 16 April, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the Council's members:(68)

"The members of the Security Council express their deep concern about the decree issued by the South African authorities on 10 April 1987, under which nearly all forms of protest against detentions without trial or support for those detained are prohibited. They express their strong indignation at this latest measure, which is based on the June 1986 decree imposing the nation-wide state of emergency, the lifting of which was called for by the members of the Council in the statement made by the President on their behalf at the 2690th meeting of the Council on 13 June 1986.

"They call upon the South African authorities to revoke the decree of 10 April 1987, which is contrary to fundamental human rights as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and can only aggravate the situation further, lead to an escalation of acts of violence and further intensify human suffering in South Africa.

"Recognizing that the root cause of the situation in South Africa is apartheid, they once again strongly condemn the apartheid system and all the policies and practices, including this latest decree, deriving therefrom. They again call upon the Government of South Africa to end the oppression and repression of the black majority by bringing apartheid to an end and to seek a peaceful, just and lasting solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They also call upon the Government of South Africa to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, in order to avoid further aggravating the situation.

"They urge the Government of South Africa to enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the South African people with a view to the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage."

The South African decree was also denounced in a 14 April statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

On 17 April,(69) South Africa informed the Council President that it rejected the standpoint contained in the statement. South Africa had to maintain law and order in the country; the limitations applied only to security-related matters and aimed at countering confrontation and violence and promoting peace and stability. The vast majority of South Africans expected the Government to take steps to advance peace and stability. ANC wanted to gain power through violence and death and did not care for democracy or human rights.

Communications. A number of communications were received by the Secretary-General regarding the situation in South Africa; all contained calls for the dismantling of apartheid.

In a 29 September statement given in New York,(65) the United States Secretary of State called apartheid morally repugnant and identified it as the primary cause of instability in southern Africa. A solution to South Africa's problems had to come from the South Africans and the role of the United States in that process was to present its view about the need for a peaceful end to apartheid and to promote change through its aid programme for black South Africans and for community self-help projects. United States individuals and organizations stimulated and challenged South Africans to question their assumptions and therefore the United States strongly supported the continuing presence of American business in South Africa. South Africa's future should be based on democracy, economic freedom and the allocation of powers between national and local authorities in keeping with South Africa's traditions. The Secretary of State offered United States political and logistic support for meetings between South Africans interested in a serious dialogue to achieve these ends.

Responding in a 30 September press statement, (64) the South African Foreign Minister said that the United States statement contained unwarranted and unsubstantiated remarks, one example of which was to ascribe the instability in southern Africa almost exclusively to South Africa's internal policies. The statement did, however, also contain positive elements, among which were the opposition to sanctions and the acknowledgement that black South Africans were moving into managerial positions and starting their own busi-

nesses in record numbers, but it was a pity that the United States had not listed the steps that South Africa had undertaken which proved the Government's commitment to the removal of racial discrimination.

An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry press release of 11 June(70) described the extension of the state of emergency as arrogant defiance of the will of the international community by the racists in South Africa, underscoring the imperative necessity of imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it.

Thailand transmitted a 16 June joint statement(10) of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in which they condemned the extension of the state of emergency and the May all-white election.

Zambia forwarded a 30 April communiqué(71) issued at the end of a summit of the heads of State of Angola, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia on the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway, which runs from the Angolan port of Benguela to southern Zaire and connects to lines going to other southern African States, including Zambia. Reviewing developments in southern Africa, the leaders expressed concern over the deteriorating situation inside South Africa as a result of mounting repression by the racist regime. Noting that the continuation of the state of emergency continued to exacerbate tension, they condemned the press censorship, the detention of innocent children, and the clamp-down on all forms of protest and resistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/23 A by recorded vote.

International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/35 A of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 137 to 139 and 148,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of apartheid and the increasing intransigence of the racist regime of South Africa, demonstrated by the extension of the state of emergency, the vast number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killing, including of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the muzzling of the press,

Outraged by the racist regime's escalation of acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of South Africans in those States, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. Reaffirms its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, to eradicate apartheid totally, so that they can exercise their right to self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

2. Reaffirms further the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed resistance, to attain the eradication of apartheid;

3. Condemns the policy and practice of apartheid and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa and demands that the racist regime:

(a) Stay the execution of those now on death row;

(b) Abide by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;

4. Demands again that the racist regime end repression against the oppressed people of South Africa; lift the state of emergency; release unconditionally Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng, all other political prisoners, trade union leaders, detainees and restrictees and, in particular, detained children; lift the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties and organizations; allow free political association and activity of the South African people and the return of all political exiles; put an end to the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals; eliminate apartheid laws and end military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring States;

5. Considers that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

6. Appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

7. Also appeals to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and thus assist them in resisting the aggression, terrorism, destabilization, political subversion and economic blackmail perpetrated by the racist regime;

8. Urges all States to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the liberation movements fighting the apartheid regime and to the front-line States;

9. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies;

10. Requests Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of this resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 A

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 129-3-22 (recorded vote)

51-nation draft (A/42/L.26 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/785; S-G, A/C.5/42/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 37; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Speaking in explanation of vote, a number of countries objected to endorsing armed struggle. Denmark, for EC, stated that the 12 States remained convinced that a process of peaceful change was still possible in South Africa and that the United Nations had the obligation to promote it; therefore they could not agree to such an endorsement. Other individual EC members—France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom—spoke in like manner. Iceland, for the Nordic countries, pointed out that peaceful resolution of conflicts was a fundamental Charter principle, and that paragraph 2 was therefore unacceptable. Austria made a similar point, as did New Zealand, which objected to the implication that there was no alternative to using force. The United States objected to the use of United Nations resolutions as a means to legitimize armed struggle; all sides had to understand that violence only increased the likelihood of a catastrophic outcome. Canada recalled that it had persistently condemned the circle of violence in southern Africa and that for that reason it was unable to support a text favouring armed resistance. Malta and Japan gave similar reasons for not supporting the resolution.

Besides criticizing the recognition of the legitimacy of armed resistance, France said it could not subscribe to expressions that suggested that the

situation in South Africa was colonial in nature. Belgium similarly stated that the situation provoked by the apartheid policy of the South African Government was not one of decolonization.

The Assembly took similar action in resolution 42/23 G, in which it strongly condemned the policy of apartheid which deprived the majority of South Africans of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights. It demanded that the authorities immediately lift the state of emergency, abrogate discriminatory laws, lift bans on all organizations and individuals, eradicate the bantustan structures and initiate without preconditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority. In resolution 42/95, the policy of "bantustanization" was also condemned, as was the state of emergency and the holding of an all-white election. The Assembly reaffirmed that peace in South Africa could be guaranteed only by establishing majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa.

Political prisoners and other detainees

The Special Committee against Apartheid continued to monitor the situation facing political prisoners and other detainees in South Africa and to campaign for their release. It reported,(1), based on information from the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, that since June 1986 30,000 persons had been detained, 40 per cent of whom were children under 18. An analysis of the detentions showed that the authorities attempted to cripple organized resistance in South Africa by systematically detaining leaders and influential members of all kinds of organizations. Reports revealed unbearable prison conditions made worse by the significant increase in the prison population owing to detentions under the state of emergency. The Committee reported that evidence showed that torture and ill-treatment of detainees were rampant. The South African Minister of Law and Order had reported that 253 persons detained in police cells since June 1986 were hospitalized between August 1986 and February 1987. The Minister of Justice had revealed that between July 1986 and July 1987 police had used tear-gas against detainees on 20 occasions. A disturbing development regarding the detention of children was the existence of secret youth camps, where children were sent straight from detention to attend courses. The Committee reported that civil rights groups suggested that the children sent to these camps might be pressured to become police informers or subjected to other forms of intimidation and coercion.

The Committee continued promoting the campaign for the release of all political prisoners and

statements were issued expressing concern about the fate of two hunger-striking political prisoners (23 January), condemning the detention and torture of children (13 February), expressing concern over the arrest of two United Democratic Front members (23 July), observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela (4 August), observing the tenth anniversary of Steven Biko's death in detention (11 September), noting arrests and detentions (22 October) and welcoming the release of ANC official Govan Mbeki (6 November).

As part of its support for the struggle by NGOs for the release of political prisoners, the Special Committee actively assisted the Unlock Apartheid Gaols and the Free South Africa's Children campaigns in 1987.

Communications. In messages to the Special Committee on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October), Brazil⁽⁷²⁾ expressed support for the efforts of those South Africans who were trying to establish a truly representative dialogue between all political forces and Venezuela⁽⁷³⁾ honoured the memory of the many South Africans who had made the ultimate sacrifice for the sake of freedom.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. On 19 February,⁽³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights condemned South Africa for its repression and torture and killing of opponents of apartheid. It also condemned the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of mass organizations and demanded the release of all people detained as a result of their struggle for self determination and independence, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng. Again demanding their release, the Commission, on 3 March,⁽¹⁹⁾ condemned the incarceration of children and again requested its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and other investigatory and monitoring bodies, to continue to investigate cases of torture and ill-treatment of detainees and the death of detainees in South Africa. It renewed its request to South Africa to allow the Group to make on-the-spot investigations of the living conditions in prisons in South Africa and Namibia and the treatment of prisoners.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 31 August,⁽⁶⁷⁾ also demanded the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/23 A, again demanded that South Africa release Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng

and all other detainees, particularly children. Similarly, in resolution 42/23 G, the Assembly strongly condemned the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detentions. In resolution 42/95 it made similar condemnations and demands. In resolution 42/14 A, on Namibia, the Assembly condemned the arrest and imprisonment of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and of trade unionists by South Africa and called for their immediate release. In resolution 42/124, the Assembly dealt with torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa.

Capita/ punishment of apartheid foes

The Special Committee against Apartheid reported⁽¹⁾ that at the end of August 1987, 32 persons were on death row for convictions related to unrest. On 1 September, two of them were hanged.

The Committee issued a statement on 28 August in which it deplored the arbitrary application of the death sentence as part of an ongoing campaign of persecution and brutality designed to suppress the liberation struggle. It appealed for international support to prevent the executions of the 32 prisoners on death row. On 4 November it appealed for international action to stay the execution of South African freedom fighter Mlungisi Lumphondo. The Committee also continued to be involved in trying to prevent the execution of the so-called Sharpeville Six (Oupa Moses Diniso, Duma Joshua Khumalo, Francis Don Mokgesi, Reid Melebo Mokoena, Theresa Ramashamula and Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa), sentenced to death in 1985 for being part of a crowd that killed the deputy mayor of Sharpeville. On 7 December, the Committee Chairman urged the international community to prevent the judicial murder of the six who had been convicted and sentenced on the basis of "common purpose". Subsequently, their appeal was rejected on 1 December 1987, and they were sentenced to be hanged on 18 March 1988.

On 19 February,⁽³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights condemned South Africa for the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 31 August,⁽⁶⁷⁾ condemned South Africa for imposing capital punishment on 32 opponents of apartheid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 A, the Assembly condemned the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters, and demanded that South Africa stay the execution of those on death row and abide by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocol I.

Apartheid in sports

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(74) the Secretary-General reported in October 1987(75) on the status of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.(35) The Convention had been adopted by the Assembly in 1985 and opened for signature on 16 May 1986.(76) As of 19 October 1987, 70 States had signed the Convention, 21 had ratified it and one had acceded. Five additional ratifications or accessions were required for the Convention to enter into force.

Activity of the Committee against Apartheid. The International Conference against Apartheid Sport, held at Harare from 5 to 7 November, was organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in association with Zimbabwe, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and African sporting organizations. The participants adopted a Declaration which was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Committee Chairman.(77) Recognizing that there could be no normal sport in an apartheid society, they viewed the sports boycott as part of the wider struggle against apartheid. Among the tasks identified by the participants was the signature, ratification and implementation of the Convention by all States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 B, the General Assembly encouraged States to ratify the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. In their explanations of vote (see p. 140), a number of States stated that for constitutional reasons they would not accede to it.

Aid programmes and inter-agency co-operation

United Nations aid to victims of apartheid was provided through national liberation movements and directly to individuals for education and training. Legal assistance, relief and education grants were given by the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory South African legislation. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa offered additional educational assistance.

National liberation movements

In 1987, several United Nations organizations, notably the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), continued to provide assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU, namely ANC and PAC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. Aid to victims of apartheid and colonialism was also

provided by the Commission on Human Settlements (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVI) and educational assistance by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 181).

UNDP action. The programme proposal for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) for UNDP assistance to national liberation movements,(78) requested by the UNDP Governing Council in 1986 (79) was prepared by the Administrator, in consultation with the movements, and approved by the Governing Council on 18 June 1987.(80) It was based on an indicative planning figure of \$10.2 million for the cycle, to which was added a balance of approximately \$7 million from the third cycle (1982-1986). The projects were designed to assist the national liberation movements in four sectoral priorities: education and human resources development (44.28 per cent of the allocated resources); strengthening of health services and infrastructure (22.27 per cent); agricultural development and food production (9.16 per cent); and development planning, co-ordination and administration (22.37 per cent). Of the 23 projects identified in the programme proposal, 17 had been approved at the end of the year, draft documents were being awaited on four and consultations were planned on the formulation of two. The Governing Council, on 19 June,(81) requested the Administrator to continue to assist the movements and to ensure that the assistance was guided by the provisions of the programme proposal.

The Administrator reported(82) that during 1987 emphasis had continued to be placed on activities geared to promote professional expertise and overall human resources development of individuals sponsored by the movements and to foster among their followers a degree of self-reliance in countries of asylum.

There were three assistance projects directly benefiting ANC, all in the education sector. They were executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and accounted for \$622,500 of total allocated resources for the year. PAC was the beneficiary of assistance through three projects as well. Two were education-related and the other dealt with food production on land allocated to PAC by the United Republic of Tanzania. The latter project was executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, while the former two were executed by UNDP. The three projects accounted for a resource allocation of \$358,700. Four projects, executed by UNDP and accounting for \$758,600, benefited all three national liberation movements jointly; two dealt with assistance in the formulation and drafting of project documents, one provided training to health care personnel and the

fourth covered the cost of participation of one delegate from each movement to the Governing Council's May/June 1987 session, as approved by the Council on 20 February(83) on the Administrator's recommendation.

UNIDO action. On 13 November,(84) the General Conference of UNIDO, taking note of a report of the UNIDO Director-General on technical assistance to the national liberation movements,(85) requested UNIDO to increase its technical assistance to ANC and PAC to establish and strengthen small-scale industries and train industrial manpower, including women, and appealed for funds-and other resources.

Action by the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid recommended that the General Assembly call on Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 26 February,(4) the Commission on Human Rights appealed to all States, specialized agencies and NGOs to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and OAU.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 12 August,(57) the Committee on colonial countries reiterated its recommendation that the United Nations system initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance projects.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1987/78, the Economic and Social Council requested the organizations within the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa. It noted with satisfaction the arrangements made by several of those bodies which enabled representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in their proceedings and called on those that had not done so to make such arrangements, including defraying the costs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly on a number of occasions took action on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU. In resolution 42/23 A, it decided to continue the funding of the New York offices of ANC and PAC to enable them to participate effectively in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other bodies. It appealed for urgent increases of the neces-

sary assistance to the people of South Africa and their liberation movements. A similar appeal was contained in resolution 42/23 G. In resolution 42/95, the Assembly again called for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance to the victims of racism and apartheid through the movements recognized by OAU. In resolution 42/75, it recommended that the United Nations system broaden its co-operation with colonial peoples and their movements and be flexible in formulating and preparing assistance programmes. It also recommended that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between OUA and the United Nations. It echoed the call of the Economic and Social Council regarding the participation of representatives of the movements as observers in matters concerning their countries.

UN Trust Fund for South Africa

In October 1987,(86) the Secretary-General reported that the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in 1965(87) to provide assistance to persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, made five grants totalling \$3,271,000 in 1987. The Fund received \$2,991,592 in voluntary contributions from Member States. The total income of the Fund since its inception was \$28,307,082 and the total amount of grants was \$27,092,560. The available balance was \$540,875 as at 30 September 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/23 H without vote.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 41/35 G of 10 November 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the tightening of the nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

Increasingly alarmed by the continued repression of leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, trade unionists, students, young people and children through political trials, detention without charge or trial and severe sentences, including the death penalty,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is more than ever necessary to meet the rapidly increasing needs for such assistance,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. EXpresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 H

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 Adopted without vote

45-nation draft (A/42/L.36 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Other aspects

Public information

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its 1987 annual report,(1) observed that the local and foreign media in South Africa were functioning under Draconian restrictions that proscribed any filming, photographing or tape-recording in areas of unrest or any reporting on actions by the security forces without the permission of the police. Newspapers believed to be promoting civil disobedience, boycotts or the image of so-called radical groups could be closed down for up to three months. The Committee continued to draw the attention of the international community to the repressive government policies, mainly by issuing statements and by supporting NGO activities. The latter was considered by the Committee to be of particular importance given that the press restrictions imposed by South Africa had succeeded in putting developments there in a secondary place in much of the world media.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 12 August,(20) the Committee on colonial countries appealed to mass media, trade unions, NGOs and individuals to co-ordinate and

intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid regime and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/23 E, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Secretariat's Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information (DPI) in disseminating information on the deteriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press and to counteract effectively South African propaganda.

In resolution 42/74, the Assembly repeated the wording used by the Committee on colonial countries (see above).

In resolution 42/162 A, the Assembly urged the full implementation of a recommendation of the Committee on Information that DPI should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policy and practice of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media in South Africa.

Non-governmental organizations

The Special Committee against Apartheid on 26 and 27 February 1987 held special consultations with anti-apartheid movements and other NGOs on developments in South Africa and the region as a whole.

In a statement adopted at the end of the consultations,(88) the participants proposed intensified public campaigns for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and other Western States, as well as campaigns against TNCs involved in minerals and strategic sectors of the South African economy. They also called for the intensification of the campaign against the apartheid regime, in particular by exposing propaganda and pursuing legal action to counter it, closing South African information offices abroad, and according world-wide attention to the repressive measures used against black South African children. Another focus of attention was support for the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia morally and materially as well as through campaigns for the release of all political prisoners. The participants also drew attention to the necessity of support to the front-line States.

During 1987, the Committee participated in or sponsored NGO conferences and seminars, and

granted assistance to 20 international and national NGOs and anti-apartheid groups in support of their campaigns and projects aimed at mobilizing public opinion in solidarity with the struggle in South Africa (see p. 130).

Meetings, missions and observances

As part of its work to promote the international campaign against apartheid, the Special Committee against Apartheid organized or co-sponsored a number of meetings, missions and observances in 1987.(1)

Meetings. Among the meetings that were organized or actively supported by the Committee were the International Student Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the Students of Southern Africa; the Seminar on Support to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and Action against Apartheid; the International Literary Symposium against Apartheid; the International Conference on Culture in Another South Africa; the International Conference against Apartheid Sport; and the Conference on Peoples of the World against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa (see p. 130).

Missions. In his efforts to promote the anti-apartheid struggle, the Committee Chairman visited between 28 February and 11 March the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal and held consultations with the authorities there. He also visited the Philippines from 8 to 10 July, meeting with the President and the Foreign Minister and addressing women's groups, university students and members of the Rotary Club, as well as diplomatic, governmental and non-governmental officials; a joint communique issued at the end of the visit by the Chairman and the Foreign Minister was transmitted to the Secretary-General.(89)

Observances. As in previous years, the Special Committee against Apartheid held commemorative meetings on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia (9 August) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).(1)

Speakers addressing the Committee on those occasions included the Secretary-General, the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and representatives of liberation movements and NGOs.

Work programme of the Committee against Apartheid

In its 1987 report,(1) the Special Committee against Apartheid recommended that the General

Assembly authorize it to continue to mobilize international action against apartheid through publicity, meetings, seminars, conferences, hearings, consultations, missions and other related activities. In particular, the Committee asked to hold in 1988, along with other activities, an African regional students' conference, an international meeting of parliamentarians, an international seminar on the cultural boycott, a meeting of the anti-apartheid movements of EC countries and hearings on appropriate topics. It also wanted to prepare studies on national measures adopted by States and their impact, on the critical links of the South African economy with the outside world, and, in co-operation with the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights, on divestment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/23 E by recorded vote.

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities, in particular the promotion of international action against apartheid;

2. Duly takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 150 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. Decides to make a special allocation of \$390,000 to the Special Committee for 1988 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee;

4. Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

5. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in disseminating information on the deteriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to effectively counteract South African propaganda.

General Assembly resolution 42/23 E

20 November 1987 Meeting 77 145-1-10 (recorded vote)

49-nation draft (A/42/L.30 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/785; S-G, A/C.5/42/41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 37; plenary 69, 71, 72, 74-77.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said even though it did not agree with many of the elements in the Committee's report, it had abstained because the draft was couched in moderate terms. Ireland stated that it strongly supported the Committee's work but that its attitude to that body's recommendations had to be understood in accordance with Ireland's general policy on apartheid. The United States objected to allocating a large sum of money in a time of fiscal austerity for projects that in some cases interfered in its internal affairs. Belgium could not join in direct or indirect appeals for the implementation of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

A number of States objected to any text endorsing armed resistance. Since paragraph 150 of the Committee's report reaffirmed the use of armed struggle, Canada abstained, while Denmark (for EC) and Iceland (for the Nordic countries) said they could not accept that the United Nations make such an endorsement. New Zealand said its support for the resolution was on the understanding that it endorsed only the Committee's recommendations requesting the Assembly authorization to continue mobilizing international action against apartheid. France abstained because certain countries had been criticized by name in the Committee's report.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/22. (2)A/43/22. (3)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/7). (4)Ibid. (res. 1987/9). (5)A/42/178-S/18753. (6)A/42/876-S/19330. (7)A/42/308/S-18883. (8)A/42/407. (9)A/42/417. (10)A/42/477-S/19048. (11)A/42/677. (12)A/42/681. (13)A/42/224-S/18807. (14)A/42/779-S/19274. (15)A/42/765. (16)E/C.10/1988/8. (17)A/42/325-S/18901. (18)A/42/631-S/19187. (19)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/14). (20)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/927). (21)Ibid.

(A/AC.109/928). (22)Ibid. (A/AC.109/926). (23)YUN 1986, p. 125, GA res. 41/35 H, 10 Nov. 1986. (24)A/42/710. (25)S/18917. (26)YUN 1986, p. 128. (27)A/42/357-S/18935. (28)S/18688. (29)S/18695. (30)S/18706. (31)S/18700. (32)S/18707. (33)S/18705. (34)YUN 1985, p. 1097, SC res. 566(1985), 19 June 1985. (35)Ibid., p. 166, GA res. 40/64 G, annex, 10 Dec. 1985. (36)YUN 1986, p. 134. (37)A/42/24, A/43/24. (38)YUN 1964, p. 69. (39)YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977. (40)YUN 1984, p. 143, SC res. 558(1984), 13 Dec. 1984. (41)YUN 1986, p. 134, SC res. 591(1986), 28 Nov. 1986. (42)S/18961 & Add.1-4. (43)YUN 1985, p. 158, SC res. 569(1985), 26 July 1985. (44)A/42/153. (45)YUN 1977, p. 162, SC res. 421(1977), 9 Dec. 1977. (46)S/19396. (47)YUN 1980, p. 200. (48)YUN 1986, p. 137, GA res. 41/35 F, 10 Nov. 1986. (49)A/42/45. (50)YUN 1977, p. 169, GA res. 32/105 G, 14 Dec. 1977. (51)E/C.10/1987/7. (52)E/C.10/1987/8. (53)E/1987/13. (54)YUN 1986, p. 526. (55)YUN 1985, p. 149. (56)YUN 1973, p. 103, GA res. 3068(XXVIII), annex, 30 Nov. 1973. (57)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/929). (58)YUN 1986, p. 143, GA res. 41/35 C, 10 Nov. 1986. (59)A/42/22/Add.1-S/19217/Add.1. (60)YUN 1986, p. 142. (61)A/42/182. (62)YUN 1983, p. 147. (63)A/42/554-S/19126. (64)S/19206. (65)A/42/617-S/19176. (66)E/CN.4/1987/8. (67)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/10). (68)S/18808. (69)S/18814. (70)A/42/361-S/18943. (71)S/18839. (72)A/42/644-S/19196. (73)A/42/654-S/19202. (74)YUN 1986, p. 151, GA res. 41/35 E, 10 Nov. 1986. (75)A/42/691. (76)YUN 1986, p. 150. (77)A/42/762-S/19266. (78)DP/CP/NLM/1. (79)YUN 1986, p. 152. (80)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/27). (81)Ibid. (dec. 87/21). (82)DP/1988/2. (83)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/8). (84)GC.2/Res.8. (85)GC.2/9. (86)A/42/659. (87)YUN 1965, p. 115, GA res. 2054 B (XX), 15 Dec. 1965. (88)A/AC.115/L.643. (89)A/42/421.

South Africa and the front-line and other States of southern Africa

Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, commonly referred to as the front-line States because of their proximity to South Africa, constituted a loose coalition concerned mainly with security issues. Those States, together with Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, pursued their economic co-operation in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). In 1987, further incidents of aggression by South Africa against some of the front-line States were reported.

Particularly affected was Angola, which in October and November reported a large-scale South African invasion. The Security Council took up Angola's complaint in November and, by resolution 602(1987), strongly condemned South Africa for its intensified acts of aggression, as well as for its continuing occupation of parts of Angola, again demanding that it cease its aggression and withdraw its forces immediately. In December, after Angola had charged that the number of South African troops occupying Angola had not decreased, the Council, by resolution 606(1987), reiterated its condemnation of South Africa's occupation as well as the delay in its troop with-

drawal. The Secretary-General was requested to continue monitoring the total withdrawal of those forces from Angola, with a view to obtaining a timetable for withdrawal as well as a confirmation of its completion.

Also in December, the General Assembly urged the international community to assist the front-line and other States bordering South Africa to enhance their capacity to withstand the economic measures taken by or against South Africa (resolution 42/201).

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid continued in 1987 to monitor the situation in southern Africa and to report on it to the General Assembly.⁽¹⁾ According to the Committee, South Africa had intensified its acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States in order to weaken their economies and thus keep them dependent on South Africa, to use them as hostages to alleviate outside pressures, to dissuade them from supporting opponents of the apartheid regime and to eliminate such opponents physically. South African forces continued to occupy southern Angola, and that country as well as Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe were the target of South African commando attacks. In February 1987, as part of its destabilization efforts and in retaliation to its neighbours' support for sanctions, South Africa held up the traffic of transit cargo from Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Special Committee cited estimates according to which, between 1980 and 1984, South Africa's destabilization cost the nine SADCC countries more than \$10 billion and by the end of 1986 the figure had risen to over \$18 billion.

Most affected by South Africa's destabilization efforts were Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia (see below). In addition, the Committee reported that South Africa had deployed clandestine hit squads in Swaziland which had killed 13 known or suspected ANC members in the nine months since December 1986. There were also abductions of suspected ANC leaders by unidentified men. In May, Zimbabwe blamed South Africa for the murder of the wife of an ANC member by a rocket in Harare. South Africa's agents had even gone beyond its neighbouring States; the Committee reported that in London four men had been charged with conspiring to kidnap ANC leaders living in the United Kingdom.

Speaking out against South Africa's policy, the Committee supported the pledges made to fight the policy of repression and destabilization against the front-line States by the International Student Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the Students of Southern Africa and the Seminar on Support to SADCC and Action against Apartheid (see p. 130). It also reaffirmed its full support for

the plan of action adopted by the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries during its meetings at New Delhi, India, from 4 to 7 August (see p. 165).

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly call for all possible assistance to the front-line States.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,⁽²⁾ condemned South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, particularly for its persistent aggression against Angola and other neighbouring States. It deemed it imperative that the international community increase its support to the front-line States and the other SADCC members to enable them to resolve their economic difficulties which were largely a consequence of South African destabilization and subversion. On the same day,⁽³⁾ the Committee again condemned South Africa for its persistent aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique. It noted that in southern Africa a critical situation continued to prevail and that South Africa had repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent States, causing extensive loss of life and destruction of economic infrastructure. On 14 August,⁽⁴⁾ the Committee urged the United Nations system to extend, as a priority, substantial material assistance to the front-line States to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. The Commission on Human Rights, on 19 February,⁽⁵⁾ condemned the wanton acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the front-line and other States. On 3 March,⁽⁶⁾ the Commission condemned South Africa for its military pressure and other destabilization policies towards the front-line States and for its support, encouragement and provision of material resources to armed bands and mercenaries who sought to destabilize them. It commended those States for their sacrifices to the cause of freedom and human dignity in South Africa and called on the international community to increase its support to the national liberation movements and the front-line States to enhance their capability to bring an end to apartheid and its institutions. On 26 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission demanded that South Africa cease forthwith its aggression aimed at undermining the economies and destabilizing the political institutions of neighbouring States.

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on 31 August,⁽⁸⁾ similarly condemned South Africa for

its continuing acts of international terrorism and destabilization.

Activities of the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia, in its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,(9) expressed solidarity with the front-line States and other independent countries in southern Africa and appealed to the international community to combat the use of Namibia's territory as a launching pad for South Africa's aggression against them. It called on the community to step up assistance to the front-line and other States and renewed its solidarity with the objectives underlying the establishment of SADCC, which reflected the need felt by those States to decrease their economic dependence on South Africa and to ensure their development and their collective autonomy.

In the final communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Council,(10) the Ministers noted with indignation the continuing deterioration of the situation in southern Africa resulting, among other things, from South Africa's continuing aggression and destabilization of the front-line States launched from Namibian territory. They urged increased international political support and material assistance to the front-line States in order to strengthen their defensive capabilities.

Communications. A number of country groups sent letters to the Secretary-General concerning the general situation in southern Africa.

Mozambique forwarded the Declaration(11) and final communiqué(12) of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May. In the Declaration, South Africa was accused of promoting generalized war in southern Africa. According to the communique, the Presidents held a detailed exchange of information and views on the economic, military, political and social situation in each country and reiterated the importance of developing reciprocal co-operation among the five countries, with a view to consolidating their hard-won independence.

Canada forwarded the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action adopted by the Commonwealth heads of Government (Vancouver, 13-17 October),(13) in which they expressed their belief that the desperate plight of South Africa's neighbours called for a comprehensive international response to strengthen their capacity to resist Pretoria's policy of destabilization and destruction. They decided to initiate an enhanced assistance programme for the front-line and neighbouring States, especially Mozambique.

Zambia, as the host country, forwarded a 30 April communiqué(14) issued by the summit of heads of State (Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, Zam-

bia) on the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway (see p. 156). The heads of State appealed to the international community to render all possible assistance to all States in the region in the face of repeated and unprovoked aggression.

Zimbabwe transmitted the final communique of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October),(15) in which they expressed alarm at the sharp deterioration of the situation in southern Africa. They called for increased support to the front-line States so that they would be better able to withstand South Africa's pressure.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/78, requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in view of the acts of aggression and destabilization by the apartheid regime against States in the region, to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States.

Report of the Secretary-General. In his July 1987 report with later addenda to the General Assembly,(16) submitted in response to a 1986 Assembly resolution,(17) the Secretary-General reported on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States. He noted that a United Nations inter-agency meeting convened in February at Gaborone, Botswana, identified a number of sectors where international assistance might be requested, including transportation and communications, reintegration and redeployment of returnee migrant workers, assistance to refugees, trade diversification, nutrition and education of children, and establishment of emergency reserves for strategic commodities such as food and fuel. Concerted action was taken by the United Nations in support of Mozambique, including the convening of an international donors' conference at Geneva in March, which raised \$209 million in pledges for humanitarian assistance.

The report also contained information on assistance by specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system. Also reviewed was the "AFRICA Fund" established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Fund's Committee in January adopted a plan of action and launched an appeal for contributions. The plan envisaged assistance measures in the areas of strategic relief reserve, transport and communications, trade, oil and other forms of energy, safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks, human skills and rehabilitation of migrant labour.

Bilateral assistance by 19 countries covered by the report included grants or concessional loans, project financing, technical assistance, food aid, development of infrastructure, support in the area

of health, supplies of equipment, and training and development of human resources.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/201 by recorded vote.

Special assistance to front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/199 of 8 December 1986,

Having considered the initiatives of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, namely the establishment of a focal point at United Nations Headquarters, the formation of an informal inter-agency consultative group and the setting in motion of a contingency planning process,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the apartheid policies of the Pretoria regime,

Conscious of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568(1985) of 21 June 1985, 571(1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581(1986) of 13 February 1986, by which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. EXpresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

4. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

5. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and inter-governmental organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/201

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) by vote (123-0-1), 17 November (meeting 39); 27-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.16/Rev.1); agenda item 86. Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26-28, 30, 37, 39; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

The United States, pointing out that it provided substantial financial aid to SADCC, could not accept the idea that such aid should compensate for the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa; while it was important to remedy the economic and political effects of apartheid, it should not be done by counter-productive attempts to isolate the southern African States from South Africa, on which their economic survival depended.

The Assembly dealt with South Africa's relations with the front-line States in many other 1987 resolutions. In resolutions 42/23 A and G, 42/75 and 42/95, the Assembly condemned South Africa for its aggression against those States and called for international assistance to them and the other members of SADCC.

Similar calls were made by the Assembly in resolution 42/14 A, when it condemned South Africa for using Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States. The Assembly, in resolution 42/106, reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his

efforts to mobilize special economic assistance for African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of South Africa's aggression and destabilization, and called on the international community to provide increased assistance to southern African countries to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide for the care of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries.

In decision 42/417, the Assembly stated that continuing military collaboration with South Africa constituted a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States.

Angola-South Africa relations and South African occupation of Angola

In November and December the Security Council considered Angola's complaint of aggression by South Africa and adopted resolutions 602(1987) and 606(1987), in which it condemned that aggression and demanded the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola. The Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the General Assembly made similar condemnations.

Activities of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid reported(1) that during 1987 South African forces continued to be stationed in southern Angola, had repeatedly carried out raids in that country and had used illegally occupied Namibia as a launching pad. It cited Angolan government reports, according to which a week before a 28 July raid, South Africa had about 7,000 troops in southern Angola, some of them supporting what the Government called bandits of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). As a result of acts of aggression by South Africa and UNITA, which reportedly was receiving military assistance from the United States, Angola had suffered vast human and economic losses. The Committee cited newspaper reports, according to which in addition to the loss of 60,000 lives, almost one tenth of the population had become homeless and 150,000 others had become refugees in neighbouring countries. In October, South Africa sent an estimated 6,000 troops to Angola. According to the Committee, the South African forces fought in an integrated command structure with UNITA in an offensive designed to cripple irrevocably the Government of Angola.

On 19 November, the Committee Chairman called on the international community to counter South Africa's escalation of aggression against Angola. (18)

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights, on 19 February,(5) demanded that South Africa immediately

end its aggression and withdraw its occupation forces from Angola. On 26 February,(7) the Commission condemned South Africa for its persistent aggression and subversion and called on it to cease all such acts and withdraw. Also on 26 February(19) the Commission again demanded that South Africa unconditionally terminate all aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola, and withdraw all its armed forces from that country.

Activities of the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia, in its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,(9) condemned South Africa's repeated aggression against Angola, emphasizing the gravity of that violation of the United Nations Charter for being carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It stressed that the support by South Africa and the United States to UNITA mercenaries was an attempt to destabilize a sovereign Government and to intensify repression of the Namibian people, including those in exile.

In the final communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Council,(10) the Ministers noted with indignation the continuing deterioration of the situation in southern Africa, resulting among other things from South Africa's continued occupation of southern Angola.

Communications (January-November). Letters on the situation in Angola and around its border were sent to both the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council throughout 1987.

On 27 January,(20) Angola reported a massive troop buildup by South African armed forces in the Angolan province of Cunene and summarized their activities from 6 to 19 January which, it claimed, demonstrated that they were preparing another round of armed aggression on the spurious ground of pursuit of Namibian nationalists. Angola recalled that it had offered a platform for negotiations in 1984,(21) which could lead to the solution of the problems facing southern Africa. That offer still stood.

On 19 February,(22) South Africa maintained that the sources of conflict were the civil war in Angola, the presence of the Cuban expeditionary force, the violent intentions of SWAPO and Angolan support for SWAPO. South Africa remained prepared to enter into discussions with Angola to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal.

On 20 October,(23) Angola transmitted two documents denouncing the continuation of what it termed the permanent aggression of racist South Africa against Angola and detailing military actions from 1 to 22 July and from 26 August to 12 October.

On 29 October,(24) South Africa replied that Angola was incapable of resolving its civil war,

caused by the imposition of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) Government against the wishes of the Angolan people and sustained only through the presence of more than 40,000 Cuban troops and USSR personnel. As long as that extra-territorial force was present, a peaceful solution to the internal situation in Angola would be frustrated. The situation was aggravated by Angola's assistance to SWAPO and ANC. South Africa was not at war with Angola, nor with any Namibian party; however, it had to protect the Namibians against terrorist incursions and accordingly acted in a protective capacity in the Territory.

On 5 November,(25) Angola expressed concern over the worsening situation in southern Africa. It summarized South African military activities, including aerial and terrestrial bombardments, reconnaissance flights and large-scale armed incursions, and stated that South African planes had flown 500 kilometres into Angola. The situation appeared likely to escalate with the possible involvement of the South African Eighth Tank Division, which was advancing in combat order under heavy air cover.

On 18 November,(26) Spain denounced South Africa's military confrontations in south-east Angola and called for measures to curtail the destabilization policy pursued by South Africa in the region.

On 18 November,(27) Angola's President said that over the preceding few days the South African army had carried out large-scale incursions in several Angolan provinces, intervening directly to rescue what Angola called the UNITA puppet group from defeat by the Angolan army.

Denmark transmitted a 23 November declaration (28) by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 EC member States, condemning South African military activities in Angola and demanding that South Africa cease hostilities and withdraw its troops.

Other communications on the Angola-South Africa situation also dealt with the Namibia question (see p. 986).

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (November)

At the urgent request of Angola(29) and Zimbabwe on behalf of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries,(30) the Security Council held five meetings between 20 and 25 November to consider the allegations of aggression by South Africa against Angola. Invited to participate in the debate, at their request, without the right to vote were Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Portugal, Sao Tome and Prin-

cipe, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. At the request of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia, Mfanafuthi J. Makatini of ANC(31) and Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO(32) were invited to participate under rule 39b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Under the same rule, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid was invited at his own request.

Opening the debate, the Vice-Minister for External Relations of Angola stated that since 1975 it had been the victim of an undeclared but constant war, waged by South Africa's regular army. The cause for that aggression was South Africa's apartheid ideology, which led to a policy of State terrorism that was encouraged by the support of certain Western Powers, in particular the United States. Angola recalled that on 20 October(23) and 5 November,(25) it had detailed the dangerously deteriorating situation and provided evidence that South Africa was involved in a large-scale invasion with the intention of expanding the areas occupied by its forces in the Angolan provinces of Cunene and Cuando-Cubango. A statement by the South African Defence Minister had shown that the South African army was not acting in pursuit of Namibian patriots as claimed, but rather avoiding the defeat of what Angola called South Africa's auxiliary forces, the UNITA terrorists. Angola reported that the South African President, accompanied by members of his cabinet, had illegally entered Angolan territory to visit his troops and it called on the international community to condemn that arrogant act, which was contrary to the ethics of international relations. In conclusion, Angola asked the Council to call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Pretoria's troops.

South Africa said that the root-causes of the conflict were linked to Angola's MPLA régime which had contravened the 1975 Alvor (Portugal) Agreement in which Portugal and the three Angolan liberation movements had agreed to governmental power-sharing during the transition to Angola's independence.(33) MPLA had seized political control in 1975 despite massive opposition by the majority of Angolans, South Africa stated, avoiding free elections and enlisting the aid of Cuban forces in Angola's internal conflict. The true struggle in Angola was between the Angolan people and those who wished to impose their political will on an unwilling majority-the results were, at best, tragic for Angola and its population. SWAPO likewise was at war with the people of the region, receiving infrastructural support and military protection from the Angolan Government, and it was South Africa's duty to protect the

bSee footnote a on p. 134.

Namibians against terrorist depredations. To that extent, South Africa acted in a protective capacity in the region. South Africa said its President's visit to the area of conflict was his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the South African defence force. The recent series of battles were described as having been led by UNITA, with South African participation limited to 5 per cent of personnel in the area. Their presence was justified by South Africa's security interests in the face of a situation in which the stability of the whole southern African region was threatened by foreign intervention and a flood of Soviet arms. South Africa stated its willingness to participate in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola, and proposed that 9 December 1987 be set as the date of implementation for such an agreement.

Ghana asked if South Africa's arguments constituted a right under international law to invade Angola. In Ghana's view, matters of the Alvor Agreement, the holding of elections and the acquisition of weapons were all domestic matters and therefore could not be sufficient reason for armed intervention by any outside Power. Furthermore, the United Nations Charter prohibited the threat or use of force. As for South Africa's claim that it acted to protect the population of Namibia, Ghana recalled that Namibia was a United Nations-administered Territory and that South Africa had no mandate to mobilize forces to protect Namibians. To justify the South African intervention by claiming that security interests were threatened by the presence of Cuban and USSR forces was a misinterpretation. Cuban forces had never crossed the border into any neighbouring countries—on the contrary, South Africa's forces were in Angola. The South African President's visit was also illegal under international law, since he had no right to enter Angolan, or for that matter Namibian, territory. Ghana concluded that there had been a wilful aggression committed by South Africa against Angola in violation of the Charter.

In addition to those arguments, Sao Tome and Principe asked how long the international community was willing to see South Africa's refusal to accept the rule of law and civilized behaviour. Noting the problems that arose from using moral judgements in foreign policy, Sao Tome and Principe stated that in this case the facts were undisputed, the motives—preservation of the supremacy of one race—had been universally condemned, the means—repression and institutional violence—could not be supported by anyone, and the consequences—destruction of lives and a threat to peace and security—were well known; therefore meaningful and decisive action by the Council was called for.

Zimbabwe provided an overview of events from before Angola's independence until the time of the

Council meeting, which led it to conclude that while Angola had never invaded South Africa, the apartheid State had consistently violated Angola's territorial integrity. The most recent attacks were a clear illustration of South Africa's policies of intimidation and destabilization, aimed not at combating SWAPO but rather at supporting UNITA to defeat the Angolan army.

Many speakers concurred with Zimbabwe's view that apartheid was the root-cause of the conflict in the region. Ethiopia, Mauritania and Mozambique believed that violence and aggression were inherent properties of apartheid. Similarly, the Byelorussian SSR argued that the system of apartheid was at variance with the purposes of strengthening peace and developing co-operation. Cape Verde, the Federal Republic of Germany and Malawi, speaking for the African Group, felt that apartheid was the essential cause of the unrest in the region. Italy similarly stated that the situation of Namibia and that of Angola both stemmed from apartheid and the imposition of that principle in South Africa; once the South African Government had made its choice, it was condemned to defend it within the country and outside it.

Other reasons for the conflict in the region were also put forward. Algeria stated that it was because of the hegemonic ambitions of South Africa that Angola was facing armed aggression and territorial occupation. Cuba asked what other motive there could have been for the invasion of Angola by South Africa than the pursuit of a policy of military domination and the desire to build a wall of satellite States around its borders. Bulgaria described South Africa's aggressive actions as an external safety-valve in the face of mounting internal resistance against apartheid. Egypt said that the arrogance of the rulers in South Africa had led them to escalate the bloody events in southern Angola where they had wrought havoc for years. Nicaragua likewise spoke of the arrogance of the leaders in Pretoria that knew no bounds. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya blamed the terrorist nature of the South African regime for its opposition to the interest of the people, its resort to violence and the annexation of territory by force, and its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions. It was widely acknowledged that racist regimes prospered only in times of war, by committing sabotage and through assassination and the expulsion of citizens.

The United States, however, argued that it was the presence of Cuban troops in violation of the Alvor Agreement that had led to the civil war in Angola, and it supported South Africa's call for a withdrawal of all foreign troops from the region. The United States believed that the most serious threat to Angola's independence was the steadily growing presence of an extra-continental expeditionary force and Angola's dependence on expen-

sive foreign weaponry. It added that it was engaged in discussions with Angola and was seeking to bring about a settlement that removed all foreign forces from southern Africa and thus permitted Namibia to attain independence and Angola to resolve its differences through an internal settlement. It supported the draft resolution before the Council (see p. 172) because it shared with other members of the Council strong objections to the crossing of international borders by foreign forces; however, it had reservations about some of its language. In that connection the United States pointed out that it did not recognize the People's Republic of Angola.

The United Kingdom also believed that the solution of Angola's problems, and those of the region, would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and it made clear that it did not interpret anything in the draft as endorsing the intervention of foreign combat troops; even so, the presence of outside forces in Angola at that Government's invitation was not a justification for South Africa to violate Angolan sovereignty.

India stressed that South Africa's proposal for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola could not compromise the sovereign right of the legitimate Government of Angola to avail itself of any form of external assistance it required, and therefore could not affect those forces which were in Angola at its express wish. Botswana shared that view, calling for a South African withdrawal without pre-conditions and adding that it was South Africa which was responsible for the invitation and continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola by its 1975 aggression. The USSR stated that the Cuban troops played a stabilizing role in Angola, helping the country to defend itself against an ever-growing threat from outside. Angola itself, speaking at the close of the Council meetings, confirmed that the Cuban presence was at Angola's invitation after the first invasion by South African troops.

The majority of the participants in the debate recognized the situation in the region and its damaging consequences for Angola. Algeria stated that, in addition to the sacrifices Angola had made to defeat colonial domination, South Africa's invasion had cost the country \$12 billion in material losses and had led to 700,000 displaced persons and tens of thousands killed and wounded. Portugal said that information showed that a massive military invasion into Angola was taking place and not simply an incursion of South African troops. The Congo accused South Africa of unleashing a skilfully programmed new war against Angola. For Egypt, it was clear that South Africa was continuing its onslaught on African dignity and its massacre of women and children. The USSR was alarmed that South Africa's war of ag-

gression was becoming more widespread year by year. While these and most other speakers concentrated on Angola's suffering, Cuba also mentioned that South Africa's military operation had to be great indeed for its Defence Ministry to have been obliged to announce 23 casualties.

Several speakers argued that South Africa had to compensate Angola. These included the Congo and the German Democratic Republic, as well as the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. Other countries called on the international community to support and assist Angola. Among them were Algeria, Cape Verde, China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi and Nicaragua.

Three aspects of the South African military action were of particular concern to many speakers: the troop-visit of the South African President on Angolan territory, South Africa's admission that it had acted in defence of UNITA, and its use of Namibia as a staging ground for its attack. Algeria, referring to those aspects, called them an act of defiance and a justification for punishment by the community of nations. Cape Verde similarly termed South Africa's actions an escalation that outraged the international conscience. Mauritania stated that the South African behaviour was by no means new but that it had currently taken the form of open provocation of the Security Council and the world.

Almost all countries participating in the debate sharply criticized the visit of the South African President to his troops in southern Angola, some comparing it to the behaviour of the leaders of Germany in the Second World War.

Many countries found that the use of Namibia as a staging ground for the attack on Angola made South Africa's violation of international norms even graver. Among them was Tunisia, which stated that the Pretoria regime was all the more guilty in that it had undertaken its armed attacks from Namibia, a Territory that it occupied illegally. For the same reason, Portugal described the situation as all the more unacceptable. The Congo said Namibia had been illegally transformed into a forward base from which South Africa could launch and intensify aggression against neighbouring States. China recalled that the invasion of Angola was carried out just after the Security Council had adopted resolution 601(1987) (see p. 988) dealing with Namibia and at a time when the General Assembly was considering the Namibian question; that was an undisguised provocation of the international community. Other countries which criticized the use of Namibia for launching attacks on neighbouring States were Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Prin-

cipe, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

A large number of speakers took up South Africa's admission that it was acting in support of UNITA. With that, Algeria argued, South Africa had confirmed an established threefold truth, namely that its object was the destabilization of Angola, that the UNITA mercenaries were instruments and agents of South Africa, and that any support for UNITA was an expression of complicity in prolonging South Africa's reign of violence and terror. Mozambique noted that previously South Africa had justified its aggression in terms of hot pursuit, but now admitted that its main intention was to prop up terrorists in Angola, thus again confirming South Africa's involvement in Angola and the true nature of those terrorists—the war was not between the Angolan armed forces and Pretoria's surrogates but a clear war of invasion, aggression, occupation and destabilization. SWAPO stated that about 500 soldiers of two black battalions of the so-called South West Africa Territory Force had mutinied, refusing to wear UNITA uniforms and to fight in Angola on the side of the South Africans and the bandits. Japan also noted the admission that South African forces were fighting alongside those of UNITA and the attempt to justify that by invoking a threat to South Africa's security interests—in Japan's view, a patently false excuse. Among the countries raising similar criticism were Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Mauritania, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe (speaking for the Non-Aligned Movement).

A number of countries commented on South Africa's motives for its attacks other than the destabilization of Angola and the support for UNITA. Yugoslavia, noting that the large-scale incursions and the huge concentration of forces were evidence of South Africa's bid to protect UNITA, added that it was also an attempt to internationalize the conflict and to turn southern Africa into a region of bloc confrontation. Zimbabwe wondered if the South African President's visit to Angola had taken place because he had his eye on the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States, wishing to implicate the United States in the Angolan imbroglio to such an extent that whoever won would be already so committed that he could not back out. ANC similarly argued that the visit, taken in conjunction with South Africa's assertion that it was stepping up its war to prevent a UNITA defeat, was without doubt intended to involve the United States, which supported UNITA, more deeply and extensively in Pretoria's war against southern Africa.

Western support for South Africa was often criticized. Mozambique argued that South Africa had found comfort in the support by a handful of its

allies in the West—a situation likely to change in the 12 months following the Security Council meeting, and South Africa was therefore frantically trying to inflict as much damage as possible on southern Africa while the going was good. Nigeria appealed in the name of decency to those Member States that collaborated with apartheid South Africa to stop. The USSR, noting that it was generally known that the United States was providing UNITA with military, logistical and diplomatic support, stated that Washington was helping to enlarge the scale of military actions in southern Angola. Czechoslovakia accused some Western countries of maintaining contacts with South Africa for purely selfish economic and other interests, thus creating obstacles to effective international pressure against Pretoria. Among the other countries criticizing Western support for South Africa were Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe (for the Non-Aligned Movement).

Many countries called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to enforce its compliance with United Nations resolutions. Among them were Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe (for the Non-Aligned Movement). Others called in more general terms on the Council to act decisively and speedily. It was pointed out that the Council's failure to prevent South Africa's aggression on earlier occasions was one factor that had led to the recent escalation of the conflict. ANC blamed the sabotage of certain permanent members for the failure of the Council to adopt measures to compel South Africa to comply with the norms of international law, which in turn was interpreted by South Africa as permission and encouragement to proceed apace on its criminal war-path. The USSR argued that the cynicism and studied brazenness of Pretoria's conduct could only be explained by the fact that it had been allowed to get away with aggression; it was no secret that the Council had been unable to discharge its functions because of the open connivance of certain Western States, which prevented it from applying the relevant Charter provisions against the South African racists through the use of their veto. Venezuela noted that hardly a month had passed since the Council adopted resolution 601(1987) on Namibia. That resolution had not called for collective mandatory measures and the result was obvious: South Africa had received the

wrong signal and felt it could safely continue to flout that and other resolutions and intensify its attacks on its neighbours. Egypt said that the grave deterioration of the situation in southern Angola came as no surprise, since there was a lack of decisiveness and sanctions in United Nations resolutions and the stance of the international community. The United Arab Emirates regretted that the Council could not go beyond condemnation and denunciation because all draft resolutions of substance which aimed at tightening the rope round the throat of the racist racist were doomed to failure through the use of the veto. It nevertheless co-sponsored the draft resolution submitted as a further test of the credibility of those States which continued to co-operate with South Africa and act as its apologists. The United Kingdom made it clear that it did not interpret the draft resolution as falling within the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

On 25 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 602(1987) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/19278 of 19 November 1987,

Having heard the statement by Mr. Venancio de Moura, Vice-Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the continuing acts of aggression committed by the racist regime of South Africa against Angola,

Deeply concerned at the tragic loss of human life and the destruction of property resulting from such acts,

Further gravely concerned at racist South Africa's persistent violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387(1976), 428(1978), 447(1979), 454(1979), 475(1980), 545(1983), 546(1984), 567(1985), 571(1985), 574(1985) and 577(1985),

Gravely concerned also that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Indignant at the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers,

Conscious of the urgent need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acts of aggression,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its continued and intensified acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of that State, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

2. Strongly condemns the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers, in flagrant violation of Angola's territorial integrity and sovereignty;

3. Strongly condemns South Africa for its utilization of the Territory of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization of Angola;

4. Demands once again that South Africa cease immediately its acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces occupying Angolan territory, as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

5. Decides to mandate the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 10 December 1987;

6. Calls upon all Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and to refrain from any action which would undermine the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola;

7. Decides to meet again on receipt of the Secretary-General's report with regard to the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 602(1987)

25 November 1987 Meeting 2767 Adopted unanimously

5-nation draft (S/19291).

Sponsors: Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.
Meeting numbers. SC 2763-2767.

Communications (November/December). In a 25 November statement on resolution 602(1987),⁽³⁴⁾ South Africa's Foreign Minister reiterated South Africa's position as stated before the Council and pointed out that the majority of those who participated in the Council's debate did not attempt to reply to the argument that the civil war in Angola was the direct result of MPLA's violation of the 1975 Alvor Agreement. With the ink barely dry on that document, clashes between MPLA and the Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola had begun, resulting in MPLA being put into power by Cuban and USSR forces. In the event of the occupation of the southern Angolan region by Cuban and USSR-supported forces, the entire border would be activated and Botswana and Zambia would be sucked into the conflict with incalculable results. South Africa, rejecting the Council's decision, stated that it would remove its troops only when all foreign troops and military advisers were withdrawn from Angola or when its security interests were no longer threatened. South Africa would welcome a visit by the Secretary-General to the area, so that he could ascertain for himself the extent of the Cuban and USSR involvement in MPLA's military actions.

In a 5 December statement,⁽³⁵⁾ the Chief of the South African Defence Force stated that the withdrawal of the Force from Angola had begun; the withdrawal was being made under operational conditions and, to ensure the safety of the soldiers, no specific details could be provided.

Report of the Secretary-General. Following consultations of the Council on 10 December, the

deadline for submission of the Secretary-General's report was extended by 10 days and it was presented to the Council on 18 December(36) in pursuance of resolution 602(1987). He reported that in response to his request that South Africa inform him of the manner in which it intended to meet the requirements of paragraph 4 of the resolution, South Africa on 4 December had given him a copy of its statement before the Council, a copy of the 25 November statement by its Foreign Minister,(34) and an advance copy of the 5 December statement by the Chief of its Defence Force (35) South Africa reiterated its willingness to withdraw its forces if its interests were secured or if all foreign forces were also withdrawn. The Secretary-General did not consider that to be a formal response to resolution 602(1987) and requested South Africa to provide him with a definitive response as soon as possible.

He then detailed the activities of a mission he sent to Angola from 12 to 16 December. The mission held talks with the Angolan President as well as with the Foreign and Defence Ministers. They stated that South African forces were not withdrawing, but were reinforcing their positions. The mission visited the headquarters of the Fifth Military Region in Lubango for talks with its Commander and with local commanders of the forward areas. They all reiterated that South Africa had not commenced its withdrawal and was still carrying out military operations in the area.

On 18 December, South Africa confirmed to the Secretary-General that its troops were being withdrawn from Angola and that it had nothing to add to the 5 December statement.

The Secretary-General noted that despite the South African statements, Angola maintained that South African troops were still present in Angola and engaged in active hostilities. Thus far, he had not been provided with a timetable for their withdrawal or other relevant details. In those circumstances, he again urged South Africa to act expeditiously and in accordance with resolution 602(1987).

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

On 22 December,(37) the Security Council's African members-the Congo, Ghana and Zambia-requested, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 602(1987), an urgent Council meeting to consider the Secretary-General's report. Accordingly, the Council met on 23 December and invited Angola, at its request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

That day, the Council adopted resolution 606(1987) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 602(1987), which, inter alia, mandated the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory

of the People's Republic of Angola and to report thereon to the Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned at the continued occupation by the South African military forces of parts of the territory of Angola,

1. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its continued occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and for its delay in withdrawing its troops from that State;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the total withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola, with a view to obtaining from South Africa a time-frame for total withdrawal as well as confirmation of its completion;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at the earliest date;

4. Decides to remain seized of this matter.

Security Council resolution 606(1987)

23 December 1987 Meeting 2778 Adopted unanimously

5-nation draft (S/19379/Rev.1).

Sponsors: Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Angola, the only speaker, again accused South Africa of reinforcing its positions while claiming that it was withdrawing. Only a small number of troops had been withdrawn, but they had been replaced and the overall number illegally occupying Angolan territory had not decreased. Angola continued to believe that the Council and its mandatory resolutions were the best chance for a peaceful solution to the problem of the illegal presence. After the vote, Angola expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would soon report on a timetable for the South African withdrawal and obtain confirmation of its completion.

Communication (December). In a 23 December statement,(38) South Africa's Foreign Minister reiterated that all foreign forces and military personnel must be withdrawn from Angola, and described the Secretary-General's report as one-sided, based only on the version of events provided by MPLA. Instead, the Secretary-General should have been able to determine the facts on the ground, including the origin and nature of the Soviet equipment used by Angola, the identity of the advisers, instructors and commanders, and the troop strengths of the various fighting forces. Such facts should have been reflected to give the Council and the world a true, balanced picture of what was occurring in Angola. As far as the South African withdrawal was concerned, the Foreign Minister said it was continuing under operational conditions and he again recalled the 5 December statement to that effect.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly took action on the relations between South Africa and Angola on several occasions in 1987. In resolution 42/23 G, it

demanding that South Africa immediately withdraw all its troops from southern Angola. In resolution 42/95, it strongly condemned the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by South Africa, which violated the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola. A similar condemnation was contained in decision 42/417, when the Assembly additionally emphasized the particular gravity of such attacks for being carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declared Angola's destabilization and its occupation to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia was based.

Botswana-South Africa relations

In addition to the partial border blockade by South Africa against Botswana (see p. 164), the Special Committee against Apartheid reported⁽¹⁾ that in January 1987 South African agents had killed a woman and injured five soldiers in a raid on Botswana, and that a bomb explosion at Gaborone on 8 April was blamed on South Africa.

Communications. The Secretary-General received copies of an exchange of communications between Botswana and South Africa, in which each charged the other with responsibility for an increase in tension in their relations.

South Africa forwarded a message it had sent to Botswana on 8 April.⁽³⁹⁾ Similar messages had been sent to Mozambique (see p. 175), Zambia (see p. 176) and Zimbabwe. South Africa stated that it had learned that ANC was planning to infiltrate South Africa and disrupt its May general elections through violence. Several groups of heavily armed terrorists had assembled in Zambia from where some had already left on their way to South Africa via Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. South Africa urged Botswana to prevent the terrorists from passing through, warning that it could be forced to act to protect its people and borders; it added, however, that that should not be construed as a threat.

On 14 April,⁽⁴⁰⁾ Botswana transmitted a press release concerning the 8 April bomb explosion at Gaborone. According to the release, the bomb had exploded in a South African-registered automobile, killing a woman and two children, injuring seven people and causing extensive property damage. Also transmitted was a government statement responding to South Africa's 8 April message. Botswana reiterated that it did not allow itself to be used as a base or as a transit route for armed infiltration into neighbouring countries, including South Africa. Consequently, it had asked South Africa for details of its allegations. Suggesting that South African raids on Botswana were usually intended to serve some internal political purpose,

Botswana saw a connection between the accusations and threats and the forthcoming white elections in South Africa. Botswana urged South Africa to avoid blaming its neighbours for its problems and to address seriously the root of those problems, which was apartheid.

In a further press release, dated 22 April,⁽⁴¹⁾ Botswana stated that it had received two further messages from South Africa, on 17 and 22 April, repeating the allegation about ANC, but without giving the requisite details.

In another press release, dated 9 June,⁽⁴²⁾ Botswana detailed developments in the investigation into the Gaborone bomb explosion. Botswana alleged that the South African police had installed a monitoring device in the vehicle and had detonated its explosive device by remote control, because they feared that the vehicle might end up in the hands of the Botswana police after it had been driven out of the monitoring range stipulated to the driver, who was one of their agents and resided in Pretoria. Botswana had protested to South Africa and demanded an explanation concerning the role of its police in the matter.

In its 11 June reply to Botswana,⁽⁴³⁾ South Africa denied that its police were in any way involved in the explosion. The person mentioned by Botswana had, according to South Africa, been used by ANC to transport terrorist weaponry from Botswana to South Africa. The South African police had installed a tracing device in the vehicle after they learned that the suspect was to take it to Botswana for it to be equipped by ANC with a remote-controlled explosive device. South Africa found it unacceptable that Botswana had tried to implicate the South African police while ignoring the grave danger arising from the presence of ANC on its territory.

Botswana, by a press release of 12 June,⁽⁴⁴⁾ affirmed that it stood by its 9 June statement, adding that it was significant that South Africa had admitted installing a tracing device on the vehicle. Botswana officials had been to Pretoria on 11 June and had received no information or material supporting the claim that ANC was responsible.

South Africa, in a 23 June note to Botswana,⁽⁴⁵⁾ recalled that on 11 June it had offered to provide evidence placing the suspect's association with ANC and his part in the Gaborone explosion beyond doubt. Botswana's officials had chosen not to avail themselves of the offer and instead decided on a version of the events that suited them and their ANC guests. South Africa reiterated its willingness to provide proof of ANC intentions and announced that it would have to make the evidence public if Botswana maintained its position.

In a 15 June communique by its Foreign Ministry,⁽⁴⁶⁾ Argentina conveyed its deep concern re-

garding South African acts of aggression against neighbouring States, including Botswana.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/95, strongly condemned the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 1985(47) and 1986(48) on the capital of Botswana and demanded that South Africa pay full compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and property damage.

Mozambique-South Africa relations

The Special Committee against Apartheid(1) reported that Mozambique was the target of relentless South African attacks. By January 1987, such aggression had cost Mozambique about \$5 billion, more than 100,000 of its people had lost their lives, millions were seriously short of food, and about 500,000 had fled to neighbouring countries. According to a statement of the President of Mozambique, South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization were aimed at damaging Mozambique's economy and thus making the other neighbouring countries more dependent on South Africa as they lost the access to the sea provided by Mozambique's roads, railways and ports. In addition to a South African commando assassination team that made an incursion into Maputo in May and other similar attacks, South Africa provided full support to what the Committee referred to as the bandits of the *Resistência Nacional de Mozambique* (RENAMO), who frequently sabotaged vital infrastructure. In that context,(18) the Committee quoted a report commissioned by the United States State Department, which concluded that the violence perpetrated by RENAMO was systematic and co-ordinated and did not constitute isolated incidents by undisciplined combatants. Primary schools, health centres and production units were among the targets of destruction chosen by RENAMO. Mozambique also faced the expulsion of its migrant workers from South Africa, a measure that would seriously affect the social and economic fabric of the country because it would—according to ILO—exacerbate rural and urban unemployment, undermine rural trade and transport in the southern provinces, and sharply reduce the foreign exchange reserves.

Communications. A number of countries addressed letters to the Secretary-General concerning allegations of South African aggressive acts against Mozambique and other aspects of the relations between the two States.

In an 8 April message to Botswana,(39) South Africa expressed concern that ANC was planning to infiltrate South Africa via, among other States, Mozambique and disrupt the May general elections in South Africa through violence (see p. 174).

On 1 June,(49) Mozambique reported a 29 May

attack on Maputo by a South African commando team which had murdered a Mozambican couple and a guard of a house of South African refugees in transit. Also attacked were the ANC offices and the residence of a Tanzanian citizen. The attackers escaped by sea. This was the first South African direct aggression against Mozambique since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.(50)

Statements condemning the Maputo attack were forwarded by Argentina,(46) Belgium on behalf of the 12 EC member States,(51) Japan,(52) Nicaragua(53) and Thailand. (54)

On 22 July,(55) Mozambique gave details of an 18 July attack on a southern Mozambican village that left 380 dead. It stated that the recurrence of the criminal activities of armed bandits in the south of Mozambique took place after a massive infiltration of armed bandits coming directly from South Africa and was preceded by re-supply operations by air from South Africa. Mozambique, stating that the massacre fell under South Africa's destabilization strategy against the countries of the region aimed at impeding their development in order to maintain their dependence on South Africa, appealed to the international community for increased help to enable it to face the consequences of South Africa's aggression.

The Prime Minister of India, in a message sent to the President of Mozambique and copied to the Secretary-General on 31 July,(56) expressed outrage over the massacre and added that that act of terrorism, perpetrated with the encouragement and support of South Africa, deserved the strongest condemnation.

On 2 October,(57) South Africa forwarded its reaction to allegations made in the General Assembly by the President of Mozambique on 1 October who, when speaking about the death of former Mozambican President Samora Machel and 35 others in a plane crash in October 1986, had said that he was convinced that an unregistered radio beacon that had diverted the President's plane from its normal route had been installed and operated with criminal intent. South Africa stated that the findings of an independent panel of international experts refuted those allegations in respect of facts, interpretation and conclusion. South Africa annexed a copy of the panel's report.

Mozambique transmitted the Declaration(11) and final communiqué(12) of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (Maputo, 21 and 22 May). The Declaration dealt with the many problems associated with the South African regime and its apartheid policy, including the aggressive acts against the front-line States. The communique

summarized the positions of the five leaders on a variety of economic and political issues in southern Africa and other regions. In this context, they commended the peace policy of Angola and Mozambique, as well as their efforts to preserve their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/95, the General Assembly strongly condemned the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who were an extension of the South African army of aggression.

South Africa-Zambia armed incidents

In its 1987 report,⁽¹⁾ the Special Committee against Apartheid, after detailing the South African aggression against Angola and Mozambique (see pp. 167 and 175), stated that other countries in the region had not been spared. Among the incidents described was an attack by South African forces on Zambia, killing five people and destroying several buildings.

Communications. Communications dealing with South Africa-Zambia relations were sent to the Secretary-General by the two countries concerned as well as a number of other States.

In an 8 April message⁽³⁹⁾ to Botswana, South Africa expressed concern that ANC was planning to infiltrate South Africa via, among other States, Zambia and disrupt the May general elections through violence (see p. 174). It added that several groups of heavily armed terrorists had assembled in Zambia from where some had already left on their way to South Africa.

On 27 April,⁽⁵⁸⁾ Zambia stated that on 25 April a South African commando raid had taken place in the Zambian border town of Livingstone, during which innocent and defenceless Zambian civilians were killed. Zambia strongly condemned the attack, calling it a desperate attempt to divert attention from the ever growing internal and international resistance to the system of apartheid.

Zambia, as the host country, forwarded a communiqué⁽¹⁴⁾ issued on 30 April by the summit of heads of State (Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, Zambia) on the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway (see p. 156). They expressed outrage at the violation of the territorial integrity of Zambia, the murder of innocent citizens and the destruction of property.

Communications condemning the military raid on Zambia were also sent by Argentina, ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Belgium (on behalf of EC),⁽⁵⁹⁾ Democratic Kampuchea ⁽⁶⁰⁾ Ghana⁽⁶¹⁾ and Indonesia. ⁽⁶²⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/22. (2)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/926). (3)Ibid. (A/AC.109/928). (4)Ibid. (A/AC.109/929). (5)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/7). (6)Ibid. (res. 1987/14). (7)Ibid. (res. 1987/9). (8)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/10). (9)A/42/325-S/18901. (10)A/42/631-S/19187. (11)A/42/351-S/18929. (12)A/42/352-S/18930. (13)A/42/677. (14)S/18839. (15)A/42/681. (16)A/42/422 and Add.1-4. (17)YUN 1986, p. 161, GA res. 41/199, 8 Dec. 1986. (18)A/43/22. (19)E/1987/18 res. 1987/8). (20)S/18638. (21)YUN 1984, p. 1031. (22)S/18710. (23)S/19222. (24)S/19240. (25)S/19253. (26)A/42/782-S/19275. (27)S/19283. (28)A/42/795-S/19295. (29)S/19278. (30)S/19286. (31)S/19289. (32)S/19293. (33)YUN 1975, p. 863. (34)S/19303. (35)S/19325. (36)S/19359. (37)S/19377. (38)S/19384. (39)S/18793. (40)A/42/223-S/18804. (41)A/42/239-S/18821. (42)A/42/332-S/18908. (43)S/18918. (44)A/42/355-S/18931. (45)S/18949. (46)A/42/349-S/18927. (47)YUN 1985, p. 189. (48)YUN 1986, p. 165. (49)A/42/312-S/18887. (50)YUN 1984, p. 185. (51)A/42/331-S/18905. (52)A/42/322-S/18898. (53)A/42/329. (54)A/42/340-S/18916. (55)A/42/425-S/19003. (56)A/42/441-S/19015. (57)X9170 & Corr.1. (58)S/18827. (59)A/42/266-S/18840. (60)A/42/265-S/18838. (61)A/42/262-S/18836. (62)A/42/285-S/18857.

Chad-Libyan Arab Jamahiriya dispute

The territorial dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued in 1987, with each party making charges of aggression against the other through letters to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council.

Communications. On 2 January,⁽¹⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected allegations of aggression made by Chad in December 1986⁽²⁾ and reiterated that the current confrontation in Chad was an internal struggle. It placed responsibility for the conflict on Hissein Habré, who was acting with the support of France and the United States. The escalation of the fighting was jeopardizing the security of the southern border of the Jamahiriya. Chad had turned its back on OAU's efforts to promote reconciliation between the antagonistic factions there-efforts supported by the Jamahiriya.

On 13 January,⁽³⁾ Chad informed the Security Council of a series of acts of aggression attributed to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 11 December 1986 to 7 January 1987. This account, Chad stated, provided proof that the Jamahiriya had been engaged in unwarranted aggression against Chad for many years, in violation of the 1983 Council statement calling on both sides to settle their differences peacefully.⁽⁴⁾

Referring to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's 2 January letter, Chad, on 14 January,⁽⁵⁾ contended that it was no longer correct to speak of an internal struggle in Chad, because the supposed transitional government of national unity behind which the Jamahiriya could conceal itself in the past had turned into straw. As a result, there was total and complete national reconciliation in Chad and the fighting in the north was between Islamic Legion mercenaries and soldiers of the Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the National Armed Forces of Chad on the other. Because of the aggression against it, Chad had called on friendly countries for assistance, under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

On 16 January,(6) Chad transmitted the text of a motion addressed to the Secretary-General by the representatives of mass organizations on the occasion of a demonstration held at N'Djamena on 6 January to condemn the aggression. The organizations called on the United Nations, OAU, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and friendly countries to support Chad and to denounce the Jamahiriya.

On 13 February,(7) Chad transmitted a document on the January battle of Fada, containing photographs and statistics. In Chad's view, the document provided irrefutable proof of aggressive acts by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Chad called on the Security Council to assume its responsibility and to ensure that the Jamahiriya withdrew its troops and respected Chad's territorial integrity.

On 19 February,(8) Chad transmitted a further document, listing the prisoners it had captured and detailing engagements from 11 December 1986 to 21 January 1987. Chad stated that the document again provided proof of the Jamahiriya's aggression against Chad's independence and territorial integrity. Chad remained willing to engage in a dialogue to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, even though the sole requisites for peace between the two countries were the withdrawal of the invasion troops from Chad and the recognition of its borders by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

On 29 April,(9) Chad submitted a document on the 22 March battle of Ouadi-Doum, containing photographs and statistics of soldiers and matériel which Chad claimed to have captured from a base of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on Chadian territory. Chad described this as additional proof of the expansionist and hegemonic policies of the Tripoli regime. Chad stated that the Jamahiriya still occupied Chadian territory, in particular 114,000 square kilometres commonly known as the Aouzou Strip.

On 7 August,(10) Chad transmitted a 5 August communique informing public opinion of the preparations for a new military offensive by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in violation of OAU resolutions and the 1983 Security Council statement.(4) Chad expressed concern over the Jamahiriya's troop movements in northern Chad and cautioned the Sudan against allowing those forces to operate from its territory.

On 11 August,(11) Chad's Foreign Minister described an attack on its army on 8 August, ending with the liberation of Aouzou, a Chadian town 100 kilometres south of the frontier between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Foreign

Minister stated that while determined to defend itself, Chad remained ready for all international initiatives for a peaceful solution, particularly through OAU.

In a 10 August letter,(12) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya claimed that on 8 August its territory had been subjected to military aggression on its southern international frontier by an alliance of imperialist, colonialist and reactionary forces.

On 13 August,(13) Chad described the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's version of the 8 August events as false, maintaining that the Aouzou Strip, some 550,000 square kilometres throughout the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Prefecture, was Chadian territory that had been illegally occupied since 1973. Chadian forces had regained control of the area, except for the Aouzou Strip, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was trying to disguise its aggression by reversing, against all evidence, the roles of aggressor and victim. Chad called on the Security Council to demand that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya halt its indiscriminate bombardments, using fragmentation and napalm bombs against civilians.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 17 August,(14) disputed Chad's 7 August assertion as a ploy to justify its aggression. Chad had invented the so-called border dispute as an excuse for aggression against the Jamahiriya, while the true nature of the Chadian problem was the imperialist military presence there and conflict between the various Chadian factions. It had become evident that Chad was being transformed by the imperialist States into a base for aggression against the Jamahiriya and an area of tension which threatened the whole region. The Council was urged to maintain international peace and security.

On 20 August,(15) Chad termed the charges misrepresentations and reiterated its version of the 8 August events. The border with the Jamahiriya was, as far as Chad was concerned, the border it had inherited at the time of independence, and the occupation of the so-called Aouzou Strip by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was a violation of the principle of the immutability of the frontiers inherited from the colonial period, a principle sanctioned by OAU.

Also on 20 August,(16) Chad submitted the French text of a book entitled "Qaddafi/Chad: interference, aggression, occupation", stating that the book clarified the status in international law of the conflict between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and presented evidence of the Libyan aggression. On 9 December,(17) it submitted an English version.

On 3 September,(18) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, recalling its 10 August charge of Chadian aggression, stated that as it was not possible to end the aggression peacefully, it had no alternative but

to defend itself. Accordingly, on 28 August, Arab armed forces advanced on the Libyan village of Aozou and liberated it. Those actions were covered by the United Nations Charter. The Jamahiriya had no ambitions to occupy territories not its own, but neither would it permit anyone to threaten its territory. Sophisticated French and United States weapons found on the battlefield provided what the Jamahiriya considered clear evidence of outside involvement.

On 8 September,(19) the Jamahiriya condemned continued aggression on its southern frontier, specifically an attack against the Ma'tan as Sara civilian airport on 5 September. It again alerted the Security Council to the extremely dangerous situation posed by the intervention of France and the United States and called for the withdrawal of their forces because they constituted the principal reasons for the escalation and intensification of the conflict in the region.

On 11 September,(20) Chad termed the Jamahiriya's allegations of 3 September misleading and refuted the claim that Aouzou was in Libyan territory. Stating that the Jamahiriya received counsel from friends outside Africa, Chad asked what one was to make of non-African nationals, taken prisoner or shot down in the cockpits of USSR-made aircraft, who daily bombed Chadian civilians. Chad also recorded that the Jamahiriya had bombed Ounianga Kebbir on 25 August.

Chad, on 14 September,(21) refuted the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's 8 September charge and said that it had attacked the army and air force base of Ma'tan as Sara as an act of self-defence and under the right of pursuit, since that base was the bridgehead from where bombers operated daily missions to Chad. Chad claimed that mercenaries of all nationalities and foreign military advisers were participating in the Jamahiriya's attacks.

On 21 September,(22) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya announced that the war between the two States was officially over, that the attackers had been driven out of Libyan territory and that the border to Chad had been closed, leaving Chad to the Chadians. The Jamahiriya, stating that international public opinion had welcomed its positive position, was surprised that its peace proposals had been rejected by Chad, which had announced that the war was not yet over. Chad claimed all the southern territory of the Jamahiriya as an extension of northern Chad. The Jamahiriya held France and the United States responsible for the Chadian position and for encouraging a resumption of war.

On 23 September,(23) Chad objected to the announcement as a distortion of fact, noting that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had always maintained that it was not waging and imposing war on Chad. Moreover, by stating it was leaving Chad to the

Chadians, the Jamahiriya recognized the fact of its occupation and aggression. The only peace proposal made to Chad had come from OAU. That proposal had been accepted by Chad and it had proclaimed a cease-fire on 11 September, although the Jamahiriya continued to occupy parts of Chad.

On 9 November,(24) the Jamahiriya, referring to an announcement by the United States that it would supply Chad with Stinger missiles, interpreted the decision as a direct threat to the Jamahiriya's security and proof of direct intervention.

On 10 November,(25) Chad commented that the supplies were defensive weapons, that the military co-operation between Chad and the United States was in conformity with Charter Article 51, and that the Jamahiriya had been acquiring weaponry and recruiting mercenaries from non-African countries.

Similarly, the United States, on 13 November,(26) affirmed the defensive nature of the missile system and the legality of its weapons transfer; it emphasized United States support of OAU's peace efforts and rejected the allegation that it had entered the war.

On 27 November,(27) Chad transmitted a 25 November message from its President to OAU, alleging that on the night of 21/22 November the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had violated the OAU-sponsored cease-fire in force since 11 September. The Jamahiriya was accused of entering Chadian territory from the Sudan and attacking Chadian positions in the region of Koulbous. Intensified military activities in the Sudanese province of Darfour, violation of Chadian airspace and large-scale recruitment of mercenaries by the Jamahiriya were also noted. In addition, Chad accused the Sudan of complicity.

On 3 December,(28) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted a letter it had sent to OAU, stating that it had not violated the cease-fire, that it had not participated in an attack from the Sudan and that such claims were instigated by Powers outside the continent.

On 4 December,(29) Chad reiterated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had not respected the cease-fire and that Chad was an independent State defending its existence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

On 2 March,(30) Chad requested that a new item entitled "Aggression against and occupation of Chad by Libya" be included in the General Assembly's provisional agenda. In an explanatory memorandum, Chad summarized what it termed aggression and occupation by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Accordingly, the item was included in the draft agenda which was referred to the General Committee for consideration. The Committee recom-

mended the item's inclusion by a vote of 13 to 6, with 7 abstentions, after rejecting Nicaragua's proposal to amend the title to "Dispute between Chad and Libya" to bring it into line with the formula adopted by OAU.(31) It also recommended that the item be considered directly in plenary meeting.

The Assembly took up the General Committee's report on 18 September and, after a procedural debate, the President ruled that the Assembly would defer consideration of whether or not the item should be included in the agenda and of what its exact title would be. No further decision on the matter was taken in 1987.

REFERENCES

- (1)S/18554. (2)YUN 1986, p. 169. (3)S/18588. (4)YUN 1983, p. 183. (5)/18603. (6)A/42/92-S/18619. (7)S/18693. (8)S/18712 & Corr.1. (9)S/18834. (10)S/19036. (11)S/19030. (12)S/19037. (13)S/19038. (14)S/19050. (15)S/19065. (16)S/19066. (17)S/19400. (18)S/19106. (19)S/19112. (20)S/19128. (21)S/19136. (22)S/19146. (23)S/19151. (24)S/19260. (25)S/19261. (26)S/19271. (27)S/19305. (28)S/19317 & Corr.1. (29)S/19320 & Corr.1. (30)A/42/141. (31)A/42/250.

Burkina Faso-Mali dispute

The International Court of Justice continued in 1987 to deal with a frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali (see **LEGAL QUESTIONS**, Chapter I). On 11 March 1987,(1) the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Court's January 1986 Order had ceased to be operative on delivery of its December 1986 Judgment(*) and that the provisional measures had lapsed at the same time.

REFERENCES

- (1)S/18714. (2)YUN 1986, p. 984.

Ethiopia-Sudan dispute

Armed incidents involving Ethiopia and the Sudan were brought to the attention of the Secretary-General through letters from the two States.

On 1 December,(1) the Sudan's Foreign Minister described bombardments by heavy artillery and rockets from Ethiopian territory on the Sudanese border town of Al-Kurmuk on 10 and 12 November. Later, the forces of what the Sudan referred to as Sudanese outlaws marched into the town. The Sudan added that Ethiopian war-planes had conducted several reconnaissance flights, helping to direct the artillery; that heavy weapons were used which the Sudanese outlaws did not possess, but which could be found in the hands of the Ethiopian Armed Forces; that the bombing was

concentrated on civilian targets; and that the events were identical to those that had taken place at the Sudanese border town of Al-Gikaw in June. The Sudan asserted that the two events provided evidence that Ethiopia supported the mutiny movement, which called itself the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, by allowing the use of Ethiopian territory and supplying a wide variety of facilities. The Sudan claimed that such behaviour constituted direct interference in its internal affairs and a violation of its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 11 December,(2) Ethiopia's Foreign Minister responded by denying that Ethiopia had been involved in the capture of Kurmuk, and suggested that the Sudan was seeking to use Ethiopia as a scapegoat to divert attention from the impasse between the parties to the conflict in the Sudan itself. Ethiopia recalled that it had consistently maintained that the Sudanese people should peacefully resolve their own problems, and 'countercharged that the Government of the Sudan had been engaged in a number of hostile actions against Ethiopia.

REFERENCES

- (1)S/19331. (2)S/19347.

Comorian island of Mayotte

In 1987, the question of Mayotte—one of a group of four islands in the Indian Ocean Comoro Archipelago—remained before the United Nations. After a 1974 referendum in which the majority of the population had voted for independence, independence had been granted by France to three of the islands, but not to Mayotte, whose inhabitants had voted to remain associated with France.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in 1986,(1) the Secretary-General reported in October 1987 on developments concerning Mayotte.(2) Information from the Comoros, France and OAU was included in the report.

The Comoros stated that the status of the question had not changed since the French Prime Minister's meeting with an OAU delegation in June 1986, his visit to the Comoros in October 1986 and France's decision not to hold another referendum in Mayotte.(3) The Comoros had raised the problem at every opportunity with the French authorities at the highest level and had continued to campaign on the issue in international organizations. It would be grateful if the United Nations Secretariat could make every effort to have

France comply with the relevant resolutions of the international community

France said that since December 1976 Mayotte had been a territorial community of the French Republic. France was committed to strengthening its close relationship with the Comoros and, within that framework, the Comorian President met regularly with French authorities, such as during his official working visit to France in April 1987. France pointed out that, in July, OAU had stressed the efforts which had already been made and the impetus resulting from a meeting of an OAU committee with French authorities.

OAU said that in July 1987 its Council of Ministers had reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte, reiterating the legitimacy of the demands of the Comorian Government for Mayotte's reintegration into the Comorian State. The Council had also appealed to all OAU member States and to the international community to reject all new forms of consultation on the island's international legal status, which might be organized by France in Mayotte, as the referendum on self-determination held in 1974 was the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

In his concluding remarks, the Secretary-General stated that he maintained close contact with all parties and had informed them of his readiness to make his good offices available in the search for a peaceful solution.

Communications. In 1987, three intergovernmental organizations conveyed to the Secretary-General their policy on Mayotte. OAU put forward its position in a July resolution(*) (see above). The Organization of the Islamic Conference, at its Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January 1987),⁽⁵⁾ reaffirmed the territorial unity of the Comoros and its sovereignty over Mayotte; called on France to fulfil its commitments made on the eve of the 1974 self-determination referendum to respect the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; and appealed to Islamic Conference members to use their influence with France to expedite negotiations with the Comoros for the return of Mayotte to that country. The non-aligned countries expressed a similar position in the final communique of the meeting of their Foreign Ministers and heads of delegation to the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October).⁽⁶⁾ They also considered Mayotte, which was still under French occupation, to be an integral part of the Comoros, called on France to respect the just claim of the Comoros to Mayotte and rejected any new form of consultation which France might hold in Mayotte.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/17 by recorded vote.

Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985 and 41/30 of 3 November 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced further that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

General Assembly resolution 42/17

11 November 1987 Meeting 64 128-1-22 (recorded vote)

31-nation draft (A/42/L.24); agenda item 29.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia,

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

During the debate, the Comoros reiterated its position that Mayotte was a Comorian land, sharing the same language, history, culture and religion. That had never been disputed during the more than a century of France's presence in the Comoros and had been recognized by France on the eve of the 1974 referendum. None of the islands was called upon to take a separate stand on its destiny in 1974 and 95 per cent of Comorians had favoured independence. The problem bore the seeds of a future explosion which could harm the good relations with France.

France, regretting that the Mayotte question was again on the Assembly's agenda, opposed the resolution, particularly paragraph 1. Like the Comoros, France also hoped that a just and lasting solution could be found as soon as possible and was committed to an active search that did not exclude any resolution which was in accordance with the French Constitution and the wishes of the people involved.

The Assembly took related action in resolution 42/95, by which it noted the contacts between the Comoros and France in the search for a just solu-

tion to the problem of Mayotte's integration into the Comoros.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 170, GA res. 41/30, 3 Nov. 1986. (2)A/42/602. (3)YUN 1986, p. 169. (4)A/42/699. (5)A/42/178-S/18753. (6)A/42/681.

Malagasy islands question

In 1987, the General Assembly did not debate the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (islands north and west of Madagascar). The Assembly had not taken action on the item since 1980(1) when it reaffirmed its first action in 1979,(2) inviting France to negotiate the reintegration of the islands with Madagascar and calling on it to repeal measures which infringed Madagascar's sovereignty.

The non-aligned countries expressed their position in the final communique of the meeting of their Foreign Ministers and delegation heads (New York, 5-7 October 1987).(3) They emphasized that it was imperative that Madagascar's unity and territorial integrity be safeguarded and they therefore appealed to all parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 26 October, the Special Political Committee's Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations with interested delegations, particularly France and Madagascar, and in view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the two, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item until 1988. The Committee subsequently recommended that the General Assembly should include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session. On 2 December, the Assembly did so in adopting decision 42/415.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1980, p. 262, GA res. 35/123, 11 Dec. 1980. (2)YUN 1979, p. 270, GA res. 34/91, 12 Dec. 1979. (3)A/42/681.

UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

In 1986/87, the number of scholarships granted by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued to

grow, reaching a total of 1,398. Scholarships were awarded to students from South Africa (935), Namibia (460) (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III) and Zimbabwe (3). The Programme was financed by a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals. Its activities were described in a report of the Secretary-General covering the period from 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987.(1)

New scholarships were granted to students from South Africa and Namibia; assistance was continued to three students from Zimbabwe to complete courses for which grants had been made previously. For Namibians, 175 new scholarships were awarded and 285 were extended, while 57 students completed their awards. For South Africans, the figures were 382 new awards, 553 extensions and 107 completions. Students studying in Africa numbered 762, 416 were in North America, 156 in Asia, 63 in Europe and 1 in Montserrat.

The Programme, in accordance with the recommendations of its Advisory Committee, strengthened its increasingly cost-effective and mutually beneficial co-operation with scholarship agencies and educational institutions, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the World University Service, the International Institute of Education, the Bishop Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Fund, the African Education Trust Fund and the Southern Africa Freedom through Education Fund.

The Advisory Committee noted that the Programme had registered substantial progress and that full adherence to its guidelines was indicated by the increasing number of students and by their distribution by region, gender, level of study (remedial, undergraduate and graduate) and field of study (academic, vocational and technical).

In his concluding remarks, the Secretary-General again appealed for generous financial and other support to the Programme to meet the increasing demands on it.

Financial contributions

In the period under review, the Programme received \$4,059,948 from 29 States. In addition to the voluntary cash contributions, the Programme received offers of scholarships for training in their own countries from 29 States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 42/76 without vote.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 41/27 of 31 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in the priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

General Assembly resolution 42/76

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/728) without objection, 28 October (meeting 22); 53-nation draft (A/C.4/42/L.2); agenda item 111.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-22; plenary 92.

REFERENCE

(1) A/42/628.

Co-operation between OAU and the UN system

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was described by the Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(1) in a July 1987 re-

port with a later addendum.(2) Co-operation took place in four main areas: consultations and exchange of information; co-operation with regard to the situation in southern Africa; co-operation in economic and social development; and co-operation in information and publicity.

Communications. The statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its forty-fifth (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23-28 February)(3) and forty-sixth (Addis Ababa, 20-25 July)(4) ordinary sessions were forwarded by Guinea and Madagascar respectively. Madagascar also forwarded the declarations and resolutions of the twenty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Addis Ababa, 27-29 July).(4) Mozambique transmitted the Declaration and the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its third extraordinary session (Addis Ababa, 30 November-1 December).(5)

On Peruvian-African Friendship Day (19 October), the President of Peru sent a message to the OAU Chairman,(6) reaffirming Peru's solidarity with the African people and their leaders in their ongoing struggle for development, a better standard of living, social justice, sovereignty and independence, more democratic international relations, the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, solidarity among third world nations and the strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/9 without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 6 October 1987,

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist regime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

4. Reaffirms that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. Reaffirms that all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, should continue to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985;

7. Requests all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other competent organizations within the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertifica-

tion control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

8. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate them with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

11. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa;

13. Urges the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

14. Calls upon the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

15. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. Calls upon the United Nations organs-in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social

Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia-to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to reactivate the machinery for co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity through the convening of periodic meetings between the representatives of the two organizations;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the Steering Committee created to follow up the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

20. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 42/9

28 October 1987 Meeting 51 Adopted without vote

Draft by Madagascar (A/42/L.13/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 25.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 26, 51.

The General Assembly called for United Nations/OAU co-operation in a number of other 1987 resolutions. Among them was resolution 42/72, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue disseminating information on decolonization, maintaining a close working relationship with OAU by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information. In resolution 42/106 it requested him, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to assist OAU in preparing for the 1988 International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa.

In resolution 42/34 A, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to assist OAU in preparing and implementing a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 172, GA res. 41/8, 23 Oct. 1986. (2)A/42/419 & Add.1, (3)A/42/292. (4)A/42/699. (5)A/42/874. (6)A/42/695.

Chapter VI

Americas

A genuine momentum for peace, created by the region's leaders in pragmatic response to the basic needs of their peoples, appeared to exist in Central America, observed the Secretary-General in 1987. He was referring to an agreement reached in August by the Presidents of five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) on the procedure to be followed for establishing peace in the region.

The General Assembly, in October, expressed support for the agreement, called on the Presidents to continue their peace efforts, welcomed the Secretary-General's acceptance of an invitation to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission set up under the agreement and requested him to afford full support to the Central American Governments (resolution 42/1). Also in October, it invited the Secretary-General to expand co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) and urged the United Nations system to collaborate with him in that regard (resolution 42/11).

In November and December, the Assembly adopted two resolutions relating to Nicaragua: in one it called for United States compliance with the 1986 Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in respect of military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua (42/18); in the other it deplored the continuation of the United States trade embargo against that country (42/176).

Twenty-five Member States informed the Secretary-General that, although a previously inscribed item on the observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America was not on the Assembly's 1987 agenda, they felt the United Nations could not remain uninvolved in the observance of the anniversary in 1992.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free zone—Latin America. Regional economic and social activities: Latin America. Human rights violations: Latin America. Refugees and displaced persons: Latin America and the Caribbean. Other colonial Territories: Falkland Islands (Malvinas). International Court of Justice: military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua; border and trans-border armed actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica), (Nicaragua v. Honduras); frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras.

Central America situation

In his September 1987 report on the Organization's work (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that when he and the OAS Secretary-General had toured Central America with the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela) and Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay), in January, he had found little political will to solve the region's continuing conflicts. However, he felt encouraged to revise that assessment following an agreement reached on 7 August at Guatemala City (see p. 188) on a peace plan based on a proposal by the President of Costa Rica. He welcomed the agreement as an important breakthrough, stressing that it was an opportunity for peace that must not pass. In support of the peace process, he had agreed to serve as a member of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, established at Caracas, Venezuela, on 22 August in accordance with the agreement, and pointed to the need for the international community's support in the crucial negotiations that lay ahead.

Throughout 1987, numerous communications relating to the Central America situation were addressed to the Secretary-General for circulation to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Communications (January). The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and its Support Group issued a communique in Mexico City at the conclusion of their peace mission to the five Central American countries between 18 and 21 January 1987.⁽¹⁾ The Ministers stated that the heads of State of those countries acknowledged the deterioration of the Central America situation, reiterated the need to achieve peace and outlined possible initiatives. They further stated that the obstacles impeding dialogue seemed to stem from differing conceptions of tackling the problems and persistent acts violating international law, and that the political will still did not exist to give effect to the conciliatory proposals that had been put forward; nevertheless, the heads of State were convinced that the Contadora forum remained the best instrument for achieving a solution to the regional conflict. The Ministers invited the parties to reactivate negotiations and reiterated their determination to maintain a dialogue with the

countries directly or indirectly involved, including the United States, whose contribution was needed to resolve the conflict.

On 27 January,(2) Costa Rica, in a communique clarifying interpretations by certain information media, stressed that it continued to support the Contadora negotiating process and had engaged neither in diplomatic activities beyond that framework nor in submitting political proposals contrary to the objectives evolved by the Contadora negotiations, which, it charged, were deadlocked solely because of Nicaragua. Costa Rica reiterated its willingness to participate in a political solution to the crisis and urged the two Groups and the two Secretaries-General to persevere in their endeavours.

Report of the Secretary-General. Responding to a 1986 General Assembly request,(3) the Secretary-General submitted a 12 February 1987 report(4) giving his assessment of the situation in Central America, following the 18-21 January peace mission to the region's five countries by the Contadora and Support Groups,(1) in which he and the OAS Secretary-General had participated.

The additional separate discussions held by the Secretary-General with each head of State during the mission made him realize that, while the Governments remained committed to the basic principles underlying the Contadora approach, that commitment was being neutralized by a growing climate of distrust, the impact of external factors, difficulties in translating the desire for peace into action, a vicious circle with respect to the internal democratization process and the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and non-use of force, and objections to resuming the dialogue that were purely procedural.

The Secretary-General drew attention to the natural disasters that had befallen the region—such as the earthquakes that had destroyed Managua (Nicaragua) in 1972, and San Salvador (El Salvador) in the recent past—underscoring the need for an emergency reconstruction and economic development plan, which would help solve the political crisis. He also pointed to the growing number of refugees in the neighbouring countries as a consequence of that crisis. The living conditions of those refugees, currently over 125,000 (see p. 895), could be improved without using them for political proselytism or propaganda purposes.

Central America was at a historic cross-roads, he said. It could choose either to overcome suspicions and animosities based on frequently exaggerated ideological differences, or to continue down the path towards a generalized conflict. He urged the countries of the isthmus to transcend their differences, which paled by comparison with their common enemy: underdevelopment. Over-

coming underdevelopment would be the best way to guarantee peace in Central America and to dispel any security concerns that third parties might have, the Secretary-General stressed, and he pledged to spare no effort to help bring peace and development to the area.

Communications (February-September). On 4 February 1987,(5) Panama forwarded a lecture delivered by its Foreign Minister at Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts) on 12 December 1986 on the Contadora Group's peace initiatives. The lecture reviewed the progress of those initiatives, begun in 1983,(6) up to the Group's completion of the June 1986 version(7) of the Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America, first drafted in 1984 (8), and referred to as the Contadora Act. The Contadora peace process, the lecture stressed, was an answer to a Latin America problem that Latin Americans wanted to solve by themselves. While they had grounds to hope for peace, they were also aware of the link between social injustice and social unrest and had seen the negative effects of outside pressures and attempts to "decide the political evolution of the Latin American family of nations.

Venezuela, on 11 February 1987,(9) conveyed its Foreign Minister's statement, made on behalf of the Contadora Group, at the Third Conference of Foreign Ministers of the European Community (EC), Central America and the Contadora Group (Guatemala City, 9 and 10 February) on political dialogue and economic co-operation. The Group welcomed the recent entry into force of the 1985 agreement,(10) on co-operation between EC, the States parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and Panama. Mindful of EC solidarity and support, the Group attached the utmost importance to political dialogue with EC, viewing it as another step to foster negotiated and peaceful solutions to Central America's problems.

Following the Third Conference, Guatemala, on 25 February,(11) transmitted a joint political declaration and a joint economic communique issued by the participating Ministers. In the declaration they reaffirmed the objectives of political dialogue and economic co-operation set forth in the 1985 agreement,(10) recalled that the 1986 Caraballeda Message(12) had given a new impetus to the peace process, and welcomed the 1986 Esquipulas Declaration by the five Central American Presidents(7) affirming support for the Contadora process as the best political forum for achieving peace, democracy and reduction of tensions in Central America. By the communique, the Ministers voiced their conviction that regional economic co-operation offered the best possibility of raising living standards and contributing to political and social stability in Central America; they agreed on

the need to study priority projects, to restructure economic integration in trade and industry and to develop human resources as well as trade between EC and the region; EC reaffirmed its commitment to increase its aid substantially and to give attention to Central America's external debt problems.

Costa Rica transmitted a peace proposal put forward by its President at a meeting with the Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras on 15 February 1987 at San José.⁽¹³⁾ The proposal provided for: general amnesty and dialogue with all domestic political opposition groups that had laid down their arms; a cease-fire; freedom of the press, radio and television and pluralism of political parties; free and fair elections to be held simultaneously throughout Central America in the first half of 1988; suspension of military aid to insurgents or irregular forces by Governments outside the region; the non-use of a State's territory to attack another; weapons reduction; establishment of a follow-up committee to supervise and verify compliance; progress evaluation; and adoption of economic and cultural agreements to speed development. The proposal, to be considered further at a meeting at Esquipulas (Guatemala) within 90 days, would enter into force upon ratification by the Presidents of the Central American States.

Nicaragua, by a communique of 18 February⁽¹⁴⁾ stated that the 15 February meeting at San Jose indicated that at no time had Nicaragua been an impediment to peace and that the interventionist policy of the United States had sabotaged the Central American peace proposals. It agreed that the Costa Rican peace plan should be incorporated in the Contadora negotiating process for consideration on a par with proposals advanced by the other Central American Governments. It confirmed its readiness for multilateral or bilateral negotiations and to resume within the next 90 days the dialogue begun at the 1986 Esquipulas meeting.⁽⁷⁾ Nicaragua laid down the elements it considered essential for peace in the region: cessation of the United States terrorist policy, unconditional dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua and between Central American leaders, backing for the Contadora peace efforts by the Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, and strengthening of democracy in the region based on self-determination and political pluralism.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, at the Third Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Latin American Integration Association (Montevideo, Uruguay, 13 March 1987),⁽¹⁵⁾ issued a press communique stating that the January peace mission⁽¹⁾ had made it possible to identify the different positions, the

difficulties that stood in the way of negotiation and the prospects offered by the complex regional panorama. They expressed satisfaction at the resumption of direct dialogue among the Central American countries at their February meeting with the EC Foreign Ministers.⁽⁹⁾ They welcomed the emergence of new peace initiatives, hoped that a genuine will to negotiate would emerge at the forthcoming Esquipulas meeting, and stated that the 1986 Caraballeda Message⁽¹²⁾ was an effective basis for achieving progress in the negotiations.

The Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March),⁽¹⁶⁾ by its final communique, held that the situation in Central America was the result of centuries of domination and exploitation; it thus reiterated that the crisis there could neither be attributed to nor explained in terms of East-West ideological confrontation and pledged to prevent it from being so used; it also reaffirmed support for the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups.

El Salvador transmitted a communique of 26 March⁽¹⁷⁾ charging the Frente Democrático Revolucionario-Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FDR-FMLN)—the El Salvador opposition movement—with increasingly resorting to terrorist practices in the face of its inability to halt the democratic process under way in the country, and denouncing recent acts of provocation and violence, as follows: on 23 March, an attack on a civil defence patrol at Santa Fe, San Marcos, killing two of its members; on 24 March, open acts of provocation against security agents in various parts of San Salvador; on 25 March, two ambushes, also in the capital, that killed two police agents and a national guardsman, and wounded another; and, again on 25 March, the occupation of a school, with its 947 pupils and 27 teachers held hostage for several hours. In other terrorist acts during April and May, three persons were kidnapped and four murdered.

The Presidents of Guatemala and Nicaragua issued a joint communique following their meeting at Managua on 29 March,⁽¹⁸⁾ reaffirming their conviction that peace could be brought about only by respect for the coexistence of States, based on the principles of self-determination, non-use of force and dispute settlement through dialogue and negotiation. They reiterated their support for the Contadora and Support Groups and acknowledged the importance of quickly establishing a Central American Parliament as a focal point for dialogue, as agreed upon at the 1986 Esquipulas meeting.⁽⁷⁾ They decided to seek common approaches to the imbalances in their export prices, enhance bilateral trade, step up economic co-

operation with EC, and give new impetus to the institutions responsible for Central American economic integration.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, by a 13 April communiqué⁽¹⁹⁾ issued at Buenos Aires, Argentina, noted with concern that negotiations aimed at the signing of the Contadora Act had been deadlocked since 1986. Bolstered in their commitment to peace by the forthcoming June Esquipulas meeting of the Central American Presidents, they urged the countries involved to refrain from acts that might influence the meeting's outcome and pledged to co-operate to ensure its success and to implement any agreement reached towards resuming negotiations on the Act.

The Seventh Summit Conference of the heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (Maputo, Mozambique, 21 and 22 May),⁽²⁰⁾ in its final communique, expressed concern over the continuing tension in Central America, condemned interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs and reaffirmed support for the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups.

Nicaragua, in a 10 June note⁽²¹⁾ to the two Groups, charged that military manoeuvres, whose sole objective was military intervention against Nicaragua, were threatening peace in the region. It urged the implementation of the measures stipulated in the 1986 Caraballeda Message⁽¹²⁾ so as to end outside support for irregular forces operating in the region; the suspension of international military manoeuvres; the removal of foreign military advisers and installations; the conclusion of Central American non-aggression pacts; and the strengthening of regional and international co-operation. Convinced that peace required a United States commitment to negotiation, Nicaragua reiterated its readiness to discuss security matters with the United States.

El Salvador proposed on 13 June⁽²²⁾ that the June Esquipulas Presidential meeting be postponed to August, to give their Foreign Ministers time to consider the Costa Rican peace proposal.⁽¹³⁾ Nicaragua and Panama, by a joint communique issued at Panama City on 24 June,⁽²³⁾ informed the Contadora Group of Nicaragua's agreement to a postponement of the meeting to 6 and 7 August. Honduras reported on 24 June⁽²⁴⁾ that, owing to obstruction by certain Central American Governments, it had been obliged to cancel a proposed ministerial preparatory meeting, planned for 25 and 26 June at Tela (as had been agreed during a 16 June visit of Guatemala's President to Tegucigalpa); therefore, it suggested that the Contadora Group convene a meeting with the Central American Foreign Ministers to discuss outstanding issues.

Subsequently, the Foreign Ministers of the Central American countries and the Contadora Group met at Tegucigalpa on 31 July and 1 August, during which Honduras submitted its own peace proposals.⁽²⁵⁾ They included cessation of hostilities, measures for national reconciliation and democratization, mechanisms for national and international supervision, regional negotiations, evaluation of the pacification process, and co-operation for economic and social development.

The 12 EC countries, by a declaration transmitted by Denmark on 5 August,⁽²⁶⁾ stated that the Costa Rican peace initiative⁽¹³⁾ deserved support and expressed hope that the Central American heads of State would reach a consensus that would end violence and instability in the region.

The Presidents of the five Central American countries, at their meeting at Guatemala City on 7 August,⁽²⁷⁾ signed a document entitled "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America". The document—which referred to that meeting as the Esquipulas II Summit—provided for steps leading to national reconciliation, including dialogue, amnesty and the setting up of a national reconciliation commission in each country; an appeal for an end to hostilities; a process of democratization that called for freedom of television, radio and the press, pluralism of political parties, revocation of states of siege or emergency, and free elections; the termination of aid for irregular forces and insurrectionist movements; a commitment to prevent the use of a country's territory for attacking other States; negotiations on security, verification and control and limitation of weapons; assistance to refugees and displaced persons; co-operation for development; international verification and follow-up; and a timetable for implementation.

Messages expressing satisfaction with the Guatemala agreement included: a 9 August communiqué⁽²⁸⁾ from the Contadora and Support Groups, which decided to meet on 22 and 23 August to examine adequate forms of response to the requests directed to them; an 11 August communique from Ecuador;⁽²⁹⁾ a 12 August statement by the USSR;⁽³⁰⁾ an EC declaration transmitted by Denmark on 13 August,⁽³¹⁾ urging the Central American countries and those with interests in the region to co-operate in translating the agreement into lasting peace and true democracy there; and a 1 September statement from Poland.⁽³²⁾

Cuba, on 20 August,⁽³³⁾ forwarded a press release on the Nicaraguan President's visit to Cuba eight days previously, characterizing the position of each of the agreement's signatories as independent but highly positive, and stating that Cuba and Nicaragua were aware of the major obstacles to be overcome to achieve the goals set by the agreement.

The Foreign Ministers of the five Central American countries and of the Contadora and Support Groups, by a communiqué issued at Caracas, Venezuela, on 22 August (34) at the end of their meeting with the OAS Secretary-General and the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, resolved to set up the International Verification and Follow-up Commission as stipulated by the 7 August agreement(27) and to convene it periodically to monitor the agreement's implementation; to convene a meeting of ad hoc representatives to determine the modalities for verifying compliance; and to launch an international emergency programme of technical and economic co-operation for the five countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, responding to Costa Rica's request of 5 October 1987(35) to consider the item on the Central America situation as a matter of urgency, met on 7 October and adopted resolution 42/1 without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530(1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562(1985) of 10 May 1985 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984 and 41/37 of 18 November 1986, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/37,

Recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Taking note with satisfaction of the establishment, at Caracas on 22 August 1987, of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission provided for in the

agreement reached by the Central American Governments and comprising, in addition to them, the countries of the Contadora Group and its Support Group and the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States,

Deeply concerned at the need to improve the conditions of life of the people of Central America,

1. Commends the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America";

2. Expresses its firmest support for the agreement;

3. Calls upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requests the international community to lend its full support;

4. Welcomes the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, and recognizes the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States on 18 November 1986;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made, which was provided for in the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

6. Urges the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requests the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

General Assembly resolution 42/1

7 October 1987 Meeting 28 Adopted without vote

13-nation draft (A/42/L.2); agenda item 34.

Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 27, 28.

The United States, explaining its position, was pleased to see international support for the achievement of peace and pluralistic democracy in Central America, as embodied in the Guatemala agreement. For the initiative to succeed, all the signatories must comply with all of the agreement's terms. Citing press freedom among them, the United States said it awaited with hope the establishment of freedom for television, radio and the press in Nicaragua. It called on that country to emulate El Salvador by initiating a dialogue with its armed opposition and said it remained concerned about the predominance of Sandinist military might in Central America.

Nicaragua was encouraged that the United States had supported the resolution which might be evidence that it would not attempt to prevent success for the Guatemala agreement. Although Nicaragua was committed to peace, it had witnessed only a policy of aggression and the financing of forces against it by the United States.

In a related action, the Assembly, in resolution 42/110, expressed satisfaction at the Central American Presidents' commitments to protect and aid refugees and displaced persons, as stated in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II Summit; appealed for increased assistance to Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons; invited Member States to co-operate in solving the social and economic problems arising from the refugee flows; and stressed the need to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance with national development plans. In resolution 42/204, it requested the Secretary-General to send a technical mission to the countries of Central America to determine their economic and social priorities and to formulate a special plan of co-operation for the region.

In suspending its forty-second (1987) session on 21 December, the Assembly, by decision 42/460, retained on the agenda of that session the item on the situation in Central America.

Communications (October-November). The meeting of Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October),(36) by a final communique transmitted by Zimbabwe on 23 October, welcomed the Guatemala agreement(27) 'and called on the United States to co-operate in its implementation by ending support for the mercenary forces destabilizing Nicaragua and threats of direct military intervention to overthrow that country's legitimate Government. It appealed to the Central American Governments to continue demonstrating their political will for peace and, in the context of the agreement, welcomed the renewal on 4 October of talks between El Salvador and FDR-FMLN, urging them to continue those talks until a political solution had been achieved.

Canada, on 19 October,(37) transmitted a communique of a meeting of the Commonwealth heads of Government (Vancouver, 13-17 October), welcoming the Guatemala agreement as a significant attempt to solve the region's problems.

Guatemala and Honduras, on 16(38) and 27 October,(39) respectively, transmitted declarations of full support for the International Verification and Follow-up Commission and stated their readiness to provide it with the facilities for the performance of its functions. The EC countries, by a declaration issued at Brussels, Belgium, on 23 November(40) and transmitted by Denmark,

stated that the measures taken in the three months following the Guatemala agreement gave grounds for optimism; they urged the Central American countries to carry the peace process forward and expressed support for the Commission.

The heads of State of the newly formed Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, transmitted a document entitled "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy", signed at the end of the Permanent Mechanism's first meeting at Acapulco, Mexico, on 29 November.(41) The heads of State called on the industrialized countries to join in a political dialogue aimed at surmounting the obstacles to development, to a restructuring of the world economy, and to decision-making in matters of peace and security. They outlined the impact of the international situation on Latin America and the Caribbean, the main challenges facing the region, and measures to promote peace, democracy and development, in particular with respect to the external debt problem, international trade and regional integration.

Nicaragua situation

In 1987, the Secretary-General received several communications relating to the Nicaragua situation. These included a complaint from Honduras concerning an armed incident at its border with Nicaragua and a number of letters relating to various aspects of Nicaragua's dispute with the United States.

(For information on the judicial proceedings instituted by Nicaragua in 1986 against Costa Rica and discontinued in 1987, see p. 1048.)

Honduras-Nicaragua armed incident

Honduras, by a note of 12 February 1987 from its Foreign Minister transmitted five days later,(42) protested to Nicaragua that, on that date, its Sandinist People's Army ambushed a Honduran Army patrol in El Español village, El Paraíso Department, leaving a Honduran soldier dead and three wounded. Honduras claimed that, despite repeated protests, Nicaragua had taken no action to prevent such attacks on Honduran troops guarding their common border. Honduras said it had denounced this latest attack to OAS and reserved the right to take international action to obtain appropriate compensation.

Nicaragua-United States dispute

Communications (August and December). In 1987, Nicaragua continued to charge the United States with escalating its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. That charge was reflected in

the following four notes from the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister to the United States Secretary of State, the texts of which were transmitted to the Secretary-General in August and December.

On 11 August,(43) Nicaragua stated that the Guatemala agreement(27) demanded a high degree of commitment to peace; it therefore urged the United States to end its illegal policy of intervention and intimidation by force, which had been condemned by ICJ in 1986.(44) Nicaragua also charged that the United States policy of organizing, financing and leading mercenaries to attack Nicaragua constituted the chief obstacle to regional peace and called on that country to cut off all such funds and support.

In a note of 23 August,(45) Nicaragua alleged that, on the previous day, 30 mercenaries armed and directed by the United States ambushed a vehicle carrying civilians near the Mancotal dam at Pedregal, Matagalpa Department, killing five persons and wounding two. Nicaragua lodged a vigorous protest over the incident to the United States, calling on it to desist from its war of aggression against Nicaragua.

In a 28 August note,(46) Nicaragua charged the United States with behaviour calculated to frustrate implementation of the Guatemala agreement(27) and its President with reiterating his support for mercenary groups through "Radio Liberación", a secret Central Intelligence Agency radio station. The most recent expression of that policy was an attack on a peasant co-operative 35 kilometres south-east of Jinotega, which killed three persons and wounded five. Nicaragua charged other instances of illegal activities by the United States during August, including: espionage by reconnaissance flights over Nicaragua and by United States naval units stationed opposite Nicaragua's Caribbean coast; compromising Nicaragua's neighbours by airlifting supplies for mercenary forces in aircraft originating from Costa Rica and Honduras, and encouraging aerial reconnaissance over Nicaragua from the same territories. It also cited mercenary bases maintained in Honduras by the United States against the wishes of Hondurans.

On 22 December,(47) Nicaragua protested an attack by mercenaries on a Nicaraguan civil aircraft, on the Managua-Panama route, with a ground-to-air rocket, followed by rifle fire as the aircraft came down on a ranch in Costa Rica, a short distance from the Nicaraguan border. Six persons were wounded. Nicaragua denounced the action as another demonstration of United States attempts to frustrate implementation of the Guatemala agreement.

1986 ICJ Judgment

In 1987, the Secretary-General received communications from Nicaragua and the United

States concerning compliance with the Judgment delivered by ICJ in June 1986(44) in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua". The Application instituting proceedings against the United States in respect of those activities had been filed by Nicaragua in 1984.(48)

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, on 19 October 1987,(49) referred to the 1986 General Assembly resolution(50) calling for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment. He charged that the United States persisted not only in disobeying the Judgment but in stepping up its military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua and not heeding communications regarding reparations. Citing 43,176 victims and material damage exceeding \$2.8 billion as being the effects of the illegal war imposed on it, Nicaragua said it did not want that to be the price for other peoples to pay to defend their right to self-determination.

The United States, on 3 November,(51) transmitted a 1 August note sent to Nicaragua in response to its note of 12 May, as modified on 20 June, proposing bilateral discussions on the Judgment. The United States again stressed that it did not accept that ICJ had either jurisdiction or competence to resolve Nicaragua's claims and questioned whether the suit had been filed in good faith to contribute to peace in Central America. If Nicaragua was serious in its stated desire towards that end, it would terminate the behaviour that had given rise to the conflict and engage in serious negotiations within the framework of ongoing peace efforts.

In a report of 4 November 1987,(52) submitted in conjunction with the Assembly's 1986 call for compliance,(49) the Secretary-General stated that there had been no change in the situation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 12 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/18 by recorded vote.

Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance
The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530(1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562(1985) of 10 May 1985, and its resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua".

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. Urgently calls for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance."

General Assembly resolution 42/18

12 November 1987 Meeting 68 94-2-48 (recorded vote)

Draft by Nicaragua (A/42/L.23); agenda item 30.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 67, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, a Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Zaïre.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The States explaining their abstentions—Cameroon, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Luxembourg—declared their acceptance of international law, their recognition of ICJ as the highest legal body of the United Nations system and their respect for the 1986 Judgment.

Costa Rica felt, however, that the resolution did not distinguish clearly between the legal and political aspects of the issue. The first raised the

question as to whether a State was compelled to comply with a decision of a court whose jurisdiction it did not recognize in a case to which it had expressly determined that it was not a party. The problem, Costa Rica noted, went to the root of international law as a non-imperative law, and pointed to a current of opinion in legal circles recognizing that a State not accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of a court was within its sovereign rights to do so. As to the second aspect, if the resolution's purpose was to ensure cessation of outside support to political forces operating in the region, it should have referred to all extraregional Powers providing such support rather than to only one.

Sri Lanka, which neither believed that the Judgment's merits should be open to debate nor wanted to interfere in a Member State's decision to abide by it or not, stated that its abstention did not detract from its acceptance that such States must function within the ambit of established international law. It appealed to the United States to rethink its attitude and lend its weight and influence to strengthen ICJ's role.

Guatemala explained, as did El Salvador, that it did not wish to cast a vote that could be interpreted as interference in the political process embodied in the Guatemala agreement,⁽²⁷⁾ to which all Central American countries were committed. The Dominican Republic placed its faith on that agreement and was joined by Luxembourg in urging reliance on dialogue and negotiation. Similarly, Haiti stressed its faith that negotiated political solutions would be found to resolve the dispute between the two States concerned and urged restraint from interfering in their internal affairs.

Canada voted affirmatively to emphasize the importance it attached to non-interference by any State in another's internal affairs and to reiterate its full support for ICJ as the system's highest judicial body. The Netherlands considered respect for the rule of law in international relations and peaceful settlement of disputes of paramount importance. Both, noting that the resolution and the opinions on it were a repetition of those of the previous year, hoped a future routine inscription of the item on the agenda could be avoided.

Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The Secretary-General, in a report of 28 September 1987,⁽⁵³⁾ summarized 18 replies to his note asking all States to provide information on action taken to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo which had been imposed by the United States on Nicaragua since 1985.⁽⁵⁴⁾ The report was submitted in keeping with a 1986 General Assembly request.⁽⁵⁵⁾

Nicaragua, on 4 November,⁽⁵⁶⁾ transmitted two decisions adopted by the Council of the Latin American Economic System. In the first, adopted by the Council's Fifth Special Meeting (May 1985), it repudiated the trade embargo, urged the United States to revoke it and other coercive measures against Nicaragua, and encouraged co-operative economic and technical programmes to counter those measures. In the second, adopted by the Council's Thirteenth Regular Meeting (September 1987), it declared its resolve to intensify efforts to provide Nicaragua with economic, trade and technical support, and with support for its action currently before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to satisfy its legitimate demands.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/176 by recorded vote.

Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985 and 41/164 of 5 December 1986, as well as its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,

1. Deplores the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188 and 41/164 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986, and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/176

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 94-2-48 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) by recorded vote (89-3-35), 27 November (meeting 43); 8-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.67); agenda item 82 (a).

Sponsors: Algeria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 39, 42, 43; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Speaking in explanation of vote in the Second Committee, the United States stated that the draft's approval was a further example of United Nations hypocrisy; it demonstrated that the Committee, which might have served as an example for contradicting those who disparaged the United Nations system, was not ready to set aside political questions and to work for the good of all. Israel said it had more reason than any other Member to reject the embargo in question, having been a victim of a similar embargo for nearly 40 years, but had cast a negative vote because it was inadmissible for the Committee and the Assembly to condemn a particular embargo while ignoring others; Nicaragua, it continued, had the effrontery to ask for justice while, it had been imposing an embargo against Israel for several years.

Canada opposed the embargo and recalled that, in the plenary Assembly, it had urged the parties to seek a peaceful settlement of their differences. It none the less regretted the regular appearance of the embargo issue on the Committee's agenda, for it failed to see how the Committee could do any more than the Assembly.

Poland, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, found inadmissible the use of illegal economic measures to exert political pressure. Sharing the same view and complaining that it was likewise a victim of the same arbitrary and unjustifiable practice was the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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Other questions relating to the Americas

Co-operation with OAS

Honduras, by a letter of 14 August 1987,⁽¹⁾ requested the inclusion in the agenda of the 1987 General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States". In the accompanying explanatory memorandum, Honduras drew attention to the absence from the Assembly's agenda of a report on the subject, especially in view of the inclusion of items on co-operation with four other intergovernmental organizations. The item would constitute recognition of a form of collaboration that should be increased. The request was supported by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela on 25 August,⁽²⁾ and by Bolivia on 16 September⁽³⁾

The General Committee, on 17 September,⁽⁴⁾ recommended that the Assembly consider the item in plenary meeting.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/11 without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, inter alia, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the Organization of American States affirms that economic co-operation is essential to common welfare and prosperity, and that that organization will put into effect the principles on which it is founded by fulfilling its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the standards on co-operative relations between the Organization of American States and the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other national and international organizations, adopted by the Organization of American States on 23 April 1971,

Underlining the need to strengthen the co-operation that already exists between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially in respect of economic and social development, as well as the recent initiative by their Secretaries-General regarding co-operation in the peace process in Central America,

Convinced of the need for more efficient and co-ordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between them;

3. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system:

- (a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in the submission and follow-up of proposals designed to intensify and expand co-operation in all spheres between the United Nations system and the Organization of American States and its specialized agencies;

- (b) To initiate, maintain and increase consultations with the specialized agencies, organizations and related programmes of the Organization of American States responsible for development projects for the purpose of co-operating with them in the attainment of their objectives;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

General Assembly resolution 42/11

28 October 1987 Meeting 51 Adopted without vote

31-nation draft (A/42/L.14 & Add.1); agenda item 142.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Explaining its position before the draft's adoption, Belize stated that OAS had one shortcoming as a regional organization—the lack of universality in membership—which had caused Belize to question whether it should support the text. It referred to a provision of the 1948 OAS Charter preventing a decision on an admission request if a dis-

pute or claim between an extra-continental State and any OAS member had not been resolved peacefully. That provision, used to deny membership to Belize, was amended in 1985 by the Cartagena Protocol, whose ratification by the required 21 OAS members would make possible the admission of Belize to membership. Belize would support the draft to demonstrate its political maturity and because with a little help from its friends it would soon become an OAS member.

Questions relating to Bolivia

Bolivia- Chile

Several letters were addressed to the Secretary-General in 1987 on a dispute between Bolivia and Chile concerning Bolivia's access to the sea.

By two communiques from its Foreign Minister, one dated 11 June and transmitted six days later⁽⁵⁾ and another transmitted on 12 October,⁽⁶⁾ Bolivia denounced Chile for abruptly breaking off the negotiations between them aimed at giving Bolivia a free and sovereign link with the Pacific Ocean. The negotiations, begun at Montevideo, from 21 to 23 April, were brought about by the latest (1986) in a series of resolutions adopted (since 1979) by the OAS General Assembly. Under negotiation was a proposal providing for a corridor from Bolivia to the Pacific Ocean running parallel to the agreed boundary between Peru and Chile—or a choice of three alternatives—the corridor to be a territorial enclave under full Bolivian sovereignty. That proposal was rejected by Chile as unacceptable on 9 June.

The communiques gave a historical background of how Bolivia had become land-locked, beginning with the loss to Chile of its coastal territory of Atacama and culminating in Chile's annexation of its port of Antofagasta—its remaining link to the sea—to which Bolivia agreed under the terms of a 1904 treaty.

Replying on 12 November,⁽⁷⁾ Chile pointed out that the United Nations General Assembly had no authority to interfere in the matters that Bolivia was trying to introduce; indeed, it was forbidden action that would affect the territorial integrity of its Members. It emphasized that no territorial or boundary problem was pending between Bolivia and Chile because the boundaries between them had been set by a 1904 treaty adopted by Bolivia's Congress and freely ratified by its people. That treaty provided for certain obligations, scrupulously honoured by Chile, and for advantages in Bolivia's favour—the granting to it in perpetuity of freedom of transit for its trade through Chile's Pacific territory and ports; port infrastructure to facilitate Bolivia's international trade to the fullest extent; and Bolivian participation in the customs control of that trade.

Chile provided its own historical background of the matter and said that the Bolivian proposal was unacceptable because it did not provide for territorial compensation in exchange for the cession of enclaves or of a corridor through Chilean territory.

Bolivia, on 14 November,⁽⁸⁾ transmitted a copy of a resolution adopted by the seventeenth session of the OAS General Assembly (Washington, D.C., 9 November), urging resumption of the talks between Bolivia and Chile so as to arrive at an equitable solution to Bolivia's land-locked status and thereby achieve a harmony that would stimulate economic and social progress in the area of the Americas affected by the consequences of that status.

On 26 November,⁽⁹⁾ Bolivia accused Chile of trying to confuse world opinion about their dispute by resorting to lies and inventions, rewriting history and altering bibliographical and cartographical documentation. It stated that its minimal rights of free transit through Chilean ports granted under the 1904 treaty, far from solving Bolivia's problems, had had the effect of Bolivia subsidizing and developing northern Chile. Harmony and co-operation between Bolivia and Chile would come about only when reparation was made for the injustice perpetrated against Bolivia more than 100 years ago.

Bolivia-Peru co-operation

On 7 August 1987,⁽¹⁰⁾ Bolivia and Peru transmitted the Puno Programme of Action for frontier development and integration between the two countries, signed by their Foreign Ministers on 15 July at the conclusion of a three-day meeting on the subject (Puno, Peru, 13-15 July). The Programme provided for, among other things, a flexible transit regime through the frontier zone, the development of the resources of Lake Titicaca and of a second phase of an ongoing project on fisheries resources evaluation, the expansion of bilateral trade and the promotion of tourism. Other areas mentioned for joint action included health, educational broadcasting, banking and reciprocal credit arrangements, hydrography and shipping services, the improvement of the economic situation of cottage-industry workers in the Altiplano, and promotion of the livestock and wool industries.

Political conditions in Haiti

Cuba, in a statement by its Foreign Ministry, transmitted on 9 December 1987,⁽¹¹⁾ expressed concern about events in Haiti since the coming to power in February 1986 of a new Government, the National Government Council. Cuba alleged that that Council, established and financed by the United States, had brutally thwarted the Haitians' aspirations for freedom and democracy that had

led them to overthrow the previous regime and that the United States, even on election day on 29 November, had kept silent about the terror that reigned in Haiti. Drawing attention to statements by certain United States government officials justifying a military invasion aimed at "normalizing" Haiti's domestic situation, Cuba cautioned against any type of intervention because Haiti's internal problems were for the Haitians alone to resolve.

Referring to Cuba's statement, Haiti wrote on 18 December(12) that the National Government Council had inaugurated an era of freedom in the country, but acknowledged that the Provisional Electoral Council had violated the electoral law. Haiti condemned the violence that had taken place in connection with the elections, and had terminated the Electoral Council's activities. A new Electoral Council had been established and the electoral timetable adjusted with a view to holding free elections and to handing over power in February 1988 to a freely elected President.

Panama-United States

Two letters were addressed to the Secretary-General in 1987 concerning a United States Senate resolution of 25 June on Panama and the Panama Canal.

Panama charged, by a letter of 27 June from its Foreign Minister, transmitted on 1 July,(13) that the Senate resolution constituted interference in Panama's internal affairs. It denounced as crude jousting with concepts, hinting at the possible use of force, the resolution's pronouncements on respect for human rights and the evolution towards genuine democracy in Panama, on security and stability there as being vital to the security of all States in the continent, and to the unimpeded operation of the Panama Canal as being in the interests of Panama, the United States and the free world. Panama alleged that, while Panama and the United States were bound by the 1977 Panama Canal treaties to conduct themselves as partners in the Canal enterprise, various branches of the United States Government had been plotting since 1985 to weaken the Panamanian Government's position, domestically and internationally, and warned of its readiness to defend its sovereignty and independence.

In a 7 July communique adopted at a meeting in New York,(14) the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries deplored the Senate resolution as representing new efforts to destabilize Panama, raising concerns there over United States compliance with the Panama Canal treaties (1977 Panama Canal Treaty and 1977 Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal). It supported Panama's rights over the Canal and called for the

immediate cessation of the defamatory campaign against Panamanian authorities and for adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

Suriname situation

Suriname, on 4 May 1987,(15) transmitted a 27 April press communication issued at Paramaribo by a delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Economic Community during the delegation's visit to that country (22-28 April). The communication stated that, in keeping with a Joint Assembly resolution calling for action to promote economic and political stability in Suriname, the delegation assessed the extent of the economic crisis there, caused largely by the cessation in 1982 of aid from the Netherlands and by sabotage and guerrilla fighting during 1986; it also investigated the Government's efforts to re-establish democracy in the country.

In its preliminary observations, the delegation urged the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Suriname as necessary for the resumption of aid; noted progress towards the establishment of democratic institutions and expected individual and collective freedom, including freedom of the press and information, to be guaranteed; believed that the elections intended to be held would be free and fair; and called for an end to outside assistance to the rebel group operating in the eastern part of the country.

Suriname, on 9(16) and 13 July(17) reported an encounter between its National Army and a terrorist band of some 33 men on 9 July in south-eastern Suriname, about 125 kilometres from the border with French Guiana. The five-hour shootout that ensued killed and wounded many, including two white mercenaries dead, one bearing an identification card and a travel permit issued by the French Foreign Legion.

Referring to the matter on 24 July,(18) France emphasized that the mercenaries said to have taken part in the incident had no connection with the French authorities and that they could only have been acting on their own; it also reaffirmed its adherence to a strict policy of non-interference and good-neighbourliness.

Anniversary of the discovery of America

By a letter of 8 April 1987(19) to the Secretary-General, 25 Member States—Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela—noted that, for administrative and

budgetary reasons, the item entitled "Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America" was not on the 1987 agenda of the General Assembly. (The item had been first inscribed in the agenda in 1982(20) at the request of the same 25 States, together with Grenada, Haiti, Portugal, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, which were convinced that 1492 was a date of great historical significance that helped to bring the Indo-American and European cultures into contact, thus opening new horizons for the universality reaffirmed in the Charter of the United Nations. The item had been deferred for

consideration until 1984 and had not been on the agenda since 1985.)

The 25 States stated that the spirit behind their 1982 initiative was still alive and that the United Nations could not remain uninvolved in the observance of the anniversary in 1992.

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Chapter VII

Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific, the Iran-Iraq conflict and the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea remained the major concerns of the United Nations during 1987.

Meantime, the United Nations Command continued to monitor the 1953 Armistice Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. The Secretary-General reported that in the past year a series of proposals had emanated from both sides for resuming talks on contentious issues (see p. 5).

Efforts to resolve the Afghanistan situation had reached an advanced stage, according to the Secretary-General, with lengthy negotiations aimed at finding a settlement. The Secretary-General's personal representative held two rounds of talks with the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. In November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/15, reaffirming the Afghan people's right to determine their own future and calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Throughout the year, Afghanistan and Pakistan each reported armed attacks by the other.

Some signs of movement were detected by the Secretary-General towards a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Missions of consultation were sent to the region by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, while Democratic Kampuchea underscored its 1986 peace proposal and Viet Nam stated that it was ready to meet with the different Kampuchean factions. In October, the Assembly, by resolution 42/3, reiterated what it saw as the principal components of a just and lasting solution of the question. Border incidents in South-East Asia, involving Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam, continued to be reported.

As for the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Secretary-General stressed that he was endeavouring to implement the Security Council's 1986 mandate calling for an immediate cease-fire. Large-scale military operations continued, as the Council addressed various aspects of the conflict four times during the year. In January, the Council's members appealed to the parties to comply with the cease-fire call. In May, following a specialists' report on the repeated use of chemical weapons, the Council demanded a halt to their use and condemned the prolongation of the conflict. In July,

by resolution 598(1987), the Council again demanded a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all forces to internationally recognized boundaries to be supervised by United Nations observers. In December, the Council's members expressed their concern over the lack of progress in consultations with Iran and Iraq.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: zones of peace—Indian Ocean region and South-East Asia. Regional economic and social activities: Asia and the Pacific. Human rights: human rights violations—Asia and the Pacific. Refugees and humanitarian assistance: East Asia; South Asia; Oceania; South-West Asia.

East Asia

Korean question

The annual report from the United Nations Command (UNC) on the maintenance of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement was received by the President of the Security Council during 1987. He also received letters from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Report of the United Nations Command. A report of UNC concerning the maintenance in 1986 of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement(1) was submitted on 13 June 1987 by the United States(2) on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to a 1950 Security Council resolution. (3)

The report stated that during 1986 UNC had charged the Korean People's Army (KPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with 37,214 violations of the Armistice Agreement, including firing across the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) into the UNC portion of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), introduction into DMZ of illegal heavy and automatic weapons, and the construction of fortifications in DMZ. A major incident occurred on 24 April, when a Republic of Korea navy vessel challenged a Democratic People's Republic vessel south of MDL as extended

into the Sea of Japan; an exchange of fire resulted in the sinking of the North Korean boat.

On 18 January, UNC invited the military authorities of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China to observe the annual "Team Spirit" military training exercise (February/March), which it said was necessary for defence capability.

The Democratic People's Republic retained the capability to initiate military actions against UNC and the Republic of Korea, according to the report. At a 28 January meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), established to supervise the Armistice Agreement's implementation and settle any violations of it through negotiation,⁽¹⁾ UNC detailed an offensively oriented buildup by the Democratic People's Republic of more than 80,000 commandos, 100 amphibious craft and 20 attack submarines, as well as MIG-23 aircraft and helicopters.

At the same meeting, UNC presented a four-point programme to preclude incidents and reduce tensions in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. The proposal included the following: that an effective system be instituted to verify continuously the compliance of both sides with the Armistice Agreement in the Area; that automatic and crew-served weapons be prohibited; that all fortified positions be prohibited; and that the number of armed guards and types of weapons be limited to those specified by the Agreement. On 29 May, the Democratic People's Republic presented a modified version of its 1985 proposals for new security arrangements in the Area⁽⁴⁾ and declared that there was a substantial difference in views on those arrangements.

On 11 June, UNC returned the remains of two soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) who had been killed during the Korean War. On 19 August, UNC conveyed to the KPA/CPV side maps of 13 prisoner-of-war (POW) camps and a POW hospital in the Democratic People's Republic; a list of 291 known air crash sites involving 367 UNC casualties; a list of former UNC cemeteries in the Democratic People's Republic where 288 remains lay buried; a list of 2,233 unaccounted-for UNC POWs and 18 United Nations foreign nationals; a list of 308 UNC personnel missing in action from four UNC countries; and the name and details of death and burial of one UNC soldier not previously identified. UNC made those data available to assist the Democratic People's Republic in searching for such remains. That Republic reiterated its earlier position that it had no obligation to search for UNC remains, but said the data would be sent to the appropriate authorities.

Communications. Throughout 1987, the President of the Security Council received a number of letters from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

On 23 January,⁽⁵⁾ the Democratic People's Republic transmitted a proposal for national reunification, made by its President in a 30 December 1986 speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly. He stated that his country deemed it necessary to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to settle the most urgent question of reunification—the deep distrust between the two sides. On 27 July,⁽⁶⁾ the Democratic People's Republic forwarded a report of the KPA/CPV side to MAC. It protested against some 44,400 alleged air, ground and sea acts committed from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 by UNC in violation of the Agreement. It charged that UNC continued to increase its armed forces in the Republic of Korea, thereby contravening the Agreement, and that it had ceaselessly conducted military exercises such as "Team Spirit", which it said was aggressive and aimed at the Democratic People's Republic. It restated its proposals for ensuring security in and removing arms from the MAC headquarters area, taking security measures in the Joint Security Area and restricting military exercises.

On 17 November,⁽⁷⁾ the Democratic People's Republic conveyed a 5 November letter from its Foreign Minister recalling the adoption of a 1975 General Assembly resolution⁽⁸⁾ which dealt with dissolving UNC, replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, removing the military confrontation and maintaining peace in Korea. He declared that the Democratic People's Republic had done its utmost to bring about implementation of the resolution, but had been blocked by the United States and the Republic of Korea.

The Republic of Korea conveyed a 3 August statement,⁽⁹⁾ stating that it would continue efforts to fulfil the aspiration of the Korean people for reunification, but that first the Democratic People's Republic must show sincerity in confidence-building, the basis for the consolidation of peace; it proposed talks on a non-aggression agreement, United Nations membership, cross-recognition and other matters. Responding on 6 August,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Democratic People's Republic welcomed in principle the proposal for a dialogue, and held that it was indispensable that the United States attend talks discussing disarmament; the problems of the resumption of Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks might be solved simultaneously.

Letters on United Nations membership were forwarded by both the Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Korea. On 1

July,(11) the Democratic People's Republic transmitted a 22 June memorandum, which discussed its stand on United Nations membership-holding that the question was inseparable from national reunification and that Korea should be admitted to the United Nations with one nomenclature after reunification-a proposal by the United States for simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and south of Korea, and the sophistry of Republic of Korea authorities to justify that proposal. The Republic of Korea, on 17 August,(12) asserted that the admission of both Koreas to the United Nations would increase the opportunities for dialogue and co-operation between them, enhancing the chances for peace and reunification. It described the Democratic People's Republic demand that Korea be admitted as a single State as nothing but an excuse to oppose the Republic of Korea's admission.

The Democratic People's Republic on 13 July(13) clarified its stand on measures to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. It urged that the United States stop introducing new nuclear weapons and means of their delivery into the Republic of Korea, that Japan prevent its territory from being used as a nuclear sortie, relay and supply base, that all countries possessing nuclear weapons stop military actions which might cause a nuclear war in and around the Korean peninsula, and that the Republic of Korea withdraw nuclear weapons and bases from its area.

A number of other letters from the Democratic People's Republic related to arms reduction. On 3 August,(14) it conveyed a 23 July statement proposing that the military equilibrium of the North and South be maintained by reducing armed forces, not by increasing them; that the United States troops in the Republic of Korea be phased out; that the two Koreas keep each other informed of the progress of their military cuts; that DMZ be converted into a peace zone; and that multinational disarmament negotiations be held at Geneva in 1988 with the participation of the North and South.

On 4 August,(15) the Democratic People's Republic transmitted a 31 July KPA communique reporting the issuance of an order to reduce its strength unilaterally and discharge 100,000 officers and men by the end of December. On 2 September,(16) it forwarded a 28 August statement declaring that although more than a month had passed since its arms reduction proposal, neither the United States nor the Republic of Korea had responded affirmatively; it suggested that bilateral preliminary talks begin between the two Koreas, if the United States found it inconvenient currently to attend. On 15 December,(17) it conveyed a 14 December KPA communique regretting that the United States and the Republic of Korea had not

responded affirmatively to its 31 July order reducing its forces by 100,000 men, but had stepped up their arms buildup, and that as a result, the situation on the peninsula remained strained.

Zimbabwe, on 23 October,(18) transmitted the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October), reiterating their concern over the continued division of Korea despite what they described as the Korean people's aspirations for peaceful reunification.

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South-East Asia

Kampuchea situation

During 1987, the United Nations continued to consider the situation in and around Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea reiterated the main points of its 1986 peace proposal. For its part, Viet Nam expressed readiness to take part in a meeting between different Kampuchean factions. Two missions of consultation were dispatched to five countries of the region by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea following up its mandate to assist in seeking a settlement. In October, by resolution 42/3, the General Assembly reiterated its view of the principal elements of a settlement: withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; restoration of the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny; and a commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Communications. During 1987, the Secretary-General received numerous communications relating to the situation in Kampuchea. Among them were letters from Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam.

On 7 January,(1) Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 1987 New Year's Day message on the military situation in Kampuchea, Vietnamese difficulties in Kampuchea and in Viet Nam itself, an appeal to Viet Nam to end its aggression in Kampuchea and to the USSR to stop providing

aid to Viet Nam, Democratic Kampuchea's 1986 eight-point peace plan⁽²⁾ for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and the survival of Kampuchea as a nation.

In an 8 January statement⁽³⁾ Democratic Kampuchea denounced what it called Viet Nam's manoeuvres on the so-called offer on 7 January of talks between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Democratic Kampuchea. Again Democratic Kampuchea appealed to Viet Nam to accept its eight-point peace proposal, abandon its aggression and negotiate. On 16 January⁽⁴⁾ Democratic Kampuchea asserted that Viet Nam had no right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea or to raise any matter whatsoever relating to Kampuchea, that, in fact, since 1979, all problems relating to Kampuchea had arisen from the Vietnamese invasion and occupation, and that Viet Nam's real goal was to force the international community to accept its absorption of Kampuchea into an Indo-Chinese federation under its domination. In a 22 January statement,⁽⁵⁾ Democratic Kampuchea made clear that it could not accept a proposal by Viet Nam, made through Romania, to negotiate with what it termed the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh.

On 16 January,⁽⁶⁾ Viet Nam transmitted a 22 December 1986 statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging that Thailand had recently dispatched troops to fight alongside the supporters of Pol Pot and that on 15 December Thai troops backed by artillery and aircraft had attacked and occupied a position well within Kampuchean territory, in Poi Pet district, Battambang province; it asked the Secretary-General to seek an immediate end to the Thai Government's military adventures against Kampuchea.

In a 29 January statement⁽⁷⁾ Democratic Kampuchea alleged that on 26 January Vietnamese forces had fired several artillery rounds against a refugee camp known as Site 2, killing two Kampuchean refugees and wounding another 14, in addition to killing two Thai camp guards.

Democratic Kampuchea transmitted an 18 February appeal⁽⁸⁾ to Viet Nam and the USSR to accept its eight-point peace proposal; by doing so, it said, Viet Nam would not lose face, its proteges in Kampuchea would not suffer reprisals, Kampuchea and Viet Nam would re-establish good relations and Kampuchea would not ask for war damages. In a 3 March communiqué⁽⁹⁾ concerning a tour in South-East Asia of the USSR Foreign Minister, Democratic Kampuchea declared that the USSR continued to assist Viet Nam in its occupation of Kampuchea and appealed to all countries to support the General Assembly's resolutions on Kampuchea and the eight-point peace proposal.

In a 12 April statement,⁽¹⁰⁾ Democratic Kampuchea charged that Viet Nam was putting poi-

sonous chemicals into water sources used by the Kampucheans and alleged that between 10 and 29 March, 959 people had been killed and many hundreds seriously poisoned. It called on the United Nations, Governments and relief agencies to condemn those Vietnamese genocidal crimes and to prevent the use of poisonous chemicals in Kampuchea.

In comments made on 17 April⁽¹¹⁾ in regard to the recent naming of Nguyen Van Linh as Secretary-General of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Democratic Kampuchea declared that he had attempted to mislead international public opinion on a number of issues and that his policy towards Kampuchea was to pursue obstinately a strategy of annexing it into an Indo-China federation. Democratic Kampuchea transmitted excerpts from a 15 April statement⁽¹²⁾ on the situation in Kampuchea during the ninth dry season (October 1986 — April 1987) and its stand on a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Militarily, it said, the Vietnamese had been driven into an impasse on the battlefield, faced mounting difficulties in Viet Nam itself and had suffered increasing isolation in the international arena.

In a 4 May statement,⁽¹³⁾ Democratic Kampuchea again alleged that the Vietnamese, facing increasing difficulties during the dry season on the battlefield, had put poisonous chemical agents into water sources. From 11 to 30 April, it charged, 1,180 Kampuchean civilians died from chemical agents and another 1,465 were in critical condition. In addition, 1,690 head of cattle died.

In a 31 May statement,⁽¹⁴⁾ Democratic Kampuchea charged that Vietnamese forces on 29 May had fired several rounds of artillery shells into the Kampuchean refugee camp at Site 2, located within Thailand, killing 7 refugees and wounding 20.

Democratic Kampuchea conveyed a 22 June statement⁽¹⁵⁾ issued in observance of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, declaring that it had won one victory after another over the Vietnamese aggressors, expressing gratitude to the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) which, at their twentieth meeting of Foreign Ministers (see below), had reiterated their support for Democratic Kampuchea, and stating the belief that under constant pressure Viet Nam would be compelled to accept its eight-point peace proposal. In a 10 June memorandum,⁽¹⁶⁾ Democratic Kampuchea described what it called Vietnamese genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people, including deliberately created famine, shootings, forcible enlistments, forced labour, the use of toxic chemicals, imprisonment of civilians without trial,

destruction and plunder of objets d'art., relics and other cultural treasures, rape of Kampuchean girls and women, compelling Kampuchean children to learn the Vietnamese language., and the settlement of Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea; the memorandum was accompanied by photographs.

On 31 July,(17) the Lao People's Democratic Republic, at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, transmitted a joint communique issued at Warsaw on 25 July at the end of a three-day official visit of a Kampuchean delegation to Poland; the two sides signed a consulate convention and an agreement on civil aviation co-operation and declared their willingness to develop further contacts. Annexed was a 27 July statement issued in Phnom Penh on a conference (Bangkok, Thailand, 25 and 26 July) organized by a number of non-governmental organizations- with the participation of what it termed the reactionary coalition of Democratic Kampuchea; it denounced and rejected all slanderous allegations made at the meeting. On 17 August,(18) Democratic Kampuchea forwarded excerpts from a speech by Khieu Samphan, its Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs, at the conference on 25 July, discussing Kampuchean issues—Viet Nam's claim that it would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990, its claim that an independent Kampuchea would threaten Viet Nam, peaceful coexistence with Viet Nam and the future political regime in Kampuchea.

On 13 August,(19) Thailand transmitted excerpts on the situation in Kampuchea and on Indo-Chinese refugees from the joint communique of the twentieth meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers (Singapore, 15 and 16 June) and a joint statement by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on Indo-Chinese refugees, issued in Singapore on 14 June (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XX); ASEAN once again called for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea.

Six letters were forwarded in connection with an Indonesian proposal for an informal meeting, or cocktail party, in which the two sides of Kampuchea would participate, without preconditions and with no political label. The proposal was outlined in a joint press communique issued on 29 July following a three-day visit by the Indonesian Foreign Minister to Viet Nam.(20) Viet Nam's Foreign Minister stated that he would consider the idea.

Viet Nam forwarded a 13 August agreement(21) issued in Phnom Penh by itself, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic welcoming Indonesia's idea.

On 17 August,(22) Thailand conveyed a press release issued at the conclusion of an informal meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers (Bangkok, 16 August); the Ministers had discussed the

result of the July talks between the Indonesian and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers; welcomed the initiative of the informal meeting, or cocktail party, as a forum for instituting a dialogue; and awaited a positive response from Viet Nam as well as from Democratic Kampuchea.

On 21 August,(23) Viet Nam transmitted the text of a press conference, held at Hanoi on 20 August by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who regretted that the ASEAN Foreign Ministers had sought to modify the original agreement by trying to turn the dialogue between the two sides of Kampuchea into one between the Vietnamese and the Kampucheans. The spokesman declared that the ASEAN Ministers' real purpose was to return to their oft-repeated but refuted allegations that Viet Nam had invaded Kampuchea, therefore the Vietnamese must talk with the Kampucheans, and to insist on the eight-point proposal of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea as the basis for negotiations.

Viet Nam, on 28 August,(24) stated that it, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic rejected the 16 August Bangkok communique and reaffirmed the agreement reached on 29 July between Indonesia and Viet Nam.

On 28 September,(25) Thailand forwarded an ASEAN explanatory note in regard to the July proposal, welcoming the fact that Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea had agreed to participate in such an informal meeting and stating that the ASEAN countries regarded their acceptance as positive and constructive.

Meanwhile, on 31 August,(26) Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 27 August press communique issued at the end of a meeting of the three components of the Coalition Government, calling on the armed forces of the Coalition to increase their attacks against the Vietnamese, calling on the Kampuchean people and Khmer soldiers who had been forcibly enlisted to join more actively in the national liberation struggle, and calling on countries which cherished peace to support that struggle until Viet Nam accepted a political solution.

Democratic Kampuchea, on 29 August,(27) accused Viet Nam of diverting humanitarian assistance intended for the Kampuchean people to feed Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. On 3 September,(28) the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted, at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a declaration on its policy of national reconciliation, issued in Phnom Penh on 27 August; the People's Republic of Kampuchea was prepared to meet with other groups of Khmers, except Pol Pot and his close associates, would welcome the armed elements of other factions which gave up their hostile activities, called

on Thailand and international organizations to end the use of refugee camps for military and political purposes against the Kampuchean people, and appealed to Kampucheans to take part in the process of national reconciliation.

In a statement issued at the end of an official visit to China from 29 August to 2 September,(29) Democratic Kampuchea expressed gratitude for China's support of the national liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people and appealed to the international community to pressure Viet Nam at the forthcoming General Assembly session to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. On 5 October,(30) Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 1 October note on national reconciliation and an 18 September letter to what it called the heads of delegation of friendly countries to the 1987 Assembly session; in the note, it set out the differences between itself and Viet Nam on national reconciliation and, in the letter, it reiterated the main points of its eight-point peace proposal.

Viet Nam, in a 30 September statement,(31) voiced its readiness to participate in a meeting between different Kampuchean parties; it held that such a meeting would break the stalemate of the past eight years and open the process towards the peaceful settlement of Kampuchea's internal affairs.

On 6 October,(32) the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the text of a joint memorandum on South-East Asia and Kampuchea, declaring that for the past eight years the Assembly resolution on the situation in Kampuchea had failed to contribute to a settlement of the question and hoping that, in view of recent developments regarding a meeting between different Kampuchean parties, the Assembly would encourage them to engage, without pre-conditions, in negotiations. Since 1982, the memorandum also said, Viet Nam had effected annual partial withdrawals of its forces from Kampuchea and, before the end of 1987, it would undertake another partial withdrawal, which for the first time would be carried out under foreign observation. In a 5 October statement on the prospective Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal,(33) Democratic Kampuchea held that the presence of observers was an attempt to have those countries rubber-stamp Viet Nam's manoeuvre and to persuade world opinion to accept the Vietnamese *fait accompli* in Kampuchea, and charged that at a later stage Viet Nam would send its troops back to Kampuchea, without the presence of observers.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 7 October,(34) transmitted at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea a 9 September letter, expressing the hope that the Secretary-General would use his good offices to promote national reconciliation in Kampuchea, as well as a 28 Sep-

tember statement, declaring that it was ready to participate in the proposed meeting between different Kampuchean parties. In an 8 October declaration(35) transmitted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposed a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The declaration stated that the People's Republic was prepared to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the leaders of other opposition groups; that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea would be paired with the cessation of all types of intervention against Kampuchea; that, following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army, general elections would be held, with foreign supervision; that talks should aim at making the Kampuchea-Thailand border a peaceful one and at repatriating Kampuchean refugees in Thailand; and that an international conference, attended by the opposing Kampuchean sides, the countries of Indo-China, ASEAN, China, France, India, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, should be convened to guarantee the agreements reached. On 9 October,(36) Viet Nam declared that the proposal created the practical possibility of breaking the stalemate and expressed the hope that the parties concerned would respond positively.

On 18 November,(37) Democratic Kampuchea forwarded a 30 October interview with its Vice-President, Khieu Samphan, on what it described as the successful result of the 1987 General Assembly session on the Kampuchean issue (see p. 205). The Assembly, it said, had called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and had defeated manoeuvres by Viet Nam and the USSR to convene an ambiguous international conference on the problem.

Viet Nam transmitted a 13 December statement(38) supporting a 12 December statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in response to a decision by Thailand to withdraw a large number of its troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The People's Republic of Kampuchea stated that, with its consent, Vietnamese volunteers stationed along the border would withdraw 15 kilometres into Kampuchean territory, excluding some areas where the opposition Khmer forces continued to infiltrate into Kampuchean territory.

Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a 13 December statement(39) by its Army High Command, reporting that on 5 December a ship had arrived at the Kompong Som seaport from the USSR loaded with weapons and ammunition; that at the end of November, the Vietnamese had paraded three regiments through the capital in an effort to deceive the world into believing that they had partially withdrawn their troops from Kampuchea; that, also in November, the Vietnamese

had withdrawn two regiments stationed at Koh Kong and Phnom Thorn in Kong Pisei district, to resist the army of Democratic Kampuchea on the Phnom Penh western front, and had moved two regiments stationed at Sisophon, Battambang province, to oppose Democratic Kampuchea's dismantling of village administrative apparatus inside the country; and that in early December, the Vietnamese had sent in fresh troops to replace the forces they had moved.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, in decision 1987/155 on the right of peoples to self-determination, endorsed a February resolution of the Commission on Human Rights by which it reaffirmed that the continuing occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived Kampucheans of their right to self-determination and currently constituted the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea. The Council expressed concern over the 250,000 Kampuchean civilians stranded in Thailand as a result of armed attacks by those forces on Kampuchean encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and over continued inhuman acts perpetrated by the foreign occupying force, in particular the deliberate shelling of civilian border camps, such as those on 26 January 1987 against a camp housing 153,000 Khmers.

Activities of the Committee of the Conference on Kampuchea. During 1987, the lo-member Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea met on 14 January, 12 March, 27 April, 2 July and 3 September(40) undertook two missions of consultation, in accordance with its mandate to assist in seeking a comprehensive political settlement.(41) One mission visited Washington, D.C., on 6 April, the other, Singapore, Bangkok, Helsinki and Vienna from 15 to 24 June.

The missions held extensive consultations with the Governments concerned on the Kampuchean situation and on the prospects for a settlement. They stated that one of the main objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to encourage negotiations leading to the implementation of the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted in 1981 by the International Conference.(41) They expressed the view that a settlement must be based on the following principles: the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, national reconciliation, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the establishment of a non-aligned and neutral Kampuchea.

In Washington, the mission briefed the United States State Department on the actions of the Ad Hoc Committee and discussed recent developments in the region. The United States expressed concern over the continuing conflict in Kampuchea,

assuring the mission that it shared the Committee's objectives and that it would continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the ASEAN countries to achieve them.

In Singapore, the mission similarly briefed the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and reported on a meeting in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the mission Chairman with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Mr. Sihanouk stressed that although he was taking a one-year leave of absence he remained the Coalition's President and would continue to be active in the search for a settlement.

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers, in turn, briefed the mission on the discussions held with the Foreign Minister of the USSR during his visits to Thailand and Indonesia in March and on those which had taken place during the official visit of the Thai Foreign Minister to Moscow in May. They hoped that the USSR would co-operate in the search for a political solution.

At Bangkok, the mission was informed of the problems created by the 260,000 displaced Kampucheans on the Thai side of the border. Thai officials said that incursions into Thailand had been carried out during the past few months by Vietnamese forces, especially in the area of Chong Bok Pass. While in Bangkok, the mission also met with a Coalition Government delegation, which said that the question of Kampuchea should be resolved through negotiations between Viet Nam and the Coalition, based on the 1986 eight-point proposal.(2)

At Helsinki, the mission was briefed on the Finnish position regarding Kampuchea. The Finnish authorities reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed that the question should be resolved peacefully and indicated that Finland would continue to provide humanitarian assistance to Kampucheans.

At Vienna, the mission reported to the President of the International Conference on the Ad Hoc Committee's activities and on the mission's talks. The President informed the mission of his own discussions with the parties concerned.

The Ad Hoc Committee reiterated its appeal to those Member States which had not participated in the International Conference to co-operate with efforts to achieve the goals of the Declaration on Kampuchea. It stated its determination to continue its consultations and to consider other measures within the context of its mandate.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(42) submitted in October 1987 a report(43) on the situation. He reported that since the beginning of 1987 he had continued to

seek a peaceful resolution of the problem. He and his Special Representative, Rafeeuddin Ahmed, had maintained close contact with the States most directly concerned and other interested parties. In February, Mr. Ahmed visited Hanoi, where he met with the Vietnamese Foreign Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister. Subsequently, he visited Bangkok, where he met with the Foreign Minister of Thailand. In May, Mr. Ahmed also met in New York with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, who was the designated interlocutor of ASEAN on the issue.

In May and June, the Secretary-General raised the problem during his visits to China and the USSR. Also in June, Mr. Ahmed met in Singapore with the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the occasion of their twentieth annual ministerial meeting.

More recently, the Secretary-General had held further discussions in New York with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as the Prime Minister and the Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, the Prime Minister of Thailand, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Foreign Ministers of China, Indonesia and Malaysia, the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Viet Nam and the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

The Secretary-General stated that he had discerned some signs of movement that he hoped would develop in the right direction and that that impression had been confirmed by his consultations in New York. He had explored a number of ideas which seemed to be generally acceptable and he was determined to continue the process once the implications of the recent diplomatic exchanges had been clarified. He hoped that concrete progress would soon be made in achieving a settlement, thus opening the way to the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General had continued to co-ordinate humanitarian relief assistance to the Kampuchean people along the Thai-Kampuchean border, within Kampuchea and within Thailand. His Special Representative for co-ordination of the programmes, Shah A. M. S. Kibria, had been in close contact with interested Member States.

There were currently some 270,000 Kampucheans under the care of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). In addition, there were some 24,000 Kampuchean refugees, mainly in the Khao-I-Dang holding centre, who were assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Both groups were totally dependent on the relief assistance

provided by the international community. The future of Khao-I-Dang had been the subject of particular attention in recent months; the Secretary-General had been in contact with UNHCR and the Thai Government on the question.

With the continued generosity of the donor countries and Thailand, the material well-being of displaced Kampuchean civilians in the border camps had been ensured for another year. Sufficient contributions in cash and in kind had been provided to allow UNBRO to provide the minimum necessities of life to the population. In addition to food, medicine, shelter and sanitary facilities, the majority of the children in the evacuation sites were receiving primary education. Taking part in the provision of assistance were the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, five national Red Cross Societies and 14 other voluntary agencies.

However, creating a secure environment for the border camps remained difficult. Although the parties involved had, to a large degree, respected the civilian nature of the evacuation sites, many incidents of shelling causing deaths and injuries continued. Despite efforts by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and by UNBRO, little progress in ending the abuses of human rights at the sites could be reported. The problem had been compounded by the lack of regular and unhindered access to four sites sheltering some 11 per cent of the total population. The Secretary-General appealed for co-operation in efforts to provide a secure and humane environment for the Kampuchean population at the border.

There had not been much progress regarding voluntary repatriation of Kampucheans, which continued to be given special attention by UNHCR and the Special Representative.

The economy of Kampuchea continued to be fragile and its ability to deal with emergencies very limited, the Secretary-General said. The recent severe drought in South and South-East Asia had hit Kampuchea particularly hard. Unless the situation improved significantly for the main monsoon crop, the population might suffer from severe food shortages. The possibility of widespread hunger could not be ruled out. The Special Representative had launched an appeal for food aid and agricultural inputs to Kampuchea. The Secretary-General would continue to monitor the situation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

One 14 October, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/3.

The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985 and 41/6 of 21 October 1986,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea and resolution 1(I) adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/6,

Deploping that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/155 of 29 May 1987 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sov-

ereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7 and 41/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1986-1987 and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1(I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

12. Urge the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea."

General Assembly resolution 42/3

14 October 1987 Meeting 39 117-21-16 (recorded vote)

63-nation draft (A/42/L.1 & Add.1); agenda item 24.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/653; S-G, A/C.5/42/12.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8; plenary 37-39.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Finland, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Viet Nam stated that it voted against the resolution because it did not address the substance of the problem: the reasons for the presence in Kampuchea of Vietnamese forces, which were volunteer forces helping the Kampucheans save themselves from a genocidal regime and which had been sent there in self-defence against atrocities committed by the Pol Pot troops in Viet Nam's south-western border provinces. The text, Viet Nam said, omitted any reference to the Kampuchean people's right to live free from the threat of renewed genocide, free from the return of the Pol Pot regime under any guise whatsoever, and failed to mention infiltration and sabotage operations conducted from Thai territory with the aim of paving the way for the return of that regime; it also ran counter to the trend of dialogue that was prevailing both in the world and in South-East Asia.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya welcomed the agreement reached between the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Viet Nam, which it considered a step in the right direction, but it did not believe

that those who represented the Government of Kampuchea at the United Nations met the criteria for representation.

Mexico explained that it gave overriding importance to the principles of non-intervention and self-determination, which could not be divorced in their implementation. It unequivocally rejected the presence of foreign forces on Kampuchean territory, and also believed that as part of a peaceful settlement the Kampuchean people must be enabled freely to exercise their right to self-determination. As in previous years, the text did not reflect its concerns, and consequently Mexico abstained.

Burkina Faso felt that hope had been offered by the parties of reaching a negotiated settlement and that there should be a pause to test their good faith. In the circumstance, it was necessary to avoid any clash of positions. Accordingly, Burkina Faso abstained.

Although agreeing with the resolution's general thrust, Ireland said its positive vote did not imply any change in its position regarding Kampuchean representation as reflected in the fifth preambular paragraph; at the 1982 Assembly session when the question of credentials was raised, Ireland had abstained.

Similar reservations on that paragraph were voiced by Bolivia, which said it did not recognize either of the two Governments vying for power in Kampuchea. Bolivia, Panama and Peru cited the recent political and diplomatic developments in the region, which they said should have been reflected in the resolution.

Participation and representation of Democratic Kampuchea in UN bodies

The question of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials was again raised in the Credentials Committee, with respect to the General Assembly's forty-second (1987) regular session, on 7 October.

Several States expressed different opinions as to those credentials (see p. 365), which were accepted when the General Assembly on 13 October adopted resolution 42/2 A, approving the Committee's first report(44).

International security in South-East Asia

Several communications were received by the Secretary-General in 1987 dealing with the general aspects of relations among countries in South-East Asia.

Canada, on 19 October,(5) transmitted the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, British Columbia, 13-17 October), expressing great concern over

the continuing armed conflict in Kampuchea, reaffirming their support for the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and calling again for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

On 23 October,⁽⁴⁶⁾ Zimbabwe forwarded the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), in which they warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in Kampuchea escalating over a wider area, agreed that the humanitarian problems in the area required action and urged States to undertake a dialogue that would lead to a durable peace.

Thailand, on 24 December,⁽⁴⁷⁾ forwarded a declaration issued at the conclusion of a meeting of the ASEAN heads of Government (Manila, Philippines, 15 December), announcing their agreement on political, economic and functional co-operation; continued dialogues with Australia, Canada, the European Community (EC), Japan, New Zealand and the United States; and the continual improvement of the machinery for ASEAN co-operation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 October, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item on peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia and included it in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session (decision 42/406).

China-Viet Nam dispute

Sovereignty over an archipelago in the South China Sea continued to be disputed by China and Viet Nam in 1987. The archipelago was called Nansha by China and Truong Sa by Viet Nam and was also known as Spratly. In 1979,⁽⁴⁸⁾ China and Viet Nam had each transmitted documents to the Secretary-General in support of its claim to the islands. Both States had continued to maintain their claims since that time.

China forwarded a 15 April 1987 statement⁽⁴⁹⁾ charging that Viet Nam had recently encroached on its territorial integrity by illegally occupying Bo-jiao Island in Nansha; it condemned the invasion, demanded Viet Nam's withdrawal and reserved the right to recover the island.

Lao People's Democratic Republic-Thailand dispute

Several letters were received by the Secretary-General in 1987 concerning incidents along the Lao-Thai border.

By a 15 October letter,⁽⁵⁰⁾ referring to the General Assembly debate the day before on the situation in Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic stated that Thailand had sought to give the impression that the sovereignty of three villages in the Republic's Sayaboury province—a subject which had been before the Security Council since 1984—was a closed matter. The Republic stated that while it was true that Thai troops had withdrawn from the villages, they still occupied positions inside Lao territory. Recent negotiations between the two States, held in both Vientiane and Bangkok, had ended in failure because of what the Republic called Thai obstinacy in refusing to accept recognized boundaries. In August, matters had been made worse by fresh border incidents, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic had asked Thailand to resume negotiations as soon as possible.

Replying on 29 October,⁽⁵¹⁾ Thailand transmitted a 4 September press release concerning border incidents in May/June, during which, it charged, soldiers from the Lao People's Democratic Republic had intruded into Thai territory and captured Thai nationals. Thailand reviewed the history of the border issue, including treaties of 1904 and 1907 between France and Thailand, then called Siam, reported that the Thai detainees had been returned and said it considered that the incident was closed and that it had instructed Thai border authorities to co-operate with the Lao side to avoid conflict.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic held, in a 24 November letter,⁽⁵²⁾ that according to the maps drawn up by the Siamese-French Joint Boundary Committee, it was undeniable that the three villages were well inside its territory. Thailand's arguments that the maps did not provide sufficient details as to the boundary line were false and, moreover, indicated its desire to flout a recognized principle of international law under which boundaries inherited from the colonial era were inviolable. With regard to the frontier incidents, the current situation remained tense. On 3 November, Thai troops fired more than 100 shells at hill 1428, and the next day again attacked the hill; Lao troops repelled the attack. On 5 November, Thai troops again fired more than 100 shells at the hill.

On 17 December,⁽⁵³⁾ the Lao People's Democratic Republic alleged that on 15 December three Thai fighter aircraft violated its airspace and dropped several bombs on hills 1428, 1370, 1146 and Phou Vieng in Sayaboury province. On 15 and 16 December, it charged, Thai troops had subjected those positions to artillery fire.

In a 21 December press release⁽⁵⁴⁾ concerning incidents along the border near Romklao village,

Phitsanulok province, Thailand alleged that Lao troops had made incursions into Thai territory and that its troops had driven them out. It stated that hills 1428, 1370 and 1146 lay 2 kilometres inside Thai territory, which was attested to by relevant treaty and other authoritative maps. If the Lao side had doubts about the border demarcation, it could resort to peaceful means to resolve the problem.

In a 27 December statement,⁽⁵⁵⁾ the Lao People's Democratic Republic alleged Thai military attacks against its territory. Thai third army forces, it charged, launched several attacks against Lao forces at peaks 1428 and 1370 on 4, 5 and 6 December. Thai forces again launched infantry, artillery and air bombing attacks against those localities from 15 to 24 December. On 30 December,⁽⁵⁶⁾ the Lao People's Democratic Republic charged that Thai forces had attacked those places once more from 25 to 27 December and that on 27 December shells filled with chemical agents had been used.

Thailand—Viet Nam dispute

Charges of incursions into Thai territory by Vietnamese troops were dealt with in several communications to the Secretary-General during 1987.

On 5 January,⁽⁵⁷⁾ Thailand charged that on 2 January a Thai air force observation plane was shot down by Vietnamese forces while over Thai territory 1 kilometre from the Thai-Kampuchean border near Ban Sanro-Cha-Ngan in Prachinburi province. The pilot was killed and another crew member seriously injured. Earlier, during November and December 1986, it was alleged that Vietnamese forces had committed 129 violations against Thailand's sovereignty, causing loss of life and destruction of property.

Responding, Viet Nam transmitted a 10 January statement⁽⁵⁸⁾ by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, rejecting the Thai allegations, declaring that the People's Republic of Kampuchea had always respected Thailand's territorial integrity, and charging that on the other hand Thai fighter and reconnaissance planes, on 40 occasions, had penetrated 8 to 10 kilometres into Kampuchean airspace over Battambang, Siemreap, Oddar Meanchey, Preh Vihear and Koh Kong provinces, while Thai artillery had fired more than 4,000 rounds on many areas of those provinces and Thai armed vessels, 500 times, illegally operated 9 to 10 miles inside Kampuchean waters.

Thailand, on 29 January,⁽⁵⁹⁾ alleged that on 21 January Vietnamese soldiers, with artillery support from inside Kampuchea, made an incursion 3 kilometres inside Thai territory at Bok Pass, Ubon Ratchathani province, and attacked a Thai outpost, killing one Thai soldier and seriously wounding two, and that on 26 January Vietnamese

forces fired 17 artillery shells which landed in Site 2 camp in Taphraya district, Prachinburi province, about 5 kilometres inside Thailand, wounding nine Kampucheans.

Thailand, on 7 April,⁽⁶⁰⁾ alleged that since January Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai territory and entrenched themselves on hills 408, 382 and 500 in Nam Yuen district, Ubon Ratchathani province; that between 25 and 30 March, Viet Nam had reinforced its entrenchment; that after a 25 March clash, the bodies of 19 Vietnamese intruders were found on Thai soil; and that from January to March, Vietnamese forces had committed more than 350 violations of Thailand's sovereignty, resulting in loss of life and property among Thai civilians.

On 22 May,⁽⁶¹⁾ Singapore, on behalf of ASEAN, transmitted an 11 May statement, stressing ASEAN's concern at the continued presence of Vietnamese troops on Thai territory. According to the statement, between January and March 1987 Thailand dislodged Vietnamese troops from Thai territory at hills 362, 382, 396 and 408, which were located as much as 5 kilometres from the Thai-Cambodian and Thai-Lao borders in the vicinity of Chong Bok Pass, Ubon Ratchathani province; Thai troops were still trying to dislodge Vietnamese troops from hill 500 in rough terrain, some 2 kilometres inside Thailand.

Thailand, on 5 June,⁽⁶²⁾ charged that on 29 May Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory west of Border Post 29 in Taphraya district, Prachinburi province, clashed with a Thai unit and, in support of the action, fired many gun and mortar rounds, several of which landed in the Site 2 camp, killing eight Kampucheans and wounding 22.

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Western and south-western Asia

Afghanistan situation

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security was again considered by the General Assembly in 1987. The Assembly adopted resolution 42/15 in November, repeating its previous call for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and for all parties to work for a political solution. It expressed support for the steps taken by the Secretary-General in the search for a solution and requested him to continue them.

With the Secretary-General's Personal Representative acting as an intermediary, the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan held two rounds of talks (Geneva, 25 February—9 March and 7-10 September). The main item of discussion was the time-frame for withdrawal of troops, although certain other questions relating to draft legal instruments, based on four elements-non-interference, return of refugees, withdrawal of foreign troops and international guarantees-also were taken up.

Communications. In 1987, many communications were addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Afghanistan. The majority, from Afghanistan and Pakistan, alleged violations of airspace and territory in the form of reconnaissance flights, bombings, shellings and other acts of aggression and provocation by one against the other. Each lodged repeated protests with the other against such acts and demanded their cessation, while rejecting each other's allegations of aggression.

On 5 January 1987,(1) Pakistan charged that Afghan armed forces on 28 December 1986 fired mortar shells in the area of Arandu, Chitral district, wounding one person, and that on 1 January 1987 14 Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the same area, dropping bombs and wounding two persons; Pakistan also rejected a charge that on 24 December 1986 a Pakistan Air Force plane violated Afghan airspace near Spinbuldak, Kandhar province.

Pakistan alleged on 8 January(2) that on 2 January two Afghan fighter aircraft violated its airspace by 30 kilometres, bombing and firing rockets in the vicinity of Khar, Torghundi and Timargara in Bajaur Agency, killing one person, and that on 3 January 10 Afghan aircraft bombed Arandu, killing five persons and wounding 14.

On 13 January(3) Pakistan charged that on 7 January four Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated its airspace; bombing Saidgai, North Waziristan Agency, killing one Afghan refugee; it rejected an allegation by Afghanistan that on 23 and 24 De-

cember 1986 and on 3 January 1987 Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace in Ningrahar and Paktya provinces and that from 22 December 1986 to 3 January 1987 Pakistan armed forces fired 300 rockets at Barikot village, Kunar province. On 16 January(4) Pakistan alleged that on 11 January two Afghan aircraft bombed the Drosh area, Chitral district, wounding one person.

Afghanistan, on 13 January,(5) charged that Pakistan air force aircraft violated its airspace in the region of Maronaw on 23 December 1986, in the Zaro region of Nazim district on 24 December, and in the Wazakhwa and Orgon districts on 3 January; it further stated that Pakistan, to cover up its acts of aggression, had claimed that Afghanistan attacked the Arandu region of Chitral on 28 December 1986 and 1 January 1987.

On 23 January(6) Pakistan alleged that on 15 January Afghan armed forces fired small arms and mortar rounds at Lakka Tigga post in Kurram Agency and fired artillery rounds hitting the Shilman area, Khyber Agency, and that three Afghan fighter aircraft bombed North Waziristan Agency; that on 16 January Afghan armed forces fired anti-aircraft machine-gun rounds, which landed in the Shilman area; and that on 19 January Afghan armed forces fired artillery rounds, hitting the Chakhai area, Bajaur Agency. Pakistan, in turn, rejected an Afghan allegation that on 9 January a Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace in the Zaranj area, Nemroz province.

Afghanistan, on 9 February,(7) rejected as baseless Pakistan's continuing allegations that Afghanistan had attacked the Shilman region, Meramsh and Nanbargi on 15, 16 and 19 January.

Pakistan, on 10 February,(8) charged that on 4 February four Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the Domandi area, north of Chaman, killing four persons, and that on 6 February Afghan armed forces fired some 100 artillery rounds in the same area, wounding five.

Afghanistan transmitted an 11 February letter(9) from its Foreign Minister, reporting that an Afghan civil aircraft with a crew of six and 30 passengers on a domestic flight over Khost Grant County had been shot down by what it described as extremist armed groups, killing all aboard.

Pakistan, on 25 February,(10) alleged that on 20 February eight Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the Arandu area, wounding three persons. It alleged on 2 March(11) that 16 Afghan aircraft attacked two Pakistan villages on 26 February, killing 40 persons, injuring 200 and destroying 150 shops, and that the following day six Afghan aircraft again bombed villages in the Kurram Agency, killing 50 and wounding 30 persons, including Afghan refugees; the Pakistan Prime Minister condemned the Afghan air attacks.

Afghanistan, on 4 March,(12) stated that, despite repeated protests, Pakistan was continuing its aggression against Afghan territory, in an instance of which a Pakistan fighter aircraft on 28 February had conducted reconnaissance in the Marona region, Nazian district, Nengrahar province. Pakistan rejected the allegation as baseless(13) and stated that such fictitious charges could not hide unprovoked, barbarous Afghan air attacks on Pakistan territory.

Again on 4 March,(14) Afghanistan alleged that on 1 March a Pakistan fighter plane, entering its airspace through Spin Buldak, conducted four reconnaissance flights at different altitudes; it warned that the negative consequences of such provocative acts would rest on Pakistan.

Pakistan charged on 5 March(15) that on 3 March four Afghan aircraft bombed the Kaisu refugee camp in Drosh Tehsil, Chitral, killing two Afghan refugees, wounding five and destroying a number of houses, and bombed the Langarhatt border area, killing cattle and causing other damage.

On 5 March(16), Afghanistan claimed that on 3 March a Pakistan fighter plane violated its airspace 11 times in the Spin Buldak region and that another aircraft conducted a 15-minute reconnaissance flight over Afghan territory; similarly, it alleged that on 4 March Pakistan aircraft conducted two 10-minute reconnaissance flights over the Spin Buldak region.

On 9 March,(17) Pakistan alleged that on 20 February Afghan armed forces fired artillery rounds which hit Kharlachi, Kurram Agency; that on 21 February they fired artillery rounds, hitting Chakhai, Bajaur Agency, and Ghulam Khan Killi, North Waziristan Agency, wounding two persons; that on 1 March six Afghan fighter aircraft bombed Kurram Agency, wounding one person; and that on 3 March three Afghan fighters dropped seven bombs and fired two rockets in the Chitral area, wounding two Afghan refugees and destroying property; also, Pakistan rejected as baseless the Afghan allegation that on 1 March a Pakistan aircraft had violated its airspace in the Spin Buldak area. On 11 March,(18) Pakistan also rejected the allegation by Afghanistan that on 3 March Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace in the Spin Buldak area, Kandahar province, and Nazian district, Nengrahar province.

Pakistan, on 26 March,(19) alleged that on 23 March three Afghan aircraft bombed Angoor Ada village, South Waziristan Agency, killing 20 persons and wounding 22, and that later that day four Afghan aircraft bombed Teri Mangal village, Kurram Agency, killing 65 persons and wounding 101; Pakistan warned that it reserved the right to retaliate.

Afghanistan, on 27 March,(20) reported that the Pakistan armed forces shelled the Khas Kolo residential area on 16 March, the Bainkhel post from 10 to 16 March, the Barikot military post on 8 March, and Pir Koti and Mitran of Wazir tribe from 20 to 24 February; at the same time, Afghanistan rejected Pakistan allegations that its air force attacked South Waziristan on 23 March and that its army had attacked the Arando and Torkham areas on 18 and 20 March.

On 30 March,(21) Pakistan charged that on 26 March four Afghan fighter aircraft dropped bombs and fired rockets in the Teri Mangal area, killing five Afghan refugees and wounding eight, and that six Afghan fighters bombed the Zawar Chau area, South Waziristan Agency, wounding six Frontier Corps members; it rejected Afghan allegations that from 20 to 24 March it had shelled the Afghan provinces of Kunar, Paktia and Paktika.

Afghanistan stated on 30 March(22) that, in spite of protests against repeated aggressive acts by the Iranian armed forces, two Iranian aircraft violated its airspace 40 kilometres north-east of Rabat Jaali on 25 March.

On 1 April,(23) Afghanistan charged that on 30 March two Pakistan air force fighters shot down by air-to-air missiles an Afghan civilian aircraft, carrying 40 passengers and crew, while over Tsamkani County, Paktia province.

Pakistan alleged on 13 April,(24) that on 8 April Afghan armed forces fired tank rounds that hit the Khar Gali area, west of Landikotal, Khyber Agency, wounding two persons. Pakistan further charged on 28 April(25) that on 23 April Afghan armed forces shelled Shilman, wounding one person, and Ghakhai, wounding two; that on 24 April six Afghan fighter aircraft bombed and fired rockets in the Ghakhai area, wounding two members of the Bajaur Scouts; and that on 25 April six Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the area of Nawa Pass, Mohmand Agency, wounding one member of the Frontier Corps.

On 12 May,(26) Pakistan reported that on 3 May seven Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the Arandu area, wounding five persons and damaging 10 houses and an orchard, and that on 4 May eight Afghan aircraft bombed and fired rockets in the Ghulam Khan Killi area, killing two children and wounding two men and a child. On 2 June,(27) Pakistan complained that on 25 May, 10 tank-gun rounds hit an Afghan refugee camp at Boghra Karez, wounding four refugees, that on 27 May, Afghan armed forces fired on Arandu village, wounding one person, and that on 30 May, artillery fire hit Nawa Pass, wounding one soldier and one refugee; elsewhere, Afghan artillery allegedly hit the Teri Mangal area on 25 May, killing a civilian employee of the Frontier Corps, and the Ali Mangal area on 27 and 30 May, killing four

persons, including two refugees, and wounding eight. Pakistan alleged on 8 June(28) that on 31 May the Afghan armed forces fired 13 missiles which hit the Shalozan area, Kurram Agency, killing one Pakistan national and 12 Afghan refugees and wounding two Pakistanis, and hit the Ghaz Garhi area with 200 artillery rounds, killing seven refugees and wounding 12 others.

In a statement of 12 June,(29) Afghanistan charged that on 11 June armed extremist elements shot down, by United States-made Stinger missile, an Afghan civilian aircraft on a domestic flight from Kandahar province to Kabul, killing 53 of its 55 passengers; it declared that such acts were a component of an organized programme by the United States in collusion with Pakistan against Afghan national reconciliation (see also p. 213). Pakistan replied on 26 June(30) that the fictitious charges in the Kabul statement could not obscure the facts of the more than seven-year foreign military intervention in Afghanistan or the struggle by the Afghan people against that intervention; more than 5 million Afghans, one third of the population, had sought refuge from the conflict in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran (see also p. 216), while attacks by Afghan military aircraft on border villages and refugees in Pakistan had killed 250 persons and wounded hundreds during February and March.

On 16 July, Pakistan alleged that on 7 July Afghan fighter aircraft bombed Gabrai village, Bajaur Agency, killing five persons and injuring two, and that on 10 July Afghan armed forces fired artillery rounds which hit the Ghakhai area, killing a child; those allegations were rejected by Afghanistan as baseless on 30 July. On 27 July (33) Pakistan further reported that Afghan armed forces hit the Girdai Bagh area on 16 July with artillery fire, killing five persons and wounding two, and the Ghakhai area on 21 July, killing one person and wounding three.

Pakistan, on 17 August,(34) claimed that on 2 August Afghan artillery hit an area about 2 kilometres south of Nawa Pass, killing two persons and wounding five, and rockets landed in the Shilman area, wounding one; on 5 August Afghan artillery shelled an area some 4 kilometres north-east of Ghakhai, killing one; and on 8 August Afghan rockets landed in the Nawa Pass area, damaging a mosque. Further, on 21 August,(35) Pakistan alleged that on 14 August Afghan forces shelled the Nukha area, east of Lakro Sar, Bajaur Agency, killing one person and wounding 13, as well as an area approximately 6 kilometres north-east of Ghakhai, wounding one person, and on 16 August shells landed 5 kilometres south of Lakka Tigga, wounding one person.

Afghanistan protested on 26 August(36) that around-to-ground missiles fired from the

Shorabah region in Pakistan on 4 August hit an Afghan frontier regiment and the centre of Spin Buldak County, killing two members of the regiment and killing or wounding six civilians; at the same time, Afghanistan rejected charges by Pakistan that its forces had attacked Gerdi Bagh Ghazi on 16 and 21 July and the Darah Nawah region on 2, 5 and 8 August.

On 27 August,(37) Afghanistan rejected as baseless Pakistan charges that it had attacked the Ghazah and Nokhias regions and Laka Tekah on 14 and 16 August.

On 10 September,(38) Pakistan claimed that on 5 September Afghan forces shelled the Khar Gali area, Khyber Agency, wounding three persons, two of them refugees. On 29 September,(39) Pakistan reported that on 16 September Afghan forces fired 25 rockets in Arawali area, Kurram Agency, killing an Afghan refugee, and that on 21 September Afghan artillery hit the Fazal post of the Frontier Corps in the Ghakhai area, wounding one soldier.

Afghanistan charged on 5 October(40) that on 2 September two Pakistan reconnaissance aircraft violated its airspace in the Shawooe area and that on 14 September Pakistan artillery shelled the Kar-kary frontier post, Jaji Maidan County. Afghan authorities rejected Pakistan claims that Afghanistan opened fire on Berekzi and Shelman, Khaibar Agency, and Ghazhaki, Bajawol Agency on 8 and 23 April, on Nawa Pass on 25 April, on Nawa Pass and Chatral, Arand and Ghulamkhan in North Waziristan, and Teri Mangal, Bafara and Karghat in Chaman and Ali Mangal on 3, 4, 25, 30 and 31 May, and on Shargali area on 15 September.

On 6 October,(41) Pakistan charged that on 29 September Afghan forces shelled the Ghakhai area, killing one person, wounding four and damaging a house and a primary school, and on 30 September, shelled the Girdai Bagh area, injuring three persons. Further, on 9 October,(42) Pakistan alleged that Afghan forces on 30 September and 1 October shelled the Ghakhai area, killing two persons and wounding two, and on 19 October(43) charged that Afghan forces on 6 October fired 21 tank rounds, hitting the Landi Khana area, west of Landi Kotal, Khyber Agency, killing one person and wounding seven, including two refugees. Pakistan also rejected an Afghan protest that on 27/28 August its armed forces had shelled the Gogi Afghan Post, Paktia province.

On 22 October,(44) Afghanistan alleged that on 27 August Pakistan forces shelled Gogoy frontier post; it rejected Pakistan charges that it had fired missiles on an area near Arhowali, Korm Agency, on 16 September, and shelled Fazel Dost village, Bajawol Agency, and the Ghashi area, Korm Agency, on 22 September. Afghanistan, on 23 October,(45) protested that Pakistan military forces

shelled Shamshad frontier post, Nengarhar province, on 6 October; it rejected allegations by Pakistan that its artillery units had shelled the Ghashi area on 29 and 30 September and 1 October and Gardi Bagh on 30 September.

Pakistan reported on 30 October(46) that on 19 October Afghan armed forces shelled the Teri Mangal area, wounding three Afghan refugees, and on 22 October fired mortar and machine-gun rounds that landed in the Arandu area, wounding one person.

On 6 November,(47) Afghanistan transmitted a statement reporting that, according to the Pakistani press, a number of Afghans had been arrested on various charges by Pakistan and delivered to what it called counter-revolutionary extremists; it drew the attention of international organs, especially the Commission on Human Rights and UNHCR, to those actions and demanded that Pakistan refrain from them.

On 11 November,(48) Pakistan alleged that on 28 October Afghan armed forces shelled the Teri Mangal area, killing one refugee and destroying a house. It further reported on 24 November(49) that on 18 November Afghan armed forces shelled the Ghakhai area, wounding two persons, and eight Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the same area, killing two refugees and wounding six. In addition, it claimed on 25 November(50) that on 15 November Afghan armed forces shelled Nawa Pass, damaging 100 feet of water pipeline, and fired tank rounds in the Sohe village area, Chaman sector, killing two refugees.

Afghanistan complained on 3 December(51) that on 28 November its frontier forces in Daka and the Torkham area came under ground-to-ground fire from the other side of the frontier which killed two persons and wounded eight.

On 4 December,(52) Pakistan alleged that on 22 November Afghan armed forces shelled the Kitkot area, Bajaur Agency, killing one person, and on 1 December fired tank rounds that hit the Shilman area, injuring one refugee. Pakistan further reported on 7 December(53) that on 5 December Afghan forces shelled Ashakhel, 2 kilometres north of Landi Kotal, killing four women and three children. On 10 December,(54) Pakistan protested that on 6 December Afghan armed forces shelled the Ghakhai area, wounding three persons, and fired mortar rounds which hit the Landi Kotal area, wounding one refugee, and on 7 December again shelled Landi Kotal, killing one person and wounding 21. Pakistan, on 15 December (55) charged that on 10 December six Afghan fighter aircraft bombed the Drosh area, Chitral district, wounding one person.

Also on 15 December,(56) Afghanistan reported the delivery on 10 December of a note to Pakistan, stating that in spite of its repeated protests about

attacks on its border security posts, Pakistan had taken no steps to halt them; on 7 December an Afghan officer had been killed and another wounded when heavy weapons fire and ground-to-ground missiles hit Dakah in the Pacheragam area of Achin County.

Three communications were received from Afghanistan on the subject of national reconciliation. In a Declaration on National Reconciliation approved on 3 January,(57) its Revolutionary Council called for a cease-fire as of 15 January, the formation of a commission for reconciliation comprising the heads of councils of the National Fatherland Front, elders, influential personalities, imams and, in some cases, the heads of opposing armed groups, and the granting of rights and privileges to the residents of zones in which reconciliation was achieved.

A general amnesty decree, issued by the Revolutionary Council on 25 January,(58) provided for the pardoning of various categories of convicts who had committed crimes against state security; renounced the pursuance and circulation of files on those who had committed such crimes; and listed the organs which had the authority to implement the decree. The decree was not to be applicable to persons, except for those in chronic ill-health, who had committed the crimes of spying, murder or causing explosions.

In a 1 November letter,(59) Afghanistan's Foreign Minister stated that positive developments in regard to a political settlement had occurred both inside Afghanistan and during talks with Pakistan at Geneva (see p. 214); he proposed that the General Assembly call for non-interference in Afghan internal affairs and the withdrawal of foreign troops, while supporting the good offices of the Secretary-General.

In a 2 April statement,(60) Japan denounced the Afghan bombing of Pakistani territory and called for its immediate cessation. On 27 December,(61) it regretted that troops of the USSR were still stationed in Afghanistan and that there was no improvement in the situation; it reaffirmed its support for the Secretary-General's initiative on behalf of a political settlement.

Belgium, on behalf of the 12 States members of EC, conveyed a 16 March statement(62) reiterating support for the Secretary-General and expressing the hope that the Geneva talks would result in the withdrawal of Soviet troops; EC condemned the armed attacks launched from Afghanistan on 26 and 27 February, which, it charged, were deliberately directed against civilian targets in Pakistan, causing numerous casualties. Denmark forwarded an EC declaration,(63) adopted on 13 July at Copenhagen, noting that the latest round of Geneva talks had produced no results, reaffirming that troop withdrawal by the USSR was the

pre-condition for ending the conflict, and stating that a political solution had to guarantee the Afghan people's right to self-determination and allow the return of the refugees.

Italy forwarded a statement issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June,(64) by which the heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of EC declared that they were looking for the rapid and total withdrawal of USSR forces from Afghanistan so that its people could freely determine their own future.

Thailand forwarded the documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of ASEAN (Singapore, 15 and 16 June),(65) among them being a joint communique which stated that the Foreign Ministers viewed a sovereign, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan as essential for regional and global peace.

Zimbabwe forwarded the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New York, 5-7 October)(66) viewing the Afghan situation with particular concern calling for a political settlement, reaffirming the right of return of Afghan refugees, and stating that the discussions through the Secretary-General's intermediary were a step in the right direction.

Denmark transmitted a declaration on Afghanistan by the EC heads of State and Government, issued following a meeting of the European Council (Copenhagen 4 and 5 December).(67) In it, the Council called on the USSR to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in 1988; agree to establishing a transitional, independent government; and recognize that the participation of the Afghan resistance was essential to a comprehensive settlement.

Other communications received during 1987 dealt with the question of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan (see p. 216).

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(68) submitted in September 1987 a report(69) on the Afghanistan situation.

He stated that the negotiating process for a comprehensive settlement had reached an advanced stage, with substantial though not sufficiently sustained progress being made in the past year. Negotiations centred on two issues-the arrangements to ensure effective implementation of the settlement and the time-frame for withdrawal of troops.

Seeking agreement on those issues, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, visited the area from 19 November to 3 December 1986, also stopping in Iran on 27 November. On his return to New York, Mr.

Cordovez reported that agreement had been reached on an implementation assistance scheme to ensure that obligations under the settlement were fulfilled. The relevant provisions of a draft instrument on interrelationships, incorporating a consultative procedure, were finalized. Their operational aspects, involving the deployment of United Nations personnel drawn from existing United Nations operations, were set out in a Memorandum of Understanding. In approving the Memorandum, the two Governments agreed that the implementation assistance scheme should be executed by the Secretary-General under his authority to provide good offices.

In connection with the troop withdrawal time-frame, Mr. Cordovez was informed confidentially of the position of each of the Governments. He stated that on that basis a new round of talks could not produce an agreement. The two Governments re-examined the issue and urged that further talks be convened. They were held at Geneva from 25 February to 9 March 1987; present were the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The gap between their positions on the time-frame, initially 45 months, was reduced to 11 months, and at a subsequent round (Geneva, 7-10 September) there was a further narrowing but not a closing of the gap.

The discussion made it clear that the time-frame had enormous political and other implications for both interlocutors, the Secretary-General commented. It was indispensable that innovative diplomatic approaches be utilized when the matter was taken up again; it must be evident to the two Governments that agreement on a short time-frame for troop withdrawal would give impetus to Afghan reconciliation efforts.

The USSR and the United States, the two designated guarantors, were kept informed of developments. On 29 June, the Secretary-General met in Moscow with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, who said his main concern was that Afghanistan should have a neutral, independent regime, not hostile to the USSR.

Afghans inside and outside their homeland were concerned about the need to begin a process that would reaffirm their right to self-determination the Secretary-General said. What the Afghans had not set in motion was a mechanism for dialogue and decision-making to implement a settlement. While his Personal Representative was ready to facilitate communication the Secretary-General underlined the particular role that all Governments in a position to do so should play in broadening the opportunities for the Afghans to chart their own destiny.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on 10 November, adopted resolution 42/15 by recorded vote.

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984, 40/12 of 13 November 1985 and 41/33 of 5 November 1986,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community about the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and about the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 42/15

10 November 1987 Meeting 62 123-19-11 (recorded vote)

48-nation draft (A/42/L.16); agenda item 31.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/723; S-G, A/C.5/42/27.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 24; plenary 60-62.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, India, Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Uganda.

Democratic Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic submitted amendments to the text,(70) calling for the observance of the principle of non-interference in Afghanistan and welcoming the progress at the Geneva talks. Pakistan submitted sub-amendments to those amendments,(71) declaring that the non-interference principle had been

violated by the continuing presence of foreign troops and welcoming the progress so far achieved at the talks, the early and successful completion of which demanded a short time-frame for troop withdrawal. However, since the sponsors did not find a positive response to the amendments, they withdrew them. Democratic Yemen felt that an opportunity had been lost to adopt a unanimous resolution on finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan situation.

The USSR expressed the view that the amendments would have changed the current tendentiousness and one-sidedness of the resolution, and virtually ensured its adoption by consensus. However, the Pakistan sub-amendments had stalemated that process. Efforts towards a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem had been blocked by forces which wished to see a continuance of the bloodshed and were trying to use the United Nations for their own political purposes. Poland also felt that the amendments would have provided a good basis for a balanced resolution, bringing closer the chance of a political solution.

Before the vote, Afghanistan stated that if the draft resolution was adopted it would have no moral or legal validity for Afghanistan. It had supported efforts to formulate a consensus resolution, but there had been a lack of interest by the Pakistan side. The forces that were blocking a settlement were responsible for the failure to reach a consensus.

Though it would vote in favour of the draft, Iran said that it fell short of what should be done in regard to the occupation of Afghanistan. Political considerations and rivalries between global power blocs had impeded the world body's functioning and the text had even shied away from explicitly naming the forces of the USSR as aggressor; United States imperialists should remember that Afghanistan's political destiny must be determined solely by the Afghan people. Peru would have liked the resolution to include also elements of a solution which had been recognized by all in various forms and that the United Nations should be a forum for dialogue and negotiation, rather than for rigid and static confrontation between opposing positions.

Statements regarding the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan to the forty-second (1987) Assembly session were made in the Credentials Committee (see p. 365).

Afghan refugees

During 1987, UNHCR continued its assistance programme for Afghan refugees concentrated in Iran and Pakistan. The programme emphasized the provision of supplies and services and the en-

couragement of self-sufficiency (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XX).

Communications. A number of letters were sent to the Secretary-General during the year concerning Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan.

Afghanistan, on 19 January,(72) said that recently a great number of Afghans in Iran and Pakistan had expressed their readiness to return home. Accordingly, the Afghan Foreign Ministry on 12 and 15 January had sought permission from the Iranian and Pakistani Governments to dispatch charter flights to facilitate their return, but no replies had thus far been received; creating obstacles to their return ran counter to international law and the right of return.

On 2 February,(73) Afghanistan reiterated that no positive replies to its request had been received and declared that recent information indicated that Afghan armed groups, with the connivance of the Iranian and Pakistani armed forces, had taken strong measures to prevent the return of Afghans, the purpose being to render less effective Afghanistan's programme of national reconciliation. On 26 March,(74) Afghanistan said that further measures had been adopted by Iran and Pakistan in collaboration with Afghan opposition armed groups to intimidate those who wished to return; cases of threats, physical punishment, incarcerations and even executions had been reported. Pakistan had evaded a discussion of the issue, it added, characterizing the proposal as a propagandistic ploy.

Responding to the Afghan communications of 19 January and 2 February, Pakistan, on 2 March,(75) rejected as baseless the allegations that it was impeding the Afghan refugees' return. Such charges were belied, it contended, by the continuous flow of refugees into Pakistan, where their number currently exceeded 3 million; they had not entered Pakistan at its instigation. The recent air raids from the Afghanistan side on a refugee camp and two villages close to the border, in which 90 persons were killed and more than 230 wounded, exposed the farcical nature of Kabul's pleas for their return. The United Nations could ascertain whether the refugees wished to return under the prevailing conditions. On 8 April,(76) Pakistan stated that it would like to see the earliest return of Afghan refugees to their homes because they were a huge burden on its limited resources, that it was easy to understand why they were not willing to go back until a settlement created safe conditions, and that 7,000 to 8,000 Afghans were still pouring into Pakistan every month. Several international organizations were providing relief to refugees in 325 tent villages in the northern region of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan.

Responding on 23 April,(77) Afghanistan stated that extremists were being recruited from refugee

camps in Pakistan, that the refugees had been used by Pakistan as a source of income and for propaganda against Afghanistan and the USSR, and that the refugees had welcomed their Government's call to return home, some 53,000 having already done so. Pakistan replied on 4 May(78) that, in making false accusations against Pakistan, the Kabul regime had the illusion that it could detract attention from the death and destruction being wrought in Afghanistan and from the conditions that had forced Afghans to flee their homes, in particular the military occupation of their country.

Meanwhile, on 1 May,(79) Afghanistan charged that Iran and Pakistan had increased the obstacles to the return of refugees to their country, and requested that an Afghan delegation be permitted to visit the refugee camps; such a visit would be aimed at measures for their unimpeded return. Referring to that letter, Pakistan on 21 May(80) asserted that the falsehood and propagandistic character of Kabul's allegations were exposed by its failure to respond to the offer that a United Nations delegation ascertain whether the Afghans in the refugee camps wished to return home; Pakistan would co-operate with the United Nations. Iran replied on 9 July(81) that the Afghan allegations were unfounded, that the refugees could leave Iran whenever they chose, and that the Kabul proposals were nothing but an attempt to secure legitimacy for its so-called government.

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Iran-Iraq armed conflict

Fighting intensified between Iran and Iraq during 1987, as attacks continued along the battle fronts and on population centres and oil installations. Numerous actions were reported against third-party commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. Iran charged that the United States was assisting its enemies as well as violating its territory; the United States replied that in a variety of instances it had taken defensive action against Iranian attack.

In January, the President of the Security Council, on behalf of its members, stated that they were dismayed at the large-scale military operations which were taking place and the considerable escalation of the conflict; they appealed urgently to the parties to comply with Council resolutions 582(1986) and 588(1986). In July, the Council adopted resolution 598(1987), demanding that Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, requesting the Secretary-General to dispatch United Nations observers to supervise the cease-fire, urging that prisoners of war be released and repatriated without delay, and calling on all States to refrain from any act which might further escalate and widen the conflict. In December, the Council President, again on behalf of the members, expressed concern over the lack of progress in the implementation of the July resolution.

Iran repeatedly alleged during the year that Iraq was continuing to use chemical weapons in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting their use. The Secretary-General dispatched a team of four specialists to investigate the Iranian charges. The specialists reported that chemical weapons continued to be used in the conflict and that they had found numerous Iranian civilian casualties as a result of mustard-gas attacks. In May, the Security Council President, on behalf of its members, made a statement condemning the use of chemical weapons and demanding that the Geneva Protocol be observed.

The General Assembly, at its resumed forty-first session on 14 September 1987, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second (1987) session the item on the consequences of the conflict (decision 41/474), but did not discuss it. Suspending its forty-second session on 21 December, the Assembly decided to retain the item on its agenda to be taken up when the session resumed in 1988 (decision 42/460).

Communications (1-15 January). In the first part of January, communications received by the United Nations from Iran and Iraq showed an increase in hostilities.

Iran, on 6 January,(1) charged that on 3 January Iraqi forces had bombed the village of Ab-Shirin near Gachsaran, killing eight persons,

wounding seven and damaging a school and two residences.

Iraq, on 8 January,(2) alleged that Iran had shelled the Abu al-Khasib frontier district on 30 and 31 December 1986 and 1 and 3 January 1987, killing one person, wounding two and damaging eight dwellings, and on 1 January, the Qurna district, damaging a school and a dwelling, and the Shatt al-Arab district, damaging three dwellings and a vehicle. Iraq reported on 9 January(3) that during the preceding night Iran had shelled residential neighbourhoods in Basra, killing two persons, wounding 10 and destroying two dwellings.

Iran alleged on 9 January that Iraq had that day bombed Sussangerd, killing more than 100 persons and wounding several hundred,(4) and the villages of Jateh and Bin Ja'afar near Dezful, killing one person and wounding three;(5) Iran urged that the international community adopt measures to halt what it called Iraqi criminal practices and the supplying of equipment to Iraq for its aggression.

In a 9 January statement,(6) the USSR said it was no secret that imperialist forces were using the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict to build up their military presence in the Persian Gulf; the earliest settlement of the conflict would be in the interests of all the countries in the region; and the basis for a settlement should be mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non interference in internal affairs, as well as reaffirmation of the frontiers that existed between Iraq and Iran prior to the conflict.

Iraq reported on 10 January(7) that Iran had the day before launched a large-scale offensive in southern Iraq, aimed at occupying Basrah; Iraq had responded by striking at targets in Qum, Isfahan, Dezful, Ramhormoz, Nahavand and Borujerd. Iran reported on 10 January(8) that those Iraqi missile and aerial attacks had killed more than 90 persons, wounded more than 280 and destroyed several residential units; in addition, it claimed, Iraq had used chemical weapons several times within the past three days (see p. 231).

Iraq alleged on 11 January that on 10 and 11 January Iranian artillery and planes had attacked Basrah and the az Zubayr district, killing 38 persons, wounding 182 and destroying five dwellings and damaging 58;(9) and on 11 January, had fired missiles against Baghdad, causing civilian deaths and damaging dwellings and commercial premises.(10) On 12 January, (11) Iraq reported the shelling by Iran of Basrah, killing 12 persons and wounding 53, while three Iranian aircraft bombed the townships of Kalar and Agrah and the village of Sarjawah, killing 12 and wounding 54.

Iran alleged on 12 January(12) that on 10 January an Iraqi missile attack hit Borujerd, killing 100 persons and wounding 150, that on 11 January

Borujerd, Isfahan, Ilam and Eslamabad-e-Gharb were hit, killing 122 and wounding 265, and that on 12 January Iraqi war-planes bombed Isfahan, killing two and wounding five, and Arak, killing 15, as well as Borujerd and Kashan. Iran, on 13 January,(13) reported that that day Iraqi war-planes had attacked Khorramabad, killing 80 and wounding 230, and Bakhtaran, killing 90 and wounding 600. On 14 January,(14) Iran called on the United Nations to take effective steps to halt Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities.

Iraq on 13 January(15) stated that, while its armed forces were resisting Iranian invasion forces in the Third Army Corps sector in southern Iraq, Iran had launched an attack on the Second Army Corps' central sector; Iraq said it would use all means to defeat the invaders. Iraq also referred on 13 January(16) to Iranian radio broadcasts which, it said, proved that the objective of the Iranian regime was to occupy southern Iraq and establish a puppet Government there. In support of that contention, Iraq said on 13 January(17) that a so-called Iranian victory conference aimed at establishing such a Government had been held from 24 to 28 December 1986, attended by 423 Iranian mercenaries, in addition to 282 Iranian officials. Two 13 January Iraqi letters(18) protested that an Iranian surface-to-surface missile had struck Baghdad that morning, causing the death of a number of persons and injuring others. A further 13 January letter(18) charged that on that day Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, killing four persons and wounding 33, and that Iranian aircraft attacked Arbil and Rawanduz and the Kalar district, killing two and wounding 69.

Iraq, on 14 January,(20) alleged that Iranian artillery had shelled Basrah, killing six persons and wounding 16, and aircraft had attacked Taslujah, in northern Iraq, wounding five.

Iran alleged on 14 January(21) that Iraqi fighters raided Qum, killing 25 persons and wounding 100. On 15 January,(22) it reported that attacks the previous day on Isfahan, Bakhtaran and Masjid Suleiman had resulted in 47 persons killed and 153 wounded.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 16 January 1987, Security Council members held consultations on the intensified hostilities and the Council President made the following statement on their behalf:(23)

The members of the Security Council are dismayed and profoundly concerned by the fact that, in the period which has elapsed since the statement made by the President of the Council on 22 December 1986, hostilities between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq have intensified and the risk that the armed conflict, now more than six years old, may pose a further threat to the security of the region has increased.

"The large-scale military operations which have taken place since the end of last December, and which continue at this time, and the parties' repeated allegations of serious and recurrent violations of the norms of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict clearly indicate the considerable escalation in recent weeks of this conflict, which has taken the lives of countless persons, both combatants and civilians, and has caused grievous human suffering and heavy material losses. The members of the Council reiterate their serious concern over the widening of the conflict through increased attacks on purely civilian targets.

"In view of this critical situation, the members of the Council, recalling the statements made on behalf of the Council on 21 March and 22 December 1986, again issue an urgent appeal to the parties to comply with Council resolutions 582(1986) and 588(1986). In this context, they appreciate the efforts made by the Secretary-General and urged him to persevere in those efforts.

"The Security Council, on which the Members of the United Nations have conferred primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, will remain seized of the situation and will continue to make every effort to bring about the cessation of hostilities and the resolution of the conflict by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter."

Commenting on the Council's statement in a 23 January letter,(24) Iran said that, despite Iraq's massive violations of international humanitarian law, the Council had failed to take effective measures to halt them. The Council's expression of concern over the spread of the war proved to be a perfunctory performance, its failure to identify Iraq as responsible for attacks on civilians, unjustifiable. The Council was duty-bound, under the United Nations Charter, to take a decisive position in relation to the invasion of Iran by Iraq in 1980. Fulfillment of that responsibility would be the first step towards a resolution of the war.

Communications (16 January-20 July). Several communications received from mid-January to mid-July concerned the presence of United States naval forces in the region.

In a 23 January statement,(25) the United States President, Ronald Reagan, condemned the Iranian seizure of Iraqi territory and again called on Iran to join Iraq in seeking a rapid solution to the conflict; meanwhile, the United States remained determined to ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz and to support the self-defence of its friends in the Persian Gulf.

In a 25 February statement,(26) Mr. Reagan said he had asked the United States Secretary of State to lead an international effort to bring Iran into negotiations; the United States had recently moved naval forces to the Persian Gulf to underpin its commitment to its friends in the area.

Iran, on 9 April,(27) stated that the United States had heightened tension in the region by in-

creasing its military presence under the guise of maintaining freedom of navigation. Iran believed that instability would increase if that presence continued and requested the Secretary-General to deal with that danger.

The USSR, on 3 July,(28) declared that there had been a dangerous increase in tension in the Persian Gulf and a sharp increase in the number of warships plying international waters. It charged that the United States was exploiting the current situation to establish military and political hegemony in the area.

Communications on the Iran-Iraq conflict were also received from regional groups of States.

The 12 EC member States in a statement issued on 26 January(29) in Brussels, Belgium, appealed for the parties to comply with Security Council resolutions 582(1986)(30) and 588(1986).(31) They reaffirmed their position on the conflict in a declaration adopted on 13 July at Copenhagen, Denmark(32)

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January)(33) adopted a resolution expressing its support for the Council's resolutions and calling on Iran to accept them.

Iraq transmitted a resolution on the Iran-Iraq war adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Council of the Arab League (eighty-seventh session, Tunis, Tunisia, 4-6 April),(34) calling on Iran to agree to a peaceful settlement on the basis of resolution 582(1986), requesting the Council to take effective and mandatory measures to establish peace, and deciding to establish a committee to present the Arab position to Council members.

The Venice Economic Summit, in a statement issued on 9 June,(35) called on both parties to negotiate an immediate end to the war, supported the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General and reaffirmed the importance of the principle of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz.

In its final communique, the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (Maputo, Mozambique, 21 and 22 May),(36) renewed its appeal to the parties to negotiate a solution to their fratricidal war.

From January to July, both parties to the conflict reported further incidents.

On 16 January,(37) Iraq alleged that Iran had attacked Basrah, Sadiq and Al-Almadiyah with artillery and by air, killing nine persons and wounding 53. On 19 January(38) Iraq charged that on 17 January Iran shelled Basrah and Khanaqin, the districts of Badrah and Halabjah, and the town of Sayyid Sadiq, killing 21 persons and wounding 41.

Iran charged in four letters of 19 January that Iraq was continuing its attacks against civilian

areas. It claimed that on 14 January an Iraqi missile attack on Bakhtaran killed 10 persons and wounded 50, and that the following day Iraqi war-planes attacked Tabriz and Isfahan, killing seven and injuring 49.(39) On 16 January, it alleged, Iraq bombed Arak, Qum, Eslamabad and Isfahan, killing 15 and wounding 88,(40) and, on 17 January, attacked Ilam, Koohdasht, Teheran, Ahwaz, Tabriz and Isfahan, causing the death of 133 persons and the injury of 290.(41) Attacks were reportedly carried out on 18 January against Tabriz, Isfahan, Arak, Dehloran, Sanandaj, Masjid Suleiman, Malayer, Nahavand, Ilam, Borujerd, Khorramabad and Dezful, killing 285 and wounding 852.(42)

On 20 January,(43) Iran protested that on 18 January Iraq attacked Tabriz, Isfahan, Saqqez, Bakhtaran and Hamadan, resulting in the deaths of 65 persons and the wounding of 403.

Iraq reported on 21 January(44) that on 20 January Iran hit Baghdad with a ground-to-ground missile, killing and wounding a number of persons.

Iran stated on 21 January(45) that the toll of dead from Iraqi missile attacks between 15 and 21 January had reached 954.

Iraq claimed on 22 January(46) that from 18 to 21 January Iranian artillery and aircraft had attacked Basrah, the town of Sulaymaniyah, the Aqrah and Kwisanjag districts, the Qarah Tappah subdistrict and the Damak region in Wasit governorate, with a total of 53 dead and 232 injured.

Iraq reported on 23 January that Iranian artillery and aircraft had that day attacked Basrah, Sulaymaniyah, Rany and Khanaqin, killing 14 and wounding 122,(47) and that on 22 January a surface-to-surface missile had struck Baghdad, killing and wounding a number of persons and destroying residential and commercial buildings.(48)

On 26 January,(49) Iraq alleged that on 24 January Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, Halabjah and Sayyid Sadiq, killing 11 persons and wounding 27.

Iran charged on 26 January(50) that from 21 to 25 January Iraq carried out aerial attacks against Nahavand, Bakhtaran, Ilam, Borujerd, Doroud, Khorramabad, Malayer, Zanjan, Salmas, Tabriz, Eslamabad-e-Gharb, Isfahan, Qum and Baneh, killing 319 persons and wounding 1,219; unfortunately, it said, the Security Council lacked the political will to discharge its duty to enforce the rules of international law during war and peace and was causing the erosion of the trust placed in it. On 28 January,(51) Iran protested that Iraqi forces aerially bornbarbed Hamadan, Khorramabad, Zanjan, Nahavand, Malayer, Khomein, Ilam, Marivan and Pol-e-Dokhtar. On 29 January,(52) it reported that a total of 72 persons had

died and 268 had been wounded in those attacks; it added that Isfahan had been attacked again on 29 January, with eight persons wounded. Iran stated on 29 January(53) that during the past two weeks Iraq had continuously violated the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention); and that despite a 27 January declaration by Iran that it would no longer retaliate against Iraqi economic and industrial targets, Iraq had attacked Iranian cities on that same day. Iran asked the Secretary-General to use his good offices to prevent Iraq from continuing its attacks on civilian areas.

On 2 February,(54) Iran reported that Iraq on 31 January had bombed Orumiyyeh, killing some 400 persons and wounding 1,000, and that, because of the acquiescence of international bodies with regard to Iraq's lawlessness, Iran had had to take retaliatory measures.

Iran on 2 February listed the cities and villages attacked by Iraqi war-planes between 27 January and 1 February.(55) They were: Hormu village, Khorramabad, Zanjan, Kashan, Eslamabad, Shiraz, Arak, Houfol village, Sussangerd, Miandoab, Nahavand, Borujerd, Koohdasht, Masjid Suleiman, Gharveh, Isfahan, Miyaneh, Maragheh, Salmas, villages in the Orumiyyeh-Mehabad axis, Toyserkan and Shiraz. A total of 509 persons were killed and 1,738 wounded. In addition, Iraqi aircraft hit Bakhtaran, Dezful, Sanandaj, Ilam, Marivan and Baneh, causing a number of casualties.

Iraq charged on 2 February(56) that Iranian artillery continued to shell residential areas between 25 and 28 January. Among them were Basrah, Shahrizur, Mandali, Khanaqin, Ali al-Gharbi, Badrah, Halabjah and Sulaymaniyah; 16 persons were killed and 70 injured. Also on 2 February(57) Iraq reported that an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit Baghdad on 31 January killing and wounding a number of persons.

On 3 February,(58) Iran alleged that Iraqi war-planes on 2 February had bombed Malayer, Nahavand, Roodbar, Tafresh, Ashtian and Orumiyyeh, killing 177 persons and wounding at least 191; other cities bombed on the same day for which the toll of casualties was incomplete included Saqqez, Bandar Gonaveh, Qum, Kashan, Arak, Khorramabad and Isfahan.

Iraq charged on 3 February(59) that that day an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit Baghdad, killing and wounding a number of persons and destroying houses and commercial stores. On 4 February,(60) Iraq alleged that Iran had continued to shell and bomb civilian targets between 29 January and 3 February, including Basrah, Shahrizur, Badrah Suwayrah, Arbil, Khanaqin, Sayyid Sadiq, Sulaymaniyah, Sirwan, Mandali, Halabjah, Zubayr,

Amarah and Aghra, resulting in 45 dead and 144 wounded.

Iran reported on 5 February(61) that between 9 and 19 January Dezful had been attacked by missiles seven times, aerially bombed 10 times, and hit by 23 rockets; more than 2,000 residential units; 4,000 commercial units, four mosques, four schools and a library had been destroyed.

Iraq claimed on 6(62) and 12 February(63) that on 6 and 11 February an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit Baghdad causing a number of civilian casualties. Also on 6 February,(64) Iran submitted photographs of 67 children killed when Iraqi missiles struck two primary schools in Borujerd on 10 January; despite such tragic crimes, it said, the Security Council continued to maintain its silence. On 9 February,(65) Iran claimed that 80 children had been killed when Iraqi war-planes later on 10 January bombed a school for the disabled in Borujerd. Also on 9 February,(66) Iran protested that between 3 and 6 February Iraqi aerial bombardment of Khorramabad, Koozhasht, Pol-Dokhtar, Tabriz, Shooshtar, Dezful, Isfahan, Tabriz and Gachsaran killed 49 persons and wounded 130.

Iran charged on 12 February(67) that the day before Iraq had undertaken aerial attacks against Qum, Teheran, Koozhasht, Orumiyyeh, Tabriz, Nahavand, Rabat, Maragheh, Ghazvin, Isfahan, Miyaneh and Borujerd, killing 30 persons and wounding 128. Iran reported on 17 February(68) that since 16 January Iraq's attacks had left more than 4,000 persons dead and 10,000 wounded; it was incumbent on the Security Council, it stated, to consider the current Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities as a matter of highest-priority and call on all States to implement international regulations and the June 1984 undertaking(69) for the protection of civilians in wartime.

On 18 February,(70) Iraq alleged that from 4 to 16 February Iran's shelling and bombing had killed 67 civilians and wounded 213; residential areas were hit in Basrah, Amarah, Sirwan, Sayyid Sadiq, Badrah, Khanaqin, Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, Shahrizur, Dirluk, Halabjah, Qazaniya and Arbil.

Iran alleged on 18 February that on 11 and 12 February Iraqi war-planes bombed Gharveh, Saqqez, Rabat, Qarieh-Tartang, Marivan, Gharehpanj village, 'Teheran, Malayer, Hamadan, Mahabad and Sanandaj, killing 127 persons and wounding 458,(71) and that on 14 and 15 February Iraq had bombed Rasht, Charara and Pishva villages, Salmas, Doroud, Tabriz, Aligoudarz and Havar; 63 persons were killed and 255 wounded.(72) Iran reiterated that the absence of any United Nations initiative to enforce the rules of international law rendered that law questionable.

On 19 February(73), Iraq charged that Iran on 17 and 18 February shelled Basrah, Halabjah, Khanaqin, Sayyid Sadiq, Sirwan and Sulaymaniyah, killing five persons and wounding 19. Iran alleged on 19 February(74) that Iraqi war-planes on 16 and 18 February attacked Tabriz, Dezful, Maragheh, Aligoudarz and Shiraz, killing 39 persons and wounding 77.

A number of letters were transmitted in regard to a proposal that Iraq end its bombing of Iranian towns. On 18 February,(75) Iraq related that on 17 February its President, Saddam Hussein, had received the leader of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and President of the National Iranian Resistance Council, who on behalf of the Iranian people and its forces fighting against what it called the oppressor Iranian regime, asked Mr. Hussein to end the bombing. That afternoon, a meeting of Iraq's Revolution Command Council and regional leaders decided that Iraq would halt its bombardment of Iranian towns for two weeks as of 19 February, provided that Iran supported the peace principles proclaimed by Iraq on 2 August 1986.(76) The suspension did not extend to military targets. Further, Iraq would release itself from its commitment if Iran shelled Iraqi towns or launched a new assault.

In a letter of 23 February,(77) Iraq charged that Iranian artillery on 19 and 20 February had shelled Basrah, Shahrizur township, Halabjah, Badrah and Sayyid Sadiq districts, and Sirwan subdistrict, killing three persons and wounding 11.

Referring to that letter, Iran on 24 February(78) reiterated that it was committed to refraining from attacks on civilian areas and that its retaliatory measures were directed at industrial and economic quarters, while Iraq maintained its policy of attacking populous civilian centres. Iran pointed out that a few Iraqis had been killed in its retaliatory attacks, but recalled that in the Iraqi bombing of Orumiyyeh alone(54) about 400 civilians had been killed and more than 1,000 others wounded.

On 24 February,(79) Iraq reported that Iran had rejected its offer to halt the bombardment of Iranian towns for two weeks if Iran accepted the principles proclaimed by Iraq in 1986. Instead, it said, Iran on 23 February had shelled Basrah, killing and wounding a number of persons, and had attacked Iraqi troops on the Jasim line, south of Fish Lake, an act of aggression against Iraqi territory.

Iran stated on 25 February(80) that Iraq's policy of linking attacks against civilians to military operations and using that policy as a bargaining mechanism illustrated the shamelessness of the Iraqi regime. Iran said on 27 February(81) that it would welcome any verifiable international initiative which would bring about strict observance of international law governing the conduct of hostili-

ties and that it would co-operate with any effort to prevent the further weakening of the 1925 Geneva Protocol against the use of chemical weapons (see p. 231).

On 2 March,(82) Iraq transmitted statements by Iranian officials, which it contended disproved Iranian claims that Iraqi cities were being spared the effects of military operations; one of the statements was said to be a sermon by the Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, broadcast by Teheran radio on 30 January, declaring that 25 Iraqi cities were currently within range of Iranian artillery and that Iranian missiles could hit Baghdad.

Also on 2 March,(83) Iraq reported that on 28 February and 1 March Iran launched a fresh attack against its Third Army Corps sector, which Iraq said released it from the commitment it had made with respect to halting the bombardment of Iranian cities for two weeks.

On 6 March,(84) Iran forwarded a 7 February message from the Islamic Association of Iranian Physicians, declaring that Iraq, through its use of chemical weapons, intensification of the bombardment of cities, and the destruction of schools, universities, hospitals and factories, was bent on the devastation of Iran; it asked the Secretary-General to make efforts to halt the massacre of innocent people behind the front.

Iraq charged on 9 March(85) that from 22 to 28 February, as well as on 2, 5 and 6 March, Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, killing and wounding civilians. It reported on 18 March(86) that Iranian artillery shelled and damaged the Chandari residential complex on 9 March and Basrah on 16 March. On 1 April,(87) Iraq protested that Iranian artillery had shelled Basrah on 18, 19, 24, 27, 28 and 29 March, damaging dwellings and shops. It claimed on 9 April(88) that on 8 April Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, killing two persons and wounding nine and damaging one dwelling and two vehicles. In a communique of 7 April,(89) Iraq reported that it had repulsed an Iranian attack in the sectors held by its Third Army Corps. On 13 April,(90) Iraq charged that on 7 April Iran bombed residential and industrial areas in the governorate of Basrah. It complained on 17 April(81) that Iran bombarded Basrah and its outskirts from 11 to 13 April, causing damage. On 27 April,(92) Iraq provided what it said were the details of the Iranian shelling of Basrah, Al-Uzair, Qurnah and Chwartah on 29 and 31 March and between 6 and 24 April, killing five persons and wounding 14.

Iran alleged on 30 April(93) that on 28 and 29 April Iraqi war-planes bombed Shooy, Chooran, Booyin-Sofla and Chapara villages in the vicinity of Baneh, killing seven persons and wounding 16.

In letters of 4,(94) 11,(95) 14,(96) 17,(97) 18,(98) and 20 May,(99) Iraq reported that on 2, 5, 6, 14, 15,

16, 17 and 18 May, Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, resulting in the deaths of 26 persons and the wounding of 90 others.

On 21(100) and 29 May,(101) Iran claimed that from 9 to 15 May Iraq had shelled Khorramshahr and Abadan, destroying residential and commercial units and in Abadan setting fire to a hospital.

Iran, on 2 June,(102) charged that at 1940 hours on 27 May an Iranian passenger plane, flight 635 en route from Shiraz to Duha, Qatar, was threatened by a United States warship. At 2200 hours on the same day, returning from Duha to Shiraz (flight 634), Iran stated, the pilot found it a security necessity to use the airspace of the United Arab Emirates. Iran protested the threat by the United States warship as a violation of international law.

Iran reported on 4 June(103) that two persons were killed and four were injured in Shalmash village, West Azarbaijan province, as the result of an Iraqi air raid on 1 June.

Iraq, on 4(104) and 15 June,(105) claimed that Iran shelled the Qurnah district on 2, 13 and 14 June, and Basrah and Kurda Sivan village on 10 June, leaving one dead and three wounded and damaging property.

Iran charged on 17 June that Iraqi war-planes bombed Booyin-Sofla village on 16 June. (106)

Iraq alleged on 17 June(107) that Iranian artillery shelled residential neighbourhoods in Abu al-Khasib on 16 June, damaging dwellings and stores. It claimed on 21 June(108) that Iranian shelling of the town on 17 June killed one person.

On 19 June(109) Iran charged that on 17 June Iraqi forces shelled Abadan and Khorramshahr, damaging residential units.

Kuwait, on 22 June,(110) stated that it had endeavoured to improve its relations with Iran, which unfortunately had not responded; instead, Iran had escalated its propaganda campaigns and unleashed threats against Kuwait. It was natural that Kuwait should take such threats seriously, since Iran was harassing Kuwaiti ships. Kuwait demanded that the Secretary-General and the international community denounce the threats and concentrate efforts on ending the war.

Iran reported on 23(111) and 24 June,(112) respectively, that Iraqi forces on 13 June bombarded Zarab village, killing one person and wounding seven, and on 24 June bombarded Molla Sheikh and Shiveh Ebrahim villages, killing eight persons and wounding 60.

Iraq, on 29 June,(113) reported that Iran shelled Qurnah on 23 June, Abu al-Khasib on 24 June and Basrah on 27 June, damaging houses and shops. It charged on 7 July(114) that Iran shelled Basrah on 29 June, damaging more dwellings.

Iran claimed on 7 July(115) that on 20 June Iraqi forces targeted a Liberian tanker en route

from Larak to Boushehr with an air-to-surface missile.

Iraq alleged on 12 July⁽¹¹⁶⁾ that on 7 July Iran shelled Abu al-Khasib, damaging houses. It alleged on 15 July⁽¹¹⁷⁾ that on 11 July Iran shelled Dira and Kudeiri villages, wounding seven persons. Iraq also transmitted on 15 July⁽¹¹⁸⁾ a copy of an article entitled 'Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb', from the 17 May British weekly *The Observer*. According to the article, Iran was secretly buying uranium from the British-operated Rossing mine in Namibia; Iran reportedly had a 10 per cent shareholding in the mine.

On 20 July⁽¹¹⁹⁾ Iran alleged that on 15 July two Iranian passenger planes were threatened by United States warships in the Persian Gulf. At 1100 and 1104 hours, the planes carrying Iranian pilgrims to Mecca (Iran Air flights 1251 and 1253) received several warnings from the warships, which, Iran said, constituted a flagrant violation of international law.

On 20 July⁽¹²⁰⁾ Iraq alleged that Iranian forces on 13, 14, 16 and 18 July shelled Abu al-Khasib, Qurnah and Basra, wounding eight persons and damaging houses and other property.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

As agreed during its previous consultations, the Security Council again took up the question of the Iran-Iraq conflict at a meeting on 20 July. Iraq was invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

On the same day, the Council unanimously adopted **resolution 598(1987)**.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 582(1986),

Deeply concerned that, despite its calls for a cease-fire, the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq continues unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and material destruction,

Deploing the initiation and continuation of the conflict,

Deploing also the bombing of purely civilian population centres, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict, and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Deeply concerned that further escalation and widening of the conflict may take place,

Determined to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq,

Convinced that a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement should be achieved between Iran and Iraq,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular the obligations of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace as regards the conflict between Iran and Iraq,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 in the Charter,

1. Demands that, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the parties and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council;

3. Urges that prisoners of war be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

4. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing this resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Council as soon as possible;

7. Recognizes the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Council;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other States of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

Security Council resolution 598(1987)

20 July 1987 Meeting 2750 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18983).

Following the vote, the Secretary-General stated that, with adoption of the resolution, the work of achieving an Iran-Iraq settlement had just begun. Necessary first steps were the establishment of a cease-fire, including a halt to attacks on shipping in the region, and the deployment of observers to ensure that it held. It would be essential to develop, in consultation with the two parties and other regional States, arrangements for the long-term security and stability of the region. Further, since the assignment of responsibility for the conflict had impeded progress towards a settlement, he would

endeavour to explore entrusting the question to an impartial body.

The United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and Zambia felt that the draft resolution was carefully balanced, taking into account the concerns of both parties to the conflict.

China was concerned that recently there had been new developments in the war that increased the danger of its being internationalized. Since the outbreak of the war, it had called on the parties to cease fire and settle their disputes through negotiations, and had advocated that the United Nations make efforts in that regard. The resolution should win the co-operation of both Iran and Iraq and help the Secretary-General in his further mediation initiatives.

Other States concerned about the conflict's possible spread included Bulgaria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Arab Emirates.

The United Kingdom observed that the resolution, based solidly on resolution 582(1986),⁽³⁰⁾ was the culmination of many months of effort by the Council's permanent members and by the Council as a whole. It hoped that both parties would respect the Council's authority, accede to the demand for a cease-fire and withdrawal, and co-operate with the Secretary-General to negotiate a settlement.

The United States asserted that the conflict should never have started and should not be permitted to continue. The text represented forceful action by the international community to establish a framework for peace; the United States called on Iran and Iraq to comply immediately with its terms so that the United Nations might have a role in maintaining peace in the region.

The Federal Republic of Germany declared that it had condemned the war from the beginning and its continued escalation posed the danger of a widening conflict. The resolution offered important new elements capable of paving the way for a peaceful settlement. That applied particularly to the matter of clarifying the question of war guilt, to war damage and to regional security. France said the realistic and balanced text paved the way for a political solution, without victor and without vanquished and must not go unheeded.

The Congo, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States underscored the fact that the text was being adopted pursuant to Articles 39 and 40 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and that therefore compliance was mandatory under international law.

Argentina was convinced of the merits of the text and of the contribution it could make to ending the war. Because Iran and Iraq could not by themselves end hostilities, Italy said, the interna-

tional community must use the means provided by the Charter for restoring a just and equitable peace. Ghana stressed the Council's recognition of the magnitude of the war damage to both sides and the need for reconstruction with international assistance. Venezuela stressed that the resolution's implementation would entail difficulties and sacrifice for both sides.

The USSR believed that the resolution provided a just basis for settlement of the conflict, which it did not wish to degenerate into an international crisis. International waters were being plied by an increased number of warships belonging to States located thousands of kilometres from the area. One party was using the situation in the Persian Gulf to realize long-held plans to acquire new strongholds for its air force and navy. Warships that did not belong to the area should be withdrawn as soon as possible and Iran and Iraq should in turn refrain from threatening international shipping. Full implementation of the resolution should demonstrate the world's ability to renounce force and move towards a new kind of political thinking, in keeping with the realities of the end of the twentieth century.

Japan hoped that Member States would faithfully implement the resolution, which it believed would serve as a precedent in future efforts for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Iraq said that it had never wanted the war imposed on it in 1980, that it had always called for a just peace and that it had accepted previous Security Council resolutions on the conflict. It welcomed the consultations conducted by the Council during the past months, and assured the Council that it would study the new resolution with care. In a 23 July letter,⁽¹²¹⁾ Iraq welcomed the resolution and said it was ready to co-operate in its implementation. It said it took the expression "without delay" in paragraphs 1 and 3 to mean, respectively, that the withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries would be completed within 10 days after a cease-fire and that prisoners of war would be released and repatriated within eight weeks.

Iran, which did not participate in the meeting, declared in a 22 July letter⁽¹²²⁾ that the resolution suffered from fundamental defects and incongruities and lacked the minimum balance necessary for future constructive activities. The United States had been forced to repair its fragile situation by a series of propagandist activities, Iran charged, and was preparing to widen the regional turbulence by strengthening its military presence in the Persian Gulf. Further, Kuwait was continuing to provide political, financial and logistical support to Iraq, and to allocate to Iraq a share of its oil revenues. Iran asked the Secretary-General and members of the Security Council to call on

the United States to halt its expansionist policies; it also asked that France end its policy of arming Iraq. Iran detailed its official position on resolution 598(1987) in an 11 August letter,(123) charging that it had been formulated by the United States with the explicit intention of intervening in the Persian Gulf, that it reflected the Iraqi formulae for settling the conflict and that therefore it could not be considered impartial or practical. It warned that failure to resolve the crisis would precipitate the conflict's expansion to unpredictable dimensions.

Communications (23 July-22 December).

From mid-July to December, a number of further communications on the situation were transmitted by regional groups of States.

In a declaration issued at Copenhagen on 3 September,(124) the member States of EC supported resolution 598(1987) and condemned recent attacks on merchant ships in the Persian Gulf. In a declaration issued after a meeting of the European Council (Copenhagen, 4 and 5 December),(125) the EC heads of State and Government reiterated support for the resolution and proposed that action be taken to enforce its implementation by means of a follow-up resolution.

In its final communique, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October),(126) welcomed the Security Council's recent efforts to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict and appealed to both countries, to cease hostilities.

In a communique issued following a meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 24 and 25 October),(127) the Council condemned Iran's acts of aggression and declared that any such act against a Council member State would be considered an act against all its members.

The communique of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 28 and 29 October)(128) emphasized the need for the immediate implementation of resolution 598(1987), the withdrawal of foreign naval forces from the Persian Gulf and the safeguarding of freedom of navigation in the region.

In its Final Declaration, the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, Jordan, 8-11 November)(129) condemned Iran for delaying its acceptance of resolution 598(1987), affirmed its solidarity with Iraq and Kuwait in confronting Iranian aggression, and appealed for measures to persuade Iran to respond to the call for peace.

Kuwait transmitted a 6 December message from the Chairman of the current session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, hoping that steps would be taken to halt the Iran-Iraq conflict.(130)

Meanwhile, additional communications continued to be received from both sides to the conflict and from Kuwait.

Iran reported on 23 July(131) that on 17 July Iraqi war-planes bombed villages near Sardasht, killing three persons and wounding 12.

Iraq, on 27 July,(132) charged that Iranian forces on 23 July shelled Basrah and Halabjah, wounding six persons.

Iran alleged on 27 July(133) that on 23 July three Iraqi fighter planes bombed the vicinity of Marivan, killing three farmers and a number of cattle, and that on 25 July Iraq violated the airspace over Bakhtaran and bombed the village of Salehabad in Ilam, killing three persons and wounding 12. On 28 July,(134) Iran also protested that Iraq on 25 July launched attacks in the Meymak operational theatre and the Sumar region; it claimed that Iraqi forces retreated after suffering 1,000 casualties.

Iraq complained on 29 July(135) that on 24 July Iranian artillery shelled Basrah, damaging several dwellings, on 27 July hit Qal'at Diza, Sulaymaniyah district, killing seven persons, and Qazaniyah, wounding two, and on 28 July pounded Basrah, Qal'at Diza and Zirawah township, killing seven persons and wounding four.

Kuwait, on 29 July(136) alleged that Iran had escalated its threats against Kuwait, particularly since the adoption of Security Council resolution 598(1987). It cited statements by Iranian officials warning that, in response to what they called Kuwaiti provocations, Iran had adopted a new policy of tit-for-tat and that Kuwait would be a target for Iranian missiles. Kuwait requested the Secretary-General to act to counter those threats. Iran, replying on 14 August,(137) stated that it had called on Kuwait to maintain neutrality in the war; regrettably, not only had Kuwait financially supported Iraq but its officials had publicly acknowledged that their ports and airspace were at Iraq's disposal. Moreover, Kuwait had dragged the super-Powers into the Persian Gulf. If Kuwait observed the rules of neutrality, Iran would respond appropriately.

On 30 July,(138) Iran denied the allegations in the Iraqi letters of 7,(114) 12(116) and 15(117) July that it had shelled residential areas, and recalled that it had always been prepared to grant clearance for the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad to visit the sites and verify the truth or falsity of such charges. On 31 July,(139) Iran stated that Iraq had repeatedly made false allegations as to Iranian attacks on Iraqi residential areas, the most recent claiming attacks in north-eastern Iraq on 29 and 30 July; it was becoming clear that with those false allegations, Iraq was preparing to resume its attacks on Iranian cities, Iran said, asking the international community to take serious measures

to prevent the recurrence of the war of the cities. Also on 31 July,(140) Iran reported two violations of its territory by the United States; on 11 July, it alleged, at 0645 hours, three United States F-14 aircraft entered Iranian airspace and, at 0647 hours, two F-14s entered Iranian airspace. At the same time, a United States navy vessel allegedly warned an Iranian patrol aircraft over Iranian territorial waters not to approach the ship. Iran said that the current United States policy in assisting the enemies of Iran as well as its own violations of Iranian territory revealed the nature of its so-called peace policy.

On 4 August(141) Iraq charged that Iranian forces on 1 August shelled a housing complex in the town of Qal'at Diza, killing one and wounding nine persons; on 30 July, it alleged, Iranian artillery had shelled Basrah, damaging houses, and on 29 July, shelled Zirawah and Qal'at Diza, killing seven and wounding four persons.

Iran reported on 5 August(142) that Iraq had bombarded residential areas of Sardasht on 11 and 13 July, killing one person and wounding two, and in addition, on 11 July, the township of Mirabad, killing one and wounding four.

Iraq and Iran exchanged notes verbales on 7(143) and 14 August,(144) respectively, concerning Iranian naval manœuvres in its territorial waters in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Iraq(143) stated that on 3 August Iran warned vessels against approaching those waters; as was known, Iranian territorial waters covered a part of the waters between the Tunb and Forur islands and a part of the Strait of Hormuz. As was known also, the Strait of Hormuz was regarded as a strait used for international navigation linking two parts of the high seas, so that navigation in it was governed by the transit passage regime (under article 38 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(145) or by the innocent passage regime (under article 16 of the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone(146). Under both provisions, the coastal State might not suspend passage through the Strait. The Tunb and Forur islands fell under the same provisions governing international straits. The Iranian announcement, Iraq asserted, constituted a dangerous precedent, violating a fundamental principle of international law at a time when the international community had called for compliance with Security Council resolution 598(1987).

Iran replied(144) that Iraq had violated international law by starting the war against Iran and by attacking commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. Iran's naval manœuvres, it said, were in response to United States military threats carried out in support of Iraq. The announcements in connection with the manœuvres were designed to inform

non-belligerent civilian vessels and aircraft of the scale of the manœuvres and to safeguard their security; therefore, they could in no way constitute violation of the right of transit and innocent passage.

On 10 August,(147) Iraq forwarded the details of 24 alleged acts of armed aggression by Iran since the adoption of resolution 598(1987). In 13 of the incidents, Iran was alleged to have shelled civilian population centres, killing eight persons and wounding 27. Iraq asked the Secretary-General and the Security Council to assume responsibility immediately for implementing the resolution. In another letter of the same date,(148) Iraq reiterated that Iran had shelled several Iraqi cities and towns between 1 and 9 August.

Kuwait charged on 12 August(149) that on 1 August demonstrators organized by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards and some Iranian parties stormed the Kuwaiti Embassy in Teheran, burning Kuwait's flag, detaining the Kuwaiti Charge d'affaires, seizing official documents, confiscating the passports of Kuwaiti diplomats, removing telecommunications and facsimile equipment, looting the Ambassador's car, destroying other items and hoisting the Iranian flag over the Embassy. Kuwait had demanded an explanation, but there had been no response from Iran.

On 13 August(150) Iraq protested that Iran on 11 August shelled Basrah and Qal'at Diza, wounding four persons and damaging houses.

Iraq, on 16 August,(151) described what it called additional acts of armed aggression by Iran between 7 August and 15 August; among them were shellings of civilian population centres which killed three persons and wounded 10. Commenting on Iran's rejection of resolution 598(1987), Iraq called for the application of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Iranian regime. In a 19 August letter, Iraq charged that Iran shelled Basrah and Qal'at Diza on 11 August, wounding four persons, shelled the Baymalik housing complex on 13 August, wounding two persons, shelled Al-Uzair, Bayarah and Qazaniyah on 16 August, damaging dwelling-houses, and shelled Basrah, Al-Uzair and Qal'at Diza on 18 August, also damaging dwellings.

Iran forwarded two letters on 19 August, reporting that on 17 July Iraqi aircraft bombed Sardasht, killing three persons and wounding 12,(153) and that on 29 July Iraqi planes attacked the western Saleh-Abad region of Ilam, wounding three persons.(154) In another 19 August letter,(155) Iran enclosed excerpts from an article by the Iraqi Ambassador to the United States which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of 3 August; Iran stated that the excerpts confirmed that Iraq had resorted to force to settle its disputes with Iran and that one of its aims was to topple the Iranian Government.

On 24 August,(156) Iran alleged that Iraq bombarded civilian and industrial centres on several occasions between 25 July and 21 August, killing 103 persons and wounding 296. Iran also reported on 24 August(157) that attacks by Iraq on 23 August against civilian and commercial quarters in Dorood, Tabriz and Imam Khomeini port had killed and wounded a large number of civilians and caused extensive non-military damage; it drew the United Nations attention to Iraq's continued violation of international humanitarian law. On 25 August,(158) Iran transmitted a telegram from the Chairman of the Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, calling attention to Iraq's increasing attacks on Iranian industrial centres; hundreds of workers had been killed. The Chairman appealed to the Secretary-General to prevent further bombardment of those centres, especially during working hours.

Iraq alleged on 25 August(159) that Iran shelled Basrah on 19, 22 and 23 August and the Baymalik housing complex in Qal'at Diza on 21 August, while bombing the town of Isma'il, Dohuk governorate, a village in Sulaymaniyah governorate, and a village in Majar district, Maysan governorate, on 22 August; 33 persons were killed and 117 wounded. On 27 August,(160) Iraq charged that Iran on 24 August shelled Basrah, the Baymalik complex and the village of Nouredine, wounding three persons. Also on 27 August,(161) Iraq cited a 20 August Reuters report of a statement by the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, declaring that Teheran could not accept Security Council resolution 598(1987) because Iraq was not described as the aggressor and that Iran would continue the war for another 20 years in order to overthrow Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. In two additional 27 August letters, Iraq quoted statements made by the Iranian Prime Minister at a 25 August Teheran press conference(162) and in a radio broadcast later the same day,(163) which, Iraq said, showed Iran's determination to continue the war and draw the region into further tragedies.

Iran, on 28 August,(164) reported 16 additional attacks by Iraq on Iranian targets, including oil installations, between 25 July and 18 August, in which 71 persons were killed and 219 wounded. In a 29 August letter,(165) the Iranian Foreign Minister stated that Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations in the Persian Gulf had widened the scope of the war; retaliation would be carried out in kind. The Persian Gulf, due to United States interference, had become susceptible to unlimited widening of the war. The solution to the crisis was to be found in refraining from attacks on ships, neutrality by those countries supporting Iraq and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the area.

On 29 August,(166) Iraq again called for the application of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter to Iran; it alleged 25 Iranian acts of armed aggression between 20 July and 24 August and the shelling of civilian population centres in Iraq on 47 occasions between 20 July and 28 August. Iraq protested on 31 August(167) that Iranian artillery had shelled Basrah on 26, 27 and 28 August, wounding one person, and shelled the Baymalik housing complex on 27 August, and alleged on 1 September@8 that it had hit Basrah on 30 and 31 August, killing three persons and wounding 17, and, also on 31 August, three villages in the Kalaa Dazah district.

Kuwait charged on 1 September(169) that on 31 August an Iranian gunboat attacked the Kuwaiti freighter *Jabal Ali* with rockets and machine-gun fire while on its way from the seaport of Khor Fakkan to Dubai; it deplored Iran's continued acts of piracy against Kuwaiti vessels. Kuwait alleged on 4 September(170) that that day Iran fired a missile at industrial installations in the south of Kuwait, damaging them; it hoped that the Secretary-General would immediately consult with the Security Council on measures to prevent Iran from continuing to attack Kuwait. In a 7 September reply,(171) Iran rejected the Kuwaiti allegations as baseless, and stated that such fabrications were examples of the attempt by Iraq and its allies to justify the illegitimate military presence of foreign Powers in the Gulf.

In two letters of 2 September, Iran alleged that on 29 August Iraqi artillery shelled Abadan and Khorramshahr, (172) and that Iraq on 30 August attacked the cities of Hamadan and Tabriz and an industrial workers' facility; 23 persons were wounded.(173) Iran claimed on 3 September(174) that on 1 September Iraqi war-planes bombed civilian areas in Isfahan and Khuzistan provinces, killing 20 persons.

Iraq, on 2 September,(175) protested against what it called Iran's persistent attacks on the residential quarters of Basrah, charging that 26 persons had been killed and 100 wounded between 30 August and 2 September. Iraq transmitted a Reuters report of 3 September on the shelling of Basrah by Iranian artillery 20 kilometres away.(176) Iraq, on 4 September,(177) reported that Iran was continuing its shelling of civilian centres such as Qal'at Diza, Khas, Nur-al-Din, Sirwan and Basrah; 12 persons were killed and 27 wounded.

On 7 September,(178) Iran alleged that Iraq shelled Sardasht on 4 September, killing nine persons and wounding 100 others, while its war-planes bombed civilian areas in Khuzestan province, resulting in an undetermined number of casualties.

Iraq drew attention to a 30 August Agence France-Presse report,(179) referring to an Iranian

Press Agency dispatch which quoted the Iranian Minister for the Revolutionary Guards as stating that Baghdad would be crushed by Iranian missiles and that the Iraqi President would be overthrown. Iraq cited a speech by the Iranian Prime Minister over Teheran radio on 30 August,(180) which it said provided conclusive evidence of the expansionist and aggressive Iranian policy. Iraq alleged on 8 September that Iran shelled Qal'at Diza and neighbouring villages on 5 September and Basrah and Mandali, wounding one person, on 6 September. (181)

Iran transmitted on 8 September(182) a list of the violations of international law by United States forces in the Persian Gulf from 3 June to 10 July; the list consisted of 26 instances of warnings to and interceptions of Iranian sea-patrol aircraft by United States ships and aircraft. In two 8 September letters, Iran charged that on 12, 20, 21 and 22 August Iraqi war-planes attacked Imam Khomeini port, Koola village in Marivan, Arak, Haft Tappeh, Allah-o-Akbar and Dorood, killing 20 persons and wounding 227,(183) and that on 1, 2 and 3 September Iraqi aircraft bombed Isfahan, Arak, Gross Sofla, Elia and Nahavand, killing 31 persons and wounding 51.(184) On 9 September,(185) Iran reported that Iraqi war-planes bombed Dorood and violated the airspace of Arak, and on 10 September,(186) alleged that Iraqi war-planes bombed Bakhtaran, Bistoon, Sangharabad, Khorramabad and Razgari, killing 13 persons and wounding 60.

On 14 September,(187) Iraq alleged that on 11 and 12 September Iran shelled a number of population centres, killing 12 persons and wounding 16. Iraq quoted a statement by the Iranian Prime Minister on 2 September,(188) warning the United States that, if it supported Saddam Hussein, it must expect grievous blows to be delivered against it by Islamic forces. Iraq transmitted extracts from a statement by the Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly at a meeting with Iranian officials of missions to Arab and African countries broadcast by Teheran radio on 7 September,(189) which it said gave proof of Iran's expansionist course against Iraq and all the countries of the Gulf. Iraq quoted excerpts from statements by the Iranian President on 28 August(190) and by the Speaker of the Iranian Majlis on 4 September,(191) which, it said, demonstrated that Iran was determined to continue the war and its expansionist policy.

Iran charged on 14 September(192) that on 10 September Iraqi war-planes bombed Bakhtaran, Eslamabad-e-Gharb, Dorood, Darreh Salbakht and Eslamabad, killing four persons and wounding 21 others, while between 10 and 12 September Iraqi artillery shelled Khorramshahr, Abadan and Sardasht, killing two and wounding 11 per-

sons. Iran complained on 18 September(193) that the day before Iraqi forces bombarded Isfahan, Aghajari and Khuzistan.

Iraq claimed on 16 September(194) that on 14 September Iranian artillery pounded Basrah, destroying several houses. It claimed on 19 September(195) that on 17 and 18 September Iran shelled several population centres, killing 10 persons and wounding 38. On 21 September,(196) it reported that on 19 September Iran bombed residential centres, killing one person and damaging vehicles and other property.

On 22 September,(197) Iran alleged that on 16 and 17 September Iraqi war-planes bombed Alkhorshid village in Ramhormoz and two industrial units in Azna and Varazan, Lorestan province.

Iraq, on 23 September,(198) detailed Iranian acts of aggression on 21 and 22 September, and, in three 29 September letters, charged further aggression on 21,(199) 24 and 25(200) and 26, 27 and 28 September.(201) A total of 54 persons were killed and 301 wounded.

On 29 September,(202) Iran charged that Iraqi war-planes attacked Bakhtaran and Azna on 21 September, killing 21 persons and wounding 100. In another 29 September letter,(203) Iran complained that implementation of resolution 598(1987) was being blocked by Iraq and the United States.

Iraq alleged further acts of aggression by Iran in letters of 2,(204) 5,(205) 6(206) and 7 October;(207) rocket and artillery fire on 29 and 30 September and 3, 4, 5 and 6 October were said to have killed 40 persons and wounded 135 others. Also on 6 October,(208) Iraq stated that a total of 284 persons had been killed and 1,165 wounded between 20 July and 5 October; in addition, there had been large-scale destruction of dwellings, schools, mosques and hospitals.

Iran, on 8 October,(209) charged that on 16, 17, 18, 20 and 23 September Iraqi war-planes bombed Alkhorshid village in Ramhormoz, industrial units in Azna and Razan, Lorestan province, Bakhtaran and Ilam and broke the sound barrier over several cities in Khuzistan province; 10 persons were killed and 32 injured, and a technical school and residential units damaged. Iran claimed on 9 October(210) that on 8 October United States helicopter gunships and gunboats attacked Iranian patrol boats in Iranian territorial waters around Farsi Island; it condemned United States policies in the Gulf and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the region.

The United States, on 9 October,(211) reported that on 8 October Iranian patrol craft fired on a United States helicopter over international waters in the Gulf; United States helicopters returned fire, sinking one of the craft, following which United States patrol craft recovered six Iranian sailors

from the water, two of whom died of wounds. The others would be repatriated through a third country.

On 12 October,(212) Iraq charged that on 7 and 8 October Iran shelled Sulaymaniyah, Qal'at Diza district, killing seven persons and wounding 13 others. On 11 October,(213) it claimed that on 10 October Iran hit Baghdad with a ground-to-ground missile that killed and wounded several persons.

On 12 October,(214) Iran alleged that Iraqi forces bombarded Ilam, killing one and wounding two persons,

Iraq charged in two letters of 13 October that on 10 and 11 October Iran shelled Basrah, Diyala, Qazaniyah and Sirwan subdistricts, Niniveh, Sulaymaniyah and Wasit, killing five persons and wounding 19,(215) and that on 13 October Iran destroyed a school and 16 houses in Baghdad with a ground-to-ground missile, killing 29 children and two women and wounding 196 children and 11 women.(216) On 15 October, Iraq alleged that further acts of Iranian aggression occurred on 13 and 14 October;(217) a total of 11 persons were killed and 56 others wounded. On 14 October,(218) Iraq quoted an Agence France-Presse report of a speech by the Iranian President, declaring that as long as Saddam Hussein remained in power, there would be no peace in the region.

Iran alleged on 15 October(219) that Iraqi forces on 10 and 12 October bombed Koot Abdullah, Isfahan and Sohail, wounding three persons and destroying a house. On 16 October (220) Iran charged that Iraqi military attacks had gained momentum in the preceding two months and that consequently, from 22 August to date, 134 persons had been killed and 1,086 others wounded; it stated that unfortunately the continuation of Iraqi attacks on civilian targets had not received adequate consideration from the United Nations. On 20 October,(221) Iran complained that on 6 and 19 October United States war-planes entered the airspace of Chahbahar in violation of international law.

Iraq, on 19 October(222) alleged that seven persons had been wounded on 15 October when Iranian forces attacked Basrah and Sulaymaniyah. On 28 October,(223) it charged that in the recent Iranian shelling of those cities two persons had been killed and six others wounded. On 30 October,(224) it charged that on that day Iran hit Baghdad with a ground-to-ground missile; it stated that at the precise time the Security Council was preparing to enforce resolution 598(1987) Iran was persisting in its effort to reopen the war of the cities. Iraq again charged on 9 November(225) that Iran hit Baghdad, causing 10 deaths and injuring 106 among the civilian population. On 2(226) and 6 November (227) Iraq charged that

on 27, 28 and 29 October and 2 November Iran shelled Basrah, killing 11 persons and wounding 57. On 9(228) and 11 November,(229) Iraq reported that on 5, 8, 9 and 10 November Iran shelled Basrah and Sulaymaniyah, killing six and wounding 27 persons.

Iran, on 12 November,(230) drew attention to what it called violations of international law in the Persian Gulf by the United States, consisting of threats to civil airliners over the international air corridor and interference with Iranian patrol craft over Iranian territorial waters; it described 10 incidents which had allegedly occurred between 26 May and 16 August.

Iraq alleged on 16 November(231) that on 12 and 13 November Iran shelled Basrah and Sulaymaniyah, wounding two persons.

On 18 November,(232) Iran charged that on 4 November Iraqi war-planes bombed a civilian area in Khuzistan province, killing one person and injuring another, and on 15 November bombed Sarabad village, Bakhtaran province, killing one and injuring four other persons.

On 18 November,(233) Iraq charged that on 16 November Iran bombarded residential areas in Basrah and elsewhere, killing nine persons and wounding 29 others. Also on 18 November,(234) Iraq transmitted a 17 November address by the Iranian President which, it said, displayed Iran's attitude towards resolution 598(1987) and its in-

the region. On 19 November,(235) Iraq alleged that on 18 November an Iranian aircraft bombed a hospital in the town of Dohuk, killing nine persons and wounding 64 others. Also on 19 November(236) Iraq transmitted statements broadcast on 13 and 14 November over Teheran radio by the Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly and the Iranian Prime Minister, respectively, on mobilizing support for the war, thus demonstrating that Iranian officials were warmongers.

On 20 November,(237) Iran transmitted a note sent to the Embassy of Sweden, Interest Section of the United Kingdom in Teheran, claiming that on 10 October a British naval unit warned an Iranian sea-patrol aircraft flying over its territorial waters; Iran protested against the unjustified action, which, it said, constituted a breach of the territorial integrity of Iran, and called for an end to such behaviour.

An alleged Iraqi attack on Iran's Bushehr nuclear power plant was the subject of a number of letters. On 20 November,(238) Iran enclosed a 19 November letter from the President of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization (AEO) to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Iran stated that since 17 November Iraq had twice attacked the nuclear plant, thereby escalating the

scope of the conflict and posing the threat of a nuclear disaster to the region. In the letter to IAEA, Iran said it regretted that IAEA had not, despite its past reports, taken any measures regarding persistent Iraqi attacks on the nuclear plant. Iran asked that IAEA assign a mission of inspectors as well as nuclear safety and radiation protection experts to the plant site.

On 26 November,(239)the IAEA Director General enclosed two 17 November telex messages addressed to him by the President of the Iranian AEO his 18 November reply to the Iranian representative in Vienna and a 24 November telex to the President of AEO. In its telex messages, Iran charged that in the attack on the Bushehr plant nine staff members and one foreign expert had been killed and several wounded, and serious damage had been inflicted on the plant, and requested an urgent mission of IAEA safeguards inspectors to inspect the plant's nuclear material and to advise AEO on safeguard measures. It also recalled previous Iraqi attacks on the plant, on 24 March 1984, 12 February and 5 March 1985 and 12 July 1986, and requested IAEA to prevent further attacks. In his replies to Iran, the Director General stated that IAEA was ready to dispatch an expert mission but first needed information on the state of the plant's nuclear material so it could establish the type of assistance to be provided as well as more information on the nature and quantity of the nuclear material stored at Bushehr.

On 25 November,(240)Iraq alleged that on 15 November Iran attacked Basrah and Sulaymaniyah, killing 14 persons and wounding 20. In two letters of 30 November, Iraq quoted what it said were Iranian statements broadcast over radio Teheran on 26 November(241) and 24 November(242) which, it said, proved Iraq's assertions that the Iranian regime was aggressive and expansionist. Iraq complained on 1 December(243) that on 29 November Iranian forces had bombarded Sulaymaniyah, killing one person and wounding two others. On 2 December,(244) it protested that on 30 November and 1 December Iran continued to bombard residential neighbourhoods, hitting Diyala and Wasit, destroying four houses and damaging three others. It claimed on 8 December(245) that on 1 and 2 December Iran shelled Basrah and Sulaymaniyah, wounding two persons.

In two letters, one dated 10 December(246) and the other 21 December,(247) Iran drew attention to what it described as violations of international law between 23 August and 11 November by United States forces in the Persian Gulf, which consisted of interference with Iranian sea-patrol aircraft flying over international and Iranian territorial waters, interception of Iranian pa-

trol aircraft by United States war-planes and violations of Iranian airspace by United States aircraft.

Iraq charged on 14 December(248) that on 11 December Iran bombarded Basrah, Diyala and Wasit, killing two persons and wounding 14 others; on 20 December(249) that on 19 December Iranian troops launched an attack in the Zubaydat area within the Fourth Army Corps sector, using a force estimated at two brigades supported by tanks; and on 21 December(250) that on 16 and 17 December Iran shelled Sulaymaniyah and Diyala, killing two persons and wounding four.

On 21 December,(251) Iraq stated that in a 16 December dispatch from Nicosia, Cyprus, Reuters had reported that the Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Council had termed resolution 598(1987) unacceptable, which, it said, proved that the positions adopted by Iran in diplomatic relations were nothing but deception.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 December, the Security Council again took up the situation between Iran and Iraq, and, after consultations, its President made the following statement on behalf of the members:(252)

"The members of the Security Council take note of the assessment made by the Secretary-General to the Council on 10 December 1987 following his consultations with the emissaries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq concerning the implementation of resolution 598(1987) as well as of his request for a fresh and resolute impulse from the Council. They express their grave concern over the slow pace and lack of real progress in these consultations.

"Determined to bring the conflict to an end as soon as possible, they reaffirm their commitment to resolution 598(1987) as an integrated whole. They also reaffirm that the implementation of that resolution is the only basis for a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement of the conflict.

"They support the Secretary-General's outline plan, as endorsed by the Council, as well as his efforts to implement resolution 598(1987).

"They consider it essential that the Secretary-General continue to fulfil the mandate assigned to him by resolution 598(1987).

"They declare their determination, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 598(1987), to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution."

Meeting number: SC 2779.

Communications (28-31 December). On 28 December,(253) Iraq alleged that on 22 December Iran bombarded Diyala, wounding three persons. Two additional letters were received from Iraq on the same date. One reported a statement by the Iranian Prime Minister,(254)

broadcast on 27 December by Teheran radio, declaring that the Iranian Government continued to follow guidelines which called for resistance to the last drop of blood, and allocating 41 per cent of the total budget in 1988 to the war effort; Iraq said the statement confirmed that Iran was bent solely on pursuing the war. The other quoted statements by Iranian officials,(255) broadcast by Teheran radio on 24 and 25 December, asserting respectively that Iran would continue the war to victory and the overthrow of the tyrannical Iraqi Government and declaring that the Security Council's 24 December statement was false and threatening and that if it desired an end to the war its path was clear.

On 31 December,(256) Iraq stated that the Iranian Prime Minister had again provided confirmation that his regime knew no other policy than war and expansionism. In a speech on 28 December, broadcast by Teheran radio, he had denounced attempts being made in the Security Council to impose an arms embargo against Iran and had vowed to retaliate against all those threatening Iran.

Use of chemical weapons

Communications (2 January-11 May). The use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict was again the subject of numerous communications addressed to the Secretary-General in 1987.

Iran, on 2 January,(257) charged that on 31 December 1986 Iraq used mustard gas against Iranian positions on the western fronts, injuring 400 people; Iran said that was the second time in the past week that Iraq had resorted to chemical weapons in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. On 5 January,(258) Iran reported that, in addition to the injured, 20 persons had been killed as a result of that use of chemical weapons; the locations of the attacks were given as a field hospital in the Sumar region and a troop concentration point in Bakhtaran province.

In another letter of 5 January,(259) Iran emphasized its intention to continue its compliance with the 1925 Protocol, but warned of the dangers stemming from the widening of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq. It asked the Secretary-General to dispatch an expert team to investigate Iraq's recent deployment of chemical weapons and to halt their use by Iraq; if necessary, Iran would assume itself entitled to resort to any measures in legitimate self-defence.

On 9 January,(260) Iran charged that in the preceding 18 hours Iraq resorted to chemical weapons in the Karbala-5 operational theatre (the Shalamchah area, the Shalamchah-Basrah road, along the border fortifications and Umm-ul-Tavil Island) and on 7 January in the Sumar region.

Iran alleged on 14 January(261) that on 9 January Iraq announced it would deploy chemical weapons in the Karbala-5 operational theatre and that later the same day Iraqi jet fighters carried out several chemical attacks against Iranian forces around Fish Lake, west of the Shalamchah area; the number of casualties was not yet available. On 15 January,(262) Iran reported that on 13 January Iraq resorted to chemical bombardment of Iranian positions in the southern theatre, wounding a number of combatants. On 19 January,(263) Iran alleged that Iraq used chemical weapons on 10 and 14 January in the southern theatre and on 18 January in the Sumar region; it was incumbent upon the United Nations, Iran stated, to take immediate steps to halt the war crimes being repeatedly committed by Iraq. On 22 January, (264) Iran reported that two Iranian combatants, Ismail Khani and Javad Hamneshin, who had been severely wounded by Iraqi chemical weapons and sent to Recklinghausen, Federal Republic of Germany, for treatment, died on 20 January; another Iranian combatant had died on 19 January.

Iran, on 26 January,(265) alleged that Iraq used chemical weapons on 16 January in Ein Khosh, in Penjvin and in the southern operational area; on 18 January in the Abadan area; on 20 January at Gharrehbalagh; and on 24 January over a wide area of the battlefronts. Details of casualties were awaited; meanwhile, Iran requested that a team of United Nations experts be dispatched to the region to document the occurrences.

Iran, on 3 February,(266) reported that a tenth Iranian combatant, Mohammad Rezaie, wounded by Iraqi chemical gases, died at Recklinghausen on 29 January. On 6 February,(267) Iran charged that on 24 January Iraq used chemical bombs and rockets in the Karbala-5 operational theatre; about 80 Iranian combatants were wounded. Similar attacks took place in the same area on 25, 27, 28 and 29 January. Iran stated that so far the Security Council had met all its reports of Iraqi use of chemical weapons with indifference; it repeated its request for the dispatch of a team of experts to document the latest Iraqi war crimes. Iran reported on 6 February(268) that on 4 February another victim of Iraqi chemical gases, Mostafa Rostampour, died in Paris, where he had been flown for treatment; he had been wounded on 31 December 1986 in the Sumar operational region.

On 9 February,(269) Iran complained that on 6 February Iraqi war-planes used chemical weapons in the area known as the Pentagon in the southern operational theatre, wounding several Iranian combatants. On 25 February,(270) Iran claimed that a captured Iraqi officer had confirmed the use of chemical weapons by Iraq; he was said to have stated that Iraq, in addition to dropping chemical bombs by plane, fired toxic gases at Iranian

positions by 55 and 175 mm guns. He also said that Iraq on several occasions had mistakenly bombed its own forces during the Karbala-5 operations, resulting in heavy losses. Iran reported on 19 March(271) that a further Iranian combatant, wounded by Iraqi chemical weapons, Hassan Ali Ashraf, died on 13 March in Recklinghausen. On 7 April,(272) Iran charged that on 7 March Iraq resorted to chemical weapons in the Karbala-5 operational theatre, and on 10 April(273) protested that three times since 7 April Iraq had used those weapons in the Karbala-8 theatre, wounding a number of combatants.

On 13 April,(274) Iran charged that on 10 and 11 April Iraq deployed two artillery shells and 40 chemical rockets containing mustard gas, killing or wounding 120 persons. Iran charged on 13 April(275) that Iraq repeatedly resorted to chemical warfare on a very large scale on 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 April, striking residential areas of Abadan, Khorramshahr and Mared and wounding at least 100 persons; Iran suggested that adoption of a mandatory embargo on the export to Iraq of chemical agents and the technology for their production could prevent their further use.

On 14 April,(276) Iraq alleged that on 10 and 11 April Iranian forces, while renewing their attempts to invade Iraq, carried out chemical raids on the southern front, killing nine soldiers and wounding 376; the agent used was phosgene. Iraq charged on 16 April(277) that on 12 and 13 April Iran had used chemical agents-mustard gas as well as phosgene—in attacks on the southern front.

On 16 April,(278) Iran protested that that day Iraqi war-planes dropped chemical bombs on the villages of Kandar and Aloo near the city of Baneh, wounding 10 persons; it stated that Iraq's despicable record of chemical weapons use could not be concealed by such baseless allegations as those made on 14 April by Iraq. On 21 April,(279) Iran reiterated the serious nature of Iraq's recent use of chemical warfare against civilians, its deployment of new and more deadly chemical compounds and the establishment of extensive machinery for their production; Iraq's chemical weapon production facilities threatened the authority of the rules of international law as developed in conventions and protocols. Therefore, Iran called on the United Nations expert team, which for the first time was to visit Iraq (see below), to inspect those facilities.

Further, Iran transmitted an 18 April statement(280) concerning what it called Iraq's baseless allegations of chemical weapons use by Iran; Iraq had resorted to such propagandistic lies to lessen international pressure against it.

Iran, on 27 April,(281) charged that on 21 April Iraq deployed chemical weapons in the Baneh and Sardasht areas, injuring 60 persons. Also on 27

April,(282) Iran said that Iraqi use of chemical weapons not only had led to the injury of Iranians but had also victimized the Iraqi people themselves. Thirty-five Iraqi villagers, who were treated for chemical wounds on 26 April at a Bakhtaran hospital, were the victims of Iraqi war-planes that bombed 24 villages in Erbil province on 4 April. According to the wounded, Iraqi commanders forced the villagers to tell a United Nations team that they had been attacked by Iranian planes.

On 28 April,(283) Iran claimed that Iraqi war-planes with chemical weapons attacked Abadan on 11 April, the Kooh-E-Noori area on 15 April and Baneh and surrounding villages on 22 April. On 30 April,(284) Iran asserted that the United Nations team had an obligation to visit the sites of reported chemical attacks inside Iraq; neglect would lead to the production of an incomplete report. On 4 May,(285) Iran provided the details of alleged chemical attacks by Iraq-means of delivery, number of bombs, contaminated area, agent used-between 11 and 21 April on Shalamchah, Dolkan, Kooh-e-Rooyeh, Sakhre-Sangi and Kandeh Soor, wounding 85 persons. Iran charged on 7 May(286) that on 28 April three Iraqi war-planes attacked the Sardasht and Mavoot operational theatres with chemical bombs, and on 8 May(287) that on 7 May the Karbala-10 operational theatre came under heavy chemical attack by 10 Iraqi war-planes; the silence of the international community in the face of Iraq's war crimes would be interpreted, Iran said, as nothing but support for and condonation of its criminal behaviour. Therefore, it urged that Iraq be condemned for the illegal course it had taken during the war.

On 11 May,(288) Iran alleged that on 7 and 8 May Iraqi war-planes dropped chemical bombs on the Anjineh military base, the village of Bol Hassan in the Baneh area, the Panjwin area and the Hezar Gholleh Heights in the Sardasht area. In the Panjwin area, one square kilometre was contaminated and 10 persons were injured; blister and nerve agents were used. Iran observed that following the visit of the United Nations specialist team (see below), Iraq had become even more intent upon using chemical warfare as a routine tactic. Also on 11 May,(289) Iran conveyed 18 copies of a video cassette of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Panorama programme entitled *Secrets of Samarra*, which, it said, presented evidence of the production of chemical weapons in a plant at Samarra, Iraq.

Specialists' report. On 8 May, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a report(290) by four specialists who had investigated allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The investigation was a continuation of those conducted in 1984.(291) 1985(292) and 1986.(293) The Secretary-General said that the specialists had unani-

mously concluded that chemical weapons continued to be used in the conflict, giving rise to the fear that such use could escalate and undermine the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

The specialists visited Iran from 22 to 29 April and Iraq from 29 April to 3 May. They reported that in Iran they found numerous civilian casualties as a result of mustard gas attacks; in a Teheran hospital, they saw the effects of mustard gas on a mother and her two daughters aged two and four years, and had the distressing experience of witnessing the suffering of the four-year-old child less than two hours before her death; in addition, they saw the damaging effects of the gas on the mother, who was four months pregnant. They emphasized that chemical weapons were inhumane, indiscriminate in their action and caused long-term disabilities and suffering, and that their continued use increased the risk of their use in future conflicts. They warned that if the Geneva Protocol was irreparably weakened, it might lead in the future to the threat of the use of biological weapons.

The report covered the mission's terms of reference, review of documentation, methodology, investigations, summary of findings, conclusions and appendices, and was subsequently augmented by an addendum on civilian and military patients examined at hospitals in Iran and Iraq. A total of 46 patients were examined in Teheran. Twenty-three patients were seen at Baghdad and Basrah military hospitals; in addition, nine soldiers back on duty at the front were examined, the results of five autopsies were studied, and three cadavers were observed. Symptoms and signs indicating the use of mustard gas included conjunctival irritation, chemical irritation of the respiratory tract, cutaneous lesions, blisters and ulcerations. One group showed symptoms and signs of bronchitis and bronchiolitis with pulmonary oedema produced by an asphyxiating chemical agent, probably phosgene. Specific attack sites were visited, and soil samples and the metal components of munitions analysed.

The specialists concluded that in the areas around Khorramshahr, Iran, chemical weapons were used against Iranian positions, the main agent being mustard gas, although nerve gas probably was used on some occasions. Around Baneh, Iran, military personnel as well as civilians had been injured by mustard gas. In the Khorramshahr area, weapon fragments indicated that chemical bombs had been used against Iranian forces; moreover, it was likely that chemical rockets had also been used. In the areas around Basrah, Iraqi forces had been affected by mustard gas and possibly phosgene. In the absence of conclusive evidence of the weapons used, it could not be determined how the injuries were caused.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 May, the Security Council considered the mission's report and, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of its members:(294)

"The members of the Security Council, seized with the continuing conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, have considered the report of the mission of specialists dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict.

"Deeply dismayed by the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that there has been repeated use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces by Iraqi forces, that civilians in Iran also have been injured by chemical weapons, and that Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from chemical warfare agents, they again strongly condemn the repeated use of chemical weapons in open violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 in which the use of chemical weapons in war is clearly prohibited.

"Recalling the statements made by the President of the Council on 30 March 1984, 25 April 1985 and 21 March 1986, they again emphatically demand that the provisions of the Geneva Protocol be strictly respected and observed.

"They also condemn the prolongation of the conflict which, in addition to violations of international humanitarian law, continues to exact an appalling toll of human life, to cause heavy material damage in the two States, and to endanger peace and security in the region.

"They express grave concern over the dangers of an extension of the conflict to other States in the region.

"They reiterate their call for respect for the territorial integrity of all States in the region.

"They reaffirm resolution 582(1986) and call on both parties to co-operate with the efforts of the Security Council to open the way to an early settlement of the conflict on the basis of justice and honour.

"They express support for the Secretary-General's efforts to restore peace to the peoples of Iran and Iraq and call on both States to respond positively to his efforts."

In an 18 May letter,(295) Iraq complained about the wording of both the Council's statement and the mission's report. It pointed out that both documents stated that Iraqi military personnel had been injured by chemical agents, without actually affirming that Iran had used chemical weapons.

On 21 May,(296) Iran regretted that, except for a few minor changes in wording, the Security Council deemed it sufficient in its 14 May 1987 statement simply to repeat its 21 March 1986 statement.(293) Taking such a weak position, Iran stated, meant that either the Council had not considered the specialists' report or it was incapable of discharging its duties. Concerted political efforts must be undertaken to consolidate the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to persuade Iraq not to use

chemical weapons. Moreover, all States should be called on to refrain from exporting to Iraq various chemicals which could be converted to chemical weapons.

In a 25 May statement,(297) the 12 member countries of EC expressed concern that the Geneva Protocol had been repeatedly violated; they reiterated that they would continue to develop their internal arrangements to ensure that the Protocol was respected, appealed for an immediate end to the use of chemical weapons in the conflict and to all parties to exercise restraint in the Persian Gulf, and called on the belligerents to end the conflict based on Council resolution 582(1986).(30)

Additional communications (15 May-1 December). Iran, on 15 May,(298) forwarded photographs depicting the effect of chemical weapons, allegedly deployed by the Iraqi regime against the inhabitants, among them children, of Alut village near Baneh. Iran, on 2 June,(299) reported that Iraqi war-planes on 7 May dropped chemical bombs on Sarsool and Bolhassan villages in Baneh, wounding 92 persons.

Iran alleged on 10 June(300) that on 24 May Iraqi artillery subjected a brigade of the Malteh battalion at Baneh to chemical attack. On 17 June,(301) it complained that on 14 June Iraq fired chemical shells at Iranian positions in the Husseiniyeh operational theatre on the southern front. On 23 June,(302) Iran charged that Iraqi forces on 21 June twice resorted to suffocating and nerve gases in the Nasr-4 operational theatre; the chemical agents were delivered by artillery barrages and rockets in Espidarre Valley, Kulan Heights, the slopes of Qashan and the outskirts of Mawut township. About 120 persons were injured. (303)

In a 21 June letter, transmitted by Iran,(304) four Iraqi pilot prisoners of war allegedly stated that they had been threatened and coerced into using chemical weapons against Iranian troops; they believed that the Iraqi regime would embark on extensive use of those weapons against the civilian population of cities. Iraq replied on 11 September (305) that the pilots' statements were not correct and that they had been forced to speak as a result of physical and psychological torture.

On 29 June,(306) Iran alleged that on 26 June in its north-western region Iraqi helicopters fired chemical rockets to deliver suffocating and nerve gases, which injured more than 60 persons.

Iran, in 12 letters between 29 June and 10 August, reported chemical attacks against Sardasht, a city of 12,000 in western Iran, which allegedly injured more than 2,000 persons, more than 60 of whom died. Two letters of 29 June (307) alleged that attacks by Iraqi war-planes occurred on 28 and 29 June; Iran said the Security Council's

reluctance to deal with Iraqi persistence in violating international humanitarian law had served to embolden Baghdad to continue its war crimes. On 30 June,(308) Iran reported that to date 12 persons had died. On 2 July,(309) Iran alleged that on 1 July Iraqi planes bombed the suburbs of Sardasht. On 6 July,(310) it claimed that the number of dead from the Sardasht attacks had reached 35, and, on 7 July,(311) that the number had risen to 60.

On 13 July,(312) Iran alleged that on 29 June two Iraqi helicopters dropped chemical bombs on Sardasht, wounding two people; also, it charged, on 1 July Iraq fired artillery chemical shells containing nerve gas at the Baneh area, injuring 10, while on 11 July, Iraqi planes chemically bombarded the Piranshahr-Sardasht road. On 16 July,(313) Iran reported that one of the civilian victims of the attack on Sardasht, Qader Karim-Vahed, had died at a military hospital in Madrid, Spain, where he was being treated. Iran, on 17 July,(314) asserted that if the Security Council had been more firm, Iraq would have halted its use of chemical weapons.

Iran, on 29 July,(315) forwarded photographs of women and children who were victims of the Sardasht bombardments, stating that it was the duty of the international community to prevent the further perpetration of such inhumanity. In a letter of 1 August,(316) the members of the Iranian medical community asked the Secretary-General to condemn the chemical bombing of Sardasht. On 10 August,(317) Iran charged that the Security Council and the Secretary-General had refrained from the least possible action in relation to the Sardasht tragedy; it was ridiculous that in its support for Iraq, the United States, which had condemned the chemical attacks, should be able to obstruct the Council's consideration of the matter. Owing to bilateral considerations, France and the United Kingdom had acted likewise. Iran addressed several questions to the Secretary-General, declaring that the answers would help Iran to evaluate the role of the United Nations in relation to the war and its various dimensions.

Iran, on 8 October,(318) alleged that between 16 and 23 September Iraqi war-planes bombed Alkhorshid, Azna, Ilam and Razan, killing at least 10 persons and injuring 32, and that on 17 and 18 September Iraqi war-planes dropped chemical bombs on the Iraqi region of Kani Massi. On 9 October,(319) Iran charged that on 8 October Iraq subjected Sumar to a large-scale chemical bombardment.

On 1 December,(320) Iran transmitted a 27 November report from Beirut, Lebanon, by Reuter, giving an account of an August 1986 fire in a secret chemical weapons factory in Beirut's Fur

El-Shebbak district. The factory allegedly used the cover of a Federal Republic of Germany pharmaceutical company to process imported raw materials into chemical weapons for Iraq; at least 19 persons were reported to have been killed in the fire and 35 others injured.

Attacks on commercial navigation and oil installations

Communications. Reports of increased attacks on commercial navigation and of attacks on oil installations were received by the Secretary-General in 1987.

Iran, on 5 January,(321) transmitted what it described as remarks by a captured Iraqi pilot on the routine use of Kuwaiti airspace to attack ships in the Persian Gulf; the pilot stated that the Iraqi aim was to create a widespread feeling of insecurity in the Gulf and block Iran's economic relations with the world. Kuwait, responding on 12 January,(322) said it had already refuted such allegations many times and affirmed that it did not permit any party or forces to use its territory or airspace.

On 13 August,(323) Iran reported that on 10 August in the Gulf of Oman off the port of Fujayrah, the United States-operated supertanker *Texaco Caribbean*, flying a Panamanian flag and carrying Iranian crude oil, struck a mine. It stated the occurrence indicated that Iraq and the United States had not limited their tension-creating tactics to the Persian Gulf but had extended them, and that United States policy in the Gulf was contrary to the peace process and the safeguarding of navigation in international waters. The United Kingdom, on 22 September,(324) protested that on 21 September the tanker *Gentle Breeze*, registered in Hong Kong and flying the British flag, was attacked by one or more Iranian naval vessels in international waters in the northern Gulf; a serious fire started and one crew member died. It had demanded an explanation and an apology from Iran and assurance that such unjustified attacks on unarmed British merchant vessels would not be repeated; it reserved the right to claim compensation.

Letters from the United States, Iran and Bahrain dealt with the seizure of an Iranian vessel. On 22 September,(325) the United States reported that in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter it had taken defensive action against an Iranian naval vessel laying mines in international waters 50 miles north-east of Bahrain. The USS *Jarrett* was towing the vessel to an anchorage, and the repatriation of the Iranian sailors was being facilitated. Iran, on 22 September,(326) alleged that an American helicopter gunship had attacked an Iranian commercial vessel, *Iran-Ajr*, on 21 September; a num-

ber of persons had been killed and the rest of the crew taken hostage. That aggression, Iran stated, was another attempt to block any constructive activity towards peace. The Security Council should put an end to such acts. On 26 September (327) Iran charged that the United States had taken the vessel to Bahrain territorial waters and blown it up; it demanded that the United States pay compensation and withdraw its forces from the region. Bahrain, on 1 October,(328) declared that the vessel had been neither brought into nor destroyed in its territorial waters.

Kuwait, on 15 October,(329) alleged that on that date Iran fired a missile at a Liberian oil tanker flying the Liberian flag in Kuwaiti territorial waters; damage was being assessed. Kuwait, on 16 October,(330) protested that on that date Iran fired another missile which fell 3 kilometres south of the Mina Al-Ahmadi oil terminal, hitting a United States-registered oil tanker anchored in Kuwaiti territorial waters; the captain and 17 crew members were wounded. The United States, on 19 October,(331) reported that the Iranian missile had struck the United States flag vessel *Sea Isle City* and that in response the United States had taken defensive action on 19 October, its naval vessels destroying what it described as an Iranian military ocean platform at *Rashadat* in international waters of the Persian Gulf. The United States charged that the military forces on the platform had engaged in a variety of actions against United States flag and other non-belligerent vessels and aircraft. Prior warning had been given to permit the evacuation of the platform.

On 20 October,(332) Iran charged that on 19 October the United States attacked two Iranian oil platforms-*Resalat* and *Rashadat*-purely economic installations, wounding a large number of civilian employees, that the United States was participating actively in the war on the side of Iraq, and that the Security Council had failed to address the violation of resolution 598(1987) by one of its permanent members.

Kuwait claimed on 22 October(333) that that day Iran fired a *Silkworm* missile at Kuwaiti territory, hitting an oil-loading platform, setting it ablaze and injuring a number of its workers. In a 22 October statement on the Iranian aggression against Kuwait,(334) Egypt asserted that it constituted a serious escalation of the conflict, that it was directed against a State not a party to the conflict, and that it believed the aggression compelled the Arab nation to react collectively against a policy designed to intensify the war.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 19 November,(335) transmitted a letter concerning events in the Gulf, where, it said, navigation had come under threat from the stepped-up naval presence

of the United States and its European allies; it called for the withdrawal of those fleets and opening the door to peace.

Kuwait charged on 8 December(336) that on 7 December Iran launched a Silkworm missile at the southern part of Kuwait's territorial waters which fell close to Kuwaiti oil installations.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in response to a 1984 Security Council resolution,(337) submitted in December 1987 a report(338) on the numerous attacks on merchant vessels in the Gulf region reported by Governments and the International Maritime Organization from 1 January to 31 December 1987. He said that such incidents had increased more than 50 per cent over the previous year, with devastating effects for the shipping industry, and called again for an end to the incidents, emphasizing the urgency of upholding freedom of navigation in international waters.

Treatment of prisoners of war

Communications. The treatment of prisoners of war (POWs) was taken up in a number of letters to the Secretary-General.

Iraq reported on 4 February(339) that on 2 February the Iranian press agency had confirmed the killing of a captured Iraqi pilot whose aircraft had been shot down that day north of Arak, and urged condemnation of the crime. On 9 February,(340) Iraq reported that on 2 February Teheran radio stated that Iran officials at a round-table meeting had discussed the situation of Iraqi POWs, noting that more than 13,500 non-Muslim prisoners had embraced Islam, which Iraq termed a violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Iraq, on 18 May,(341) charged that Iran was continuing its inhuman practices in relation to Iraqi pows with the aim of modifying their political and religious beliefs.

Iran, on 3 June,(342) rejected Iraq's allegations as baseless and pointed out that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had concluded that Iran's treatment of Iraqi POWs had been satisfactory; on the other hand, ICRC reports indicated the inhumane treatment to which Iranian POWs had been subjected. In addition, Iran said that it had presented several proposals for the exchange of POWs which had been rejected by Iraq.

Iraq, on 6 July,(343) stated that the Iranian letter of 3 June included falsifications and distortions; Iraq had not rejected any practical proposal for the exchange of pows.

Replying to the 6 July Iraqi letter, Iran, on 14 August,(344) recalled that its proposals regarding pows had been sent to the Secretary-General in 1985,(345) but that Iraq had avoided acceptance,

and, although Iraq alleged ill-treatment and torture of Iraqi prisoners of war, its reaction to Iran's proposal for a new investigation of POW conditions in both countries was silence. Since Iraq claimed that it had not seen the Iranian proposals, Iran presented them again: freeing all wounded and ill POWs, in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention; exchange of civilians held as prisoners and of persons held prisoner contrary to the Convention; exchange of all prisoners under 16 years old at the time of their arrest and of all persons over 60; and exchange of social workers, physicians and other groups based on humanitarian considerations. Iran was also prepared to exchange three Iraqi prisoners, as chosen by Iraq, for the ex-Iranian Oil Minister and his deputies, though they had been arrested illegally.

On 26 August,(346) Iran forwarded the names of 26 Iraqi POWs who had refused to return to Iraq and had asked for asylum in Iran; they were among 102 disabled Iraqi POWs released unilaterally by Iran in March 1987. One reason for their refusal to return was the extreme suppression that existed in Iraq, they said. They called on the Secretary-General to pressure Iraq to stop harassing their families and to inform them about their families' whereabouts.

On 21 December,(347) Iraq reported that on 16 December the Iranian news agency stated that 450 Iraqi pows had been released by Iran, had requested political asylum in Iran and would take part in the fighting against Iraq. Iraq protested against the brutal practices that Iran applied in its treatment of Iraqi prisoners and its coercing them to fight against their country.

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Chapter VIII

Mediterranean

In 1987, political issues in the Mediterranean continued to centre on Cyprus and the tensions surrounding relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States. Concerning security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, the General Assembly expressed concern over the persistent tension there and urged all States to reduce it and promote peace in the area.

Regarding Cyprus, the Secretary-General noted that a deadlock existed in his efforts to restart effective negotiations between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots; distrust between the leaderships of the two communities remained deep; tension had risen over the question of Varosha; a potentially dangerous military build-up was taking place on the island; and the Governments contributing troops to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) were increasingly dissatisfied at the growing financial burden they had to bear and at the lack of progress on the political front. The Secretary-General continued to explore with both parties certain measures that would create confidence between them, in the hope that that would make it possible to resume the negotiating process. However, at year's end both sides remained divided on how to move forward. The Secretary-General believed that at stake was the goal of a federal republic of Cyprus, non-aligned and enjoying sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity (see p. 6).

Expressing its strong support for the Secretary-General's good offices mission, the Security Council twice extended the stationing of UNFICYP.

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: Chad-Libyan Arab Jamahiriya dispute. Human rights: Cyprus.

Cyprus question

Throughout 1987 the Secretary-General continued his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus, entrusted to him by the Security Council. In February, he sent a mission to the island to explore ways of overcoming the political impasse and proposed to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities that a round of in-

formal, confidential and non-binding talks be initiated. The Greek Cypriot side accepted the suggestion in March, while, in May, the Turkish Cypriot community stated that it would not accept unless the other side first accepted the Secretary-General's March 1986 draft framework agreement. (I)

The Secretary-General also held consultations with Security Council members on a proposal made by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus to convene, under United Nations auspices, an international conference to discuss the withdrawal of Turkish forces and international guarantees. The Secretary-General informed President Kyprianou that his consultations had revealed a lack of agreement on the proposal among the members.

In May, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf R. Denktas, reaffirmed the Turkish Cypriot community's negative position regarding internationalization of the Cyprus problem and emphasized the need to deal with all issues as an integrated whole in line with the approach followed since August 1984.

The Secretary-General, meeting separately with both leaders in October, expressed concern over the persisting deadlock and continuing tensions between the two sides, and reaffirmed his determination to find a way acceptable to all of negotiating a settlement based on the 1977(2) and 1979(3) high-level agreements. Mr. Denktas repeated his readiness to negotiate all issues as an integrated whole once the Greek Cypriot side had accepted the 1986 draft framework agreement. President Kyprianou set out his proposal for the island's complete demilitarization and again proposed the convening of an international conference.

The Secretary-General believed that despite an inability on the part of the two sides to agree on the manner in which a negotiating process could be kept in being, a settlement could be concluded based on the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements provided that both sides showed greater understanding of each other's aspirations and concerns.

In October, the Secretary-General announced his intention to appoint Oscar Camilion (Argentina) as his Special Representative in Cyprus.

The Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNFICYP on 12 June (resolution 597(1987)) and on 14 December (resolution 604(1987)) - which continued its peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks.

Although the Cyprus question was on the agenda of the General Assembly in 1987, it was not discussed.

Cyprus and Turkey addressed letters to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation throughout the year. Those from Turkey forwarded letters from the Turkish Cypriot community signed by Rauf R. Denktas, as "President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", by Kenan Atakol, as "Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence" of that "Republic", or by Ozer Koray as its "representative".

Communications (6 January-28 May). On 6 January,⁽⁴⁾ Cyprus objected to a statement by Turkey's Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, reported in the Turkish Cypriot press on 3 January, claiming that Turkey could ignore international reactions against its 1974 invasion of the island since "presidential elections", a "referendum" and "general elections" had been held in Cyprus and the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus had been consolidated. Cyprus also conveyed the 3 January response of President Kyprianou, who said that Mr. Ozal's statement proved that what took place in the occupied part of Cyprus was being decided by Turkey in line with its partitionist and expansionist policies.

Cyprus, on 26 March,⁽⁵⁾ protested three alleged violations of its airspace by Turkish air force jet fighters. Responding on 31 March, ⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Koray stated that the overflights had taken place within what he called the sovereign airspace of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

Denouncing the presentation of "credentials" to Mr. Denktas by Turkey's new "ambassador" as reported in the Turkish Cypriot press, Cyprus, on 11 April,⁽⁷⁾ asserted that the action constituted a new illegality, violated 1983⁽⁸⁾ and 1984⁽⁹⁾ Security Council resolutions and undermined efforts towards finding a solution to the Cyprus problem.

On 27 April,⁽¹⁰⁾ Cyprus protested a statement by Mr. Ozal, who had said that the territories in Cyprus had already been defined and that the coexistence of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, with different language and religion, had had no meaning. Cyprus also objected to a statement by Turkey's Foreign Minister, Vahit Halefoglu, who had said that Turkey had the defensive right to protect the Denktas régime in the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus from military attacks.

On 13 May,⁽¹¹⁾ Cyprus said that, as reported by Reuters News Agency, Mr. Denktas had stated on 11 May that he would decline further talks on Cyprus with the Greek Cypriots, if they took what he called another one-sided resolution to the United Nations, and he had rejected parallel talks through the Organization, as proposed by the Secretary-General.

Mr. Koray, on 21 May,⁽¹²⁾ objected to an 11 March 1987 resolution of the Commission on Human Rights concerning human rights in Cyprus (see p. 807). According to Mr. Koray, the reference to refugees was a misnomer. He asserted there was no refugee problem in Cyprus. He also objected to the call for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus, without any reference to the autonomous Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (see p. 241), which, he noted, had been carrying on its task since 1981. Mr. Koray believed that the resolution was political, not humanitarian.

Responding on 26 May,⁽¹³⁾ Cyprus said the Commission's text constituted a landmark resolution whose validity did not depend on what Cyprus termed the aggressor's approval or the approval of its agents in occupied areas. Cyprus asserted that it was up to the Commission's members to pronounce themselves on the situation and up to Turkey to implement the resolution's provisions.

In its final communique, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January)⁽¹⁴⁾ expressed support for the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus in their efforts to secure their legitimate rights and regain equal status with the Greek Cypriots.

Report of the Secretary-General (May /June). In his report to the Security Council⁽¹⁵⁾ on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering 1 December 1986 to 29 May 1987, the Secretary-General summarized UNFICYP's activities (see p. 246) and his good offices mission, and reported on the situation regarding the maintenance of the status quo.

He had sent a mission to Cyprus in early February 1987 to explore again how progress could be made, given the firm positions taken by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the draft framework agreement presented to them in March 1986.⁽¹⁾ The position of Mr. Denktas was that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the draft and could not accept any other procedure, while President Kyprianou had maintained that before the Greek Cypriot side could express its views on that draft, agreement had to be reached on withdrawal of Turkish forces and settlers, effective international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms-of movement, of settlement and the right to property. Since the Secretary-General felt that his efforts to overcome the impasse could be greatly helped if both sides were to clarify their respective positions on the issues impeding progress, he had suggested initiating confidential and non-binding informal discussions between his aides and the two sides, solely to assist him and not to renegotiate any document he had presented since August 1984. The Secretary-General re-

ported that on 17 March the Greek Cypriots accepted his suggestion but, on 15 May, the Turkish Cypriot side said it would not accept unless the Greek Cypriots first accepted the draft framework agreement.

The Secretary-General recalled that President Kyprianou on 26 September 1986 had asked him to sound out the Security Council members on the President's proposal to convene an international conference. (16) The Secretary-General pointed out that President Kyprianou had been informed in November 1986 that the soundings had revealed differing positions and a lack of agreement among the members.. On 10 March 1987(17) President Kyprianou stated that none of the arguments against his proposal were valid, and reiterated his view that the Secretary-General should endorse the proposal and make a determined effort to convince those Security Council members who were against convening such a conference under United Nations auspices. The Secretary-General informed the President on 10 April that the position remained unchanged. On 11 May, Mr. Denktas stated that the negative position of the Turkish Cypriots on the conference remained unchanged, emphasizing the need to deal with all issues as an integrated whole in line with the approach followed since August 1984. President Kyprianou on 19 May(17) reiterated his position on the holding of a conference.

A major cause of the difficulties, the Secretary-General said, was the deepening distrust between the two sides and the lack of contact, at all levels, between the two communities. He said he would continue to explore with the parties certain measures that would create confidence and appealed to them to co-operate with the efforts that UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies were making to promote normal contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The Secretary-General pointed out that distrust had been heightened by the strengthening of Turkish forces in the north. He had repeatedly explained to Turkey that the Greek Cypriot side felt threatened and thus felt obliged to strengthen its own defences. He renewed his appeal to Turkey to reduce its forces on the island. The Secretary-General again commended to the Security Council, as well as to the two parties in Cyprus and to Turkey, the verification proposal he had first floated in 1983—which called for UNFICYP to undertake regular inspections to verify the level of forces on both sides. He added that he had instructed the Force Commander to raise that issue again with the two sides.

On 21 May,(17) President Kyprianou told the Secretary-General that some 34,000 to 35,000 Turkish troops were in Cyprus and that the number of heavy tanks had increased by 50 per cent

to 300. UNFICYP estimated that while no additional units appeared to have been moved in, Turkish soldiers numbered 29,000. UNFICYP confirmed a substantial increase in tank numbers.

In mid-May 1987, Turkish authorities advised the Secretary-General that their force level in Cyprus fluctuated because of the need to train new conscripts before the troops they were to replace returned to Turkey. A modernization programme, they said, had resulted in a temporary increase in tank numbers for logistical reasons and because of the need to train crews to operate new tanks before old ones were shipped back to Turkey.

The Secretary-General reported that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side had expressed concern over the strengthening of the Cyprus National Guard. On 30 March, Mr. Denktas, drawing attention to an agreement reportedly signed between Cyprus and Greece for the acquisition by Cyprus of arms and armaments worth 20 million Cyprus pounds, asserted that this further proved an ongoing armsbuildup by the National Guard. Cyprus reiterated that the new equipment was for purely defensive purposes.

The Secretary-General said that developments in Varosha (a community near the port of Famagusta, just inside the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces' cease-fire line) had adversely affected the island's political climate. Students attending a university established by Turkish Cypriot authorities were being housed in buildings inside Varosha's fenced area, thus breaching the status quo in Varosha, which had provoked protests from the Greek Cypriot side. He said he had made representations to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities to restore the status quo.

In January 1987, Mr. Denktas told the Secretary-General that the students were there temporarily and that they would leave as soon as alternative accommodation was available. On 10 March,(17) President Kyprianou protested the change in the status quo at Varosha and requested that the matter be resolved without delay. Replying on 9 April, the Secretary-General told the President that he was pursuing his efforts to that end. On 11 May,(17) President Kyprianou reiterated the need for the urgent restoration of the status quo and asked for the transfer of Varosha to United Nations administration in accordance with a 1984 Security Council resolution.(9) Despite a number of representations, the Secretary-General stated, it had not been possible to obtain a date for the departure of the students.

The Secretary-General provided Turkey with a map defining the perimeter of the fenced area and the activities within it which constituted the status quo, as recorded by the United Nations, to ensure that there was a clear understanding between the United Nations and Turkey pending a settlement.

In early April, the UNFICYP Commander met with the Commander of Turkish forces in Cyprus to work out arrangements to give UNFICYP personnel the freedom of movement necessary to verify that the status quo was maintained. The Turkish Commander informed the UNFICYP Commander that the matter should be raised with the Turkish Cypriot authorities. He confirmed however that all previous arrangements and understandings with respect to UNFICYP deployment in Varosha would be observed. On 11 May, Mr. Denktas stated that there was no common understanding between the Turkish Cypriot side and the United Nations regarding that status quo. The Secretary-General said he had reiterated on several occasions to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities that the United Nations considered Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in Varosha's fenced area.

Cyprus repeatedly protested to the United Nations the influx of some 60,000 to 62,000 settlers from Turkey. On 7 May, the Turkish Foreign Minister stated that some Turkish Cypriots living abroad had decided to return to the island's northern part and that 14,000 temporary and seasonal Turkish and other workers also had been admitted in view of a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour. The Secretary-General reiterated that nothing should be done to change the island's demography.

Cyprus complained about the desecration of churches in the north and submitted a list of 85 religious buildings that had allegedly been desecrated. The Secretary-General considered it the responsibility of those concerned to ensure that no desecration or destruction took place.

Cyprus protested the changing of numerous place-names in the island's northern part, which the Turkish Cypriot side said had resulted from the need to bring place-names into conformity with modern Turkish usage.

The Secretary-General reported that in view of the difficult situation he regarded it as essential that UNFICYP be kept in place and recommended that the Council extend the Force's mandate for a further six months. The Governments of Cyprus, Greece and the United Kingdom concurred with his recommendation, while Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community indicated that their stand would be expounded in the Council(18).

The Secretary-General stated that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to help the displaced and the needy on the island (see p. 247). Details were also given about the Force's continuing financial difficulties (see p. 248).

The Secretary-General noted that the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus had held five sessions, including 12 formal meetings, and focused on interviewing Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot witnesses concerning those cases be-

fore it. The Committee also examined ways of speeding its investigations (see p. 807).

Communications (3-23 June). Cyprus, on 3 June,(19) alleged three further violations of its airspace by Turkish jets. Refuting the allegations, Mr. Koray, on 23 June,(20) said the military exercises had taken place within the borders and airspace of his "Republic", with prior notification to UNFICYP.

On 8 June,(21) Cyprus objected to a statement by Mr. Halefoglu, reportedly made while commenting to journalists on the increase in Turkish troops in Cyprus mentioned in the Secretary-General's report (see above), in which he said that Turkey did not have to answer to anyone regarding their numbers and military equipment. Cyprus said that Turkey had once more resorted to its well-known tactic of alleging that the Turkish occupation troops were protecting Turkish Cypriot interests.

President Kyprianou, on 3 June,(22) described what he called Turkey's persistent policy of changing the demographic character of the occupied territory of Cyprus as one of the most alarming factors seriously threatening the prospects for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

The Security Council met on 12 June to consider the Secretary-General's report and recommendation to extend UNFICYP'S mandate. Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39a of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ozer Koray.

On that day, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 597(1987).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 29 May 1987,

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1987,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

I. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1987;

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1987;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 597(1987)

12 June 1987 Meeting 2749 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18909).

After the vote, Cyprus said the renewal of UNFICYP's peace-keeping mandate was imperative, owing to what it called the continuing Turkish aggression and occupation. Due to the 1974 invasion by Turkey, Cyprus stated, almost 40 per cent of Cyprus remained under occupation; 200,000 Cypriots had been uprooted from their homes and had become refugees in their own country; and 1,619 Cypriots were missing. It claimed that a Turkification programme was under way involving the expulsion of Greek inhabitants from the occupied areas, the importation of 65,000 settlers to usurp the homes of those expelled, the desecration of religious shrines and the destruction of Cypriot religious and cultural heritage. Cyprus said that the Turkish army had absolute control of the occupied area, intervening whenever and wherever it chose, seizing property and suppressing the people. It asserted that for every Turkish Cypriot there was a mainland Turk. Cyprus believed that segregating its people and dividing its territory remained Turkey's policy—a policy it justified as necessary for the Turkish Cypriot community's security. Cyprus asked how the majority of Cypriots—80 per cent of whom were Greek in origin and 2 per cent of other descent—could feel secure when an army of 35,000 Turkish troops remained on the island. There was no reason to segregate its people, Cyprus asserted, except for the policy of partition, aiming at the annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus which was contrary to international law, the United Nations Charter and United Nations resolutions. Cyprus charged that Turkey believed the increased strength of its army fell within its rights to defend itself. Parallel to the increase in troop strength, the influx of Turkish settlers in the occupied areas of Cyprus continued unabated, it said.

Greece felt that the fundamental issues of the Turkish army in the island and of the international guarantees had never been addressed, resulting in Cyprus always being asked to commit itself unrealistically on constitutional aspects without knowing what Turkey's intentions were regarding its army, its settlers and the international guarantees. The stagnation of the situation should be attributed to Turkey's insistence on maintaining a large and threatening occupation force. Regard-

ing verification Greece said that it should not entail equal treatment of occupation and government forces, nor should a verification system lead to a freeze of existing military forces and therefore to the consolidation of a situation placing Cyprus under the threat of the occupation forces. It believed that verification would be useful in monitoring an orderly and timely withdrawal of occupation forces to allay the concerns of Turkish Cypriots regarding their security.

Speaking on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Koray rejected the resolution in toto; the entity referred to in the resolution as the Government of Cyprus was an anathema to the Turkish Cypriots who reserved the names of usurpers and masqueraders for that entity. Mr. Koray said there was no single political authority representing both the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots; there was a Greek Cypriot Government and State in south Cyprus, elected only by Greek Cypriots, and there was a Turkish Cypriot Government and State in northern Cyprus, elected by Turkish Cypriots. Change could only come, he asserted, through a bicomunal, bizonal, federal republic, voluntarily entered into by the two sides, based on absolute political equality. He believed that the 1986 draft framework agreement(1) was the only medium through which a comprehensive settlement could be reached. Turkish forces were stationed within the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" Mr. Koray stated, in accordance with Turkey's commitment to the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriots, who faced increasingly hostile Greek and Greek Cypriot forces. He asserted that the Turkish Cypriots could not accept the tendency to overlook, or to create unjustified excuses for, the persisting military buildup in southern Cyprus.

Turning to the issue of Varosha, Mr. Koray said that it was part of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and that its status was no different from that of any other area. The fact that no common understanding existed between the Turkish Cypriot side and UNFICYP regarding the status quo in Varosha did not mean that the Turkish Cypriot side did not have exclusive sovereignty over Varosha. Concerning the so-called settlers, Mr. Koray said his side objected to the use of that misleading term, which aimed only at covering up the Greek Cypriot's own long-standing campaign to alter the island's demography by having it colonized under Greece. The Greek Cypriots had an irresistible urge to present the Turkish Cypriot people as a minority instead of their equals in the body politic of Cyprus. Regarding allegations of the destruction of the Greek cultural and religious heritage of the island, Mr. Koray said that Turkish Cypriots had never acted with vengeance against any such heritage.

Similarly, Turkey objected to elements in the resolution. Regarding what Turkey called the buildup in the south, it said that eight new battalions had been introduced, bringing the total to 53; armoured personnel carriers had been increased by 156, bringing the total to 200 as of March 1987; and the number of armoured reconnaissance vehicles had increased by 112 to a total of 213. Other increases included new artillery, anti-tank weapons, gun-boats, reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters; new rocket-launchers and missiles had been included in the Greek Cypriot arsenal. Turkey had no doubts that if northern Cyprus were left without adequate defences, the Greek Cypriot side would not hesitate to use military force. It said that Turkish forces were sent to Cyprus in 1974 to prevent Greece's annexation of the island by force and had remained there partly to safeguard the security of the Turkish Cypriots until a negotiated settlement was reached. Turkey did not understand the concern over Varosha and the effort to create an issue over the so-called status quo there, since the Greek Cypriots had rejected Turkish Cypriot proposals and those made by the Secretary-General. Turkey said Varosha was part of the "Republic" and that there could be no other status for it unless agreement was reached between the two sides on a comprehensive settlement.

Communications (24 July—24 November). On 24 July(23) Cyprus denied allegations made the day before by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ozal, accusing Cyprus of arming Kurdish insurgents seeking autonomy in Turkey and training certain subversive and separatist elements in government-controlled areas of Cyprus. Mr. Ozal had also alleged that weapons seized from rebels in south-eastern Turkey had been sent there via the Greek sector of Cyprus.

Cyprus denounced on 19 August(24) a reported statement by Mr. Ozal declaring that the Turkish armed forces would not leave Cyprus until the security of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was fully guaranteed, and asserting that those forces originally went to Cyprus to secure peace. It also objected to a statement by Mr. Denktas concerning the opening of Varosha for settlement, indicating that if Cyprus took the issue before the General Assembly, the Turkish Cypriot side, not having the right to speak before that body, would then seek its rights through other means.

On 31 August,(25) Cyprus alleged three additional instances of violations of its airspace on 25 August by Turkey's air force.

On 22 October,(26) Mr. Denktas claimed that a 9 October statement by President Kyprianou before the General Assembly(27) indicated that the Greek Cypriots were determined to destroy progress achieved through the Secretary-General's good offices mission. According to Mr. Denktas,

their aim was to seek a conclusion, not on an agreed basis, but on a basis which would reinforce what he described as their ill-gotten political superiority on the island vis-à-vis the Turkish Cypriots. Although President Kyprianou dwelled on Varosha as a separate topic, it was an integral part of a comprehensive package deal, Mr. Denktas added.

Responding on 5 November,(28) Cyprus charged Mr. Denktas with rehashing old Turkish propaganda, capitalizing on its so-called acceptance of the Secretary-General's ideas and suggestions, and the alleged negative approach by the Greek Cypriots. The Turkish side, Cyprus said, had failed to mention that it rejected the Secretary-General's suggestion to hold informal and confidential non-binding talks. Concerning Varosha, Cyprus pointed out that the Secretary-General's May report (see p. 239) stated that the United Nations considered Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo there.

On 14 October,(29) Cyprus forwarded, for circulation to the General Assembly, a 2 September resolution on human rights violations in Cyprus, adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see also p. 807). By the text, the Sub-Commission demanded the full restoration of human rights in Cyprus, including freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property, urged the immediate tracing and accounting for missing persons there, and expressed concern at the policy and practice of implanting settlers from Turkey in the occupied territories of Cyprus.

In a 4 September letter(30) to the Sub-Commission's Chairman, Mr. Atakol contended that the resolution was one-sided, politically motivated, misleading and unjust, since the Turkish Cypriots were absent from the Sub-Commission's meetings and were considered non-existent. He objected to the resolution's wording concerning missing persons, what he termed the so-called settlers, displaced persons and the questions of freedom of movement and settlement and the right to property. Similarly, Mr. Koray, in a letter to the Secretary-General of 26 October,(31) objected to the Sub-Commission's grave concern about the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Cyprus and termed as misleading the phrases "the return of refugees to their homes" and "the full restoration of human rights". The resolution's reference to the Secretary-General's efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem, Mr. Koray said, was cynical. He asserted that the question of missing persons was being abused by the Greek Cypriots for political purposes, that the question of the so-called settlers was a product of Greek Cypriot exaggerations, and that the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces from the south and the north was

a political matter directly related to a comprehensive settlement. Attached to the letter were extracts from a 28 February 1976 interview with a priest in charge of a Greek Cypriot cemetery, who allegedly witnessed the burial of truck-loads of unidentified Greek Cypriots in mass graves during the July 1974 coup, and minutes of talks between Mr. Denktas and Archbishop Makarios concerning missing persons, held on 27 January and 12 February 1977.

On 10 November,(32) Cyprus said the international community's concern about human rights violations stemmed from the continuing occupation of nearly 40 per cent of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces, which, in spite of United Nations resolutions calling for their unconditional withdrawal, had increased in numbers and improved their arms. It asserted that the humanitarian problem of missing persons remained unsolved. According to Cyprus, Turkey persistently denied 200,000 refugees the right to return to their homes, hindering freedom of movement, settlement and the right to property. Annexed to the letter were extracts from a 10 July 1976 report of the European Commission of Human Rights concerning allegations of human rights violations by Turkish armed forces in Cyprus during 1974 and 1975, and press clippings dating from 1976 to 1980 concerning refugees and missing persons in Cyprus.

In their final communique, the Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October)(33) expressed concern that part of Cyprus continued to be under foreign occupation and demanded the withdrawal of all occupation forces and colonialist settlers as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They supported the continuation of the Secretary-General's good offices mission. The Commonwealth heads of Government (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October),(34) in their communique, reaffirmed support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus and for the good offices mission.

The Secretary-General, on 29 October,(35) informed the Security Council of his decision to appoint Oscar Camilión (Argentina) as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Camilión succeeded James Holger (Chile), who had been. Acting Special Representative since January 1985.

On 2 November,(36) Cyprus alleged that four violations of its airspace took place on 27 October by Turkish jet fighters.

The "Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", on 30 October,(37) called on Greek Cypriots to accept the Secretary-General's 1986 draft framework agreement.@ It also called on Member States to give no credence to what it said were Greece's propaganda efforts and to reject its undermining the good offices mission.

On 18 November,(38) Mr. Atakol charged that a Greek Cypriot request to debate the Cyprus problem in the General Assembly after a four-year interval was to gain Member States' support for doing away with the 1986 draft framework agreement. According to Mr. Atakol, the Greek Cypriots were taking advantage of the fact that the Turkish Cypriots did not have the right to participate in the debate on an equal footing. Protesting Mr. Atakol's statement, Cyprus, on 17 December,(39) asserted that the international community had never wavered in its solidarity with Cyprus and cited examples of such support from communiques issued by the October meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement(33) and the Commonwealth heads(34) (see above). Cyprus also cited as further examples of support resolutions concerning human rights violations in Cyprus adopted in 1987 by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission (see p. 807).

On 24 November,(40) Cyprus protested the intended visit of Turkey's President, General Kenan Evren, to the areas of Cyprus occupied by Turkey's armed forces, saying that it constituted another provocation and violation of the sovereignty of Cyprus.

Report of the Secretary-General (November). Reporting to the Security Council on operations in Cyprus covering 1 June to 30 November 1987,(41) the Secretary-General updated UNFICYP activities (see p. 246), summarized his good offices mission and reported on the question of the maintenance of the status quo.

As part of his efforts, he had met with Mr. Denktas on 1 October and with President Kyprianou on 8 October in New York, conveying to both his concern about the persisting deadlock and continuing tensions between the two sides. The Secretary-General reaffirmed his determination to pursue his efforts to find a way, acceptable to all, of negotiating a settlement based on the 1977(2) and 1979(3) high-level agreements, asking both leaders to improve the atmosphere between the two communities and urging Mr. Denktas to restore the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha. President Kyprianou reiterated his position that an international conference should be convened to give priority attention to the withdrawal of Turkish forces and settlers and to international guarantees. Mr. Denktas repeated his readiness to negotiate all issues as an integrated whole once the Greek Cypriot side had accepted the draft framework agreement. In his meeting with the Secretary-General on 8 October and again in a letter of 10 October, President Kyprianou proposed the total demilitarization of Cyprus and offered to dismantle its defences and disband the National Guard if all Turkish troops and settlers were withdrawn and the Turkish Cypriot armed forces were dissolved.

The Secretary-General expressed serious concern that negotiations had been deadlocked for 18 months and urged both parties to take advantage of the appointment of his new Special Representative, who would take up residence in Cyprus early in 1988.

The Secretary-General said tension between the two sides had continued, largely because of the military buildup and the persisting problem in Varosha, where the use of two hotels inside the fenced area to accommodate students continued unchanged; approximately the same number returned to the hotels in October, at the start of the academic year. On 1 October, he was again assured by Mr. Denktas that he had no intention of changing the status quo in Varosha, that the students were there temporarily and that the hotels would be vacated as soon as alternative accommodation had been arranged. The Greek Cypriot side again protested the matter, President Kyprianou having raised it on 8 October.

Concerning the military buildup on the island, the Secretary-General said he had pointed out to Turkey that its buildup was likely to result in similar action on the Greek Cypriot side and he had repeatedly appealed to Turkey to start by reducing its forces. He maintained that the verification scheme would be a useful way of reducing tension between the parties; while their initial reactions had been reserved, he hoped they would give it further consideration.

Referring to his recommendation that the Council extend UNFICYP's mandate for a further six months, the Secretary-General stated that Cyprus, Greece and the United Kingdom concurred, while Turkey, supporting the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, indicated that the draft resolution (see below) was unacceptable as a basis for UNFICYP's extension, but that its stand would be expounded before the Council.⁽⁴²⁾

The Committee on Missing Persons, at four sessions during the period under review (see p. 807), discussed the means available to accelerate the investigations and underlined a number of practical and psychological difficulties, including the time element.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

The Security Council met on 14 December to consider the Secretary-General's report and recommendation to extend the UNFICYP mandate. Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. Mr. Koray was also invited to participate under rule 39^b of the provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then unanimously adopted resolution 604(1987).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus of 30 November 1987,

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1987,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1988;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1988;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 604(1987)

14 December 1987 Meeting 2771 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/19338).

After the vote, Cyprus claimed that the Turkish Cypriot community was losing its identity because of the massive importation of Turkish settlers, who, together with Turkish troops, were at least equal in numbers to the Turkish Cypriot community. Cyprus would welcome an independent committee of legal experts to investigate the issue of settlers and challenged Turkey to accept such an impartial body. There was an urgency, Cyprus asserted, to settle the issue of missing persons. Turning to Varosha, Cyprus said that it still remained under Ankara's military control, while the lawful inhabitants of the city were inhumanly and cruelly barred from resettling it. A prerequisite to any meaningful dialogue, Cyprus believed, was the urgent consideration of the withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers, the question of international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms. Cyprus strongly supported the convening of an international conference and said it was committed to a peaceful settlement.

Greece supported those views, the Secretary-General's appeal to Turkey to reduce its forces on the island, the restoration of the status quo at Varosha and leaving the island's demography unchanged. Greece said that the withdrawal of all military forces and settlers constituted an absolute priority before arriving at a solution and

^bSee footnote a, on p. 241.

urged the Council to consider President Kyprianou's proposal to demilitarize Cyprus (see above).

Mr. Koray said the Turkish Cypriot side rejected in toto the resolution as a basis for extending UNFICYP's mandate; the mere reference to the Greek Cypriot administration as the Government of Cyprus rendered it unacceptable. He charged that Cyprus had violated the fundamental principles of human rights and freedoms; it forcefully and illicitly occupied the seat of Government in total infringement of constitutional provisions and had subjected the Turkish Cypriot people to untold misery. Regarding Varosha, Mr. Koray said that it was part of the territory of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and fell under its exclusive jurisdiction. He reminded the Greek Cypriots and others that causing false confusion over irrelevant matters would not warrant any alteration in Varosha's status. Concerning the alleged influx of settlers from Turkey, he said such propaganda terms were only formulations designed to cover up long-standing attempts by Greece and the Greek Cypriots to occupy the whole island, to alter completely its demographic structure and to have it colonized under Greece by means of armed violence and suppression. The missing persons issue would have been settled long ago had it not been for what Mr. Koray called the Greek Cypriot side's foot-dragging. He claimed that that side had spent huge amounts to purchase sophisticated weaponry, and more was being allocated for the same purpose.

Turkey objected to a number of elements contained in the resolution and could not consent to the extension of UNFICYP's mandate. Focusing on what it called some of the Greek Cypriot contentions, Turkey said the sole reason for the Turkish forces in northern Cyprus was to assure, in the absence of a comprehensive settlement, the security of the Turkish Cypriots. Turkey said it should be kept in mind that on two other islands equally afflicted by intercommunal conflict, non-island forces were the only obstacle to bloody intercommunal fighting. Turkey asked what would happen in Northern Ireland if British troops were withdrawn or in Sri Lanka if Indian forces were recalled. The level and composition of Turkish forces had to be in correlation to the military threat directed from the south, where almost daily, Turkey claimed, the Greek Cypriot press carried articles concerning purchases of advanced weapon systems. The question of settlers was an artificial issue based on exaggerations, Turkey said; it had no need to change the island's demography because Turkey's political approach to the Cyprus problem had never been based on numerical considerations but on the concept of the political equality of the two sides. Referring to the Secretary-General's report, Turkey said it was an

exaggeration to establish a link between student hostels in Varosha and tensions in Cyprus.

Communications (December). On 17 December,⁽⁴³⁾ India objected to Turkey's drawing a parallel between the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and the Indian Peace-keeping Force in Sri Lanka, since its Force was in Sri Lanka in response to a specific request from Sri Lanka and in full conformity with international law. In addition, India fully supported the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. On the same day,⁽⁴⁴⁾ Sri Lanka called the comparison misleading, citing the same arguments as India. Responding on 21 December,⁽⁴⁵⁾ Turkey said it had not contested the legality of the presence of Indian forces, but merely referred to the similarity between the political realities underlying the situations in Cyprus and Sri Lanka, and the need felt in both cases for non-island forces to prevent bloody communal fighting.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 14 September 1987, the General Assembly, in closing its resumed forty-first session, adopted decision 41/472, by which it decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second (1987) session the question of Cyprus. On 21 December, the Assembly, by decision 42/460 on the suspension of the forty-second session, decided to retain the question on the agenda of that session.

Peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, established by the Security Council in 1964,⁽⁴⁶⁾ continued throughout 1987 to supervise the cease-fire lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces. It also provided security for civilians in the area between the lines; discharged its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in northern Cyprus; regularly visited Turkish Cypriots residing in the south; and supported United Nations relief operations.

The area between the cease-fire lines-the buffer zone-was kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 143 observation posts, 56 of which were permanently manned. The number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level. The number of shooting incidents was reduced and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo ante. In Nicosia, UNFICYP continued its efforts to reduce tension at certain points where the troops of both sides continued to be in dangerous proximity to each other and where a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents had occurred.

UNFICYP continued to monitor new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia to confirm their civilian nature and alleviate concerns of both sides.

Overflights of the buffer zone continued, with 22 such flights by Turkish forces or civilian aircraft and 11 from the south; all overflights were protested.

The ability of UNFICYP to monitor changes in troop strengths and equipment on both sides remained restricted, the Secretary-General reported. Its plan for verification inspections of military forces had yet to be accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remained ready to implement the plan at short notice and, in the mean time, continued by open means to monitor forces on both sides.

Temporary visits to the south by Greek Cypriots living in the north continued through the good offices of UNFICYP and 1,161 such visits were made. Twenty Greek Cypriots transferred permanently to the south, leaving 661 residing in the north. UNFICYP continued visiting Turkish Cypriots living in the south and contacting their relatives in the north; 26 reunions involving 137 persons were arranged. Seven Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from the south to the north. Frequent contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the lines continued; the number remaining in the north was 299.

Emergency medical service was provided for both civilian communities. Turkish Cypriots were escorted to the south for treatment and medicines were delivered to them in the north. An anti-mosquito programme arranged by UNFICYP began in March 1987 after consultations with both parties. UNFICYP distributed 394 tons of food and other related items provided by Cyprus and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots in the north. Food continued to be provided by the World Food Programme to some 22,000 children and persons in social welfare institutions.

As Co-ordinator of humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, UNHCR continued to assist the displaced and needy. The 1987 programme, providing \$10 million to finance 23 projects and co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involved constructing medical and educational facilities and a main-trunk sewer in Nicosia, and overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for health, education, agriculture and professional training. UNFICYP continued to support the programme by delivering 602 tons of agricultural, educational and medical equipment.

Joint activities continued between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme. Under

the Nicosia Master Plan project, both communities received training in microcomputers and produced promotional material intended for potential international funding sources. Detailed design work on two residential areas of the old walled city of Nicosia was carried out. A pre-feasibility study of the restoration of the Venetian walls and bastions was undertaken and in October a joint study tour took place with the support of the United States to study that country's experience in revitalizing inner cities.

The UNFICYP Civilian Police continued to work in close co-operation with both the Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot police, contributing to the protection and movement of civilians between the cease-fire lines.

This information on UNFICYP was contained in two reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council, covering 1 December 1986 to 29 May 1987(15) and 1 June to 30 November 1987.(41) In both, he recommended that the Force's mandate be extended. The Council twice in 1987 extended the mandate for a six-month period, first until 15 December 1987 and then until 15 June 1988 (see pp. 241 and 245).

Composition of UNFICYP. As at 30 November 1987, UNFICYP had a strength of 2,122, including 35 civilian police, and was composed of contingents from eight States. Military personnel came from Austria (401), Canada (575), Denmark (341), Finland (10), Ireland (8), Sweden (11) and the United Kingdom (741). Civilian police came from Australia (20) and Sweden (15).

On 12 February 1987, Sweden informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its contingent by the end of the year, unless substantial improvements could be achieved both in the Force's financial situation, particularly through the introduction of financing by assessed contributions, and in the prospects for a political solution. It agreed to continue to provide a detachment of civilian police, the Secretary-General reported in June, (18, and had offered to maintain a small Swedish element at UNFICYP headquarters. Subsequently, Sweden withdrew its infantry battalion, resulting in a major adjustment in the deployment of the Force. The sector of the United Nations buffer zone that was vacated by the Swedish troops was incorporated into sectors covered by the Austrian and Canadian contingents whose authorities, in order to cover the additional area, had agreed to augment their units by 100 and 60 persons, respectively. Those changes resulted in a net reduction of 206 persons in the establishment of UNFICYP.

During the year ended 30 November 1987, two members of the Force died as a result of accidents, bringing total fatalities to 141 since UNFICYP's inception in 1964.

UNFICYP financing

UNFICYP continued to be financed by voluntary contributions and by troop-contributing Governments. Contributions received in 1987 from 26 countries totalled \$17,745,400. Estimated 12-month costs, including United Nations operational costs and reimbursement of extra costs to Governments providing contingents, totalled some \$28 million. The full 12-month cost was approximately \$104 million, of which troop-contributing Governments absorbed in the order of \$73 million for such items as regular pay and allowances and normal matériel expenses.

As at 30 November 1987, the accumulated deficit since the operation's inception in 1964 was in the order of \$160.9 million, an increase of some \$15 million in 12 months. Consequently, the claims of the troop contributors had been met only through June 1979.

On 6 March(47) and 10 September 1987,(48) the Secretary-General renewed his appeal to States for voluntary contributions to finance UNFICYP, again stressing its indispensable contribution to international peace by maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition crucial to his mission of good offices. He expressed concern over the precarious financial situation, which continued to place an unfair burden on the troop-contributing countries. Annexed to his appeals were details on the Force's financing.

On 29 May 1987,(49) Greece accepted the Secretary-General's 1986 suggestion to the Security Council that, unless there was a more generous response to his appeals, it might wish to consider changing the financing system to one of assessed contributions.(50) On 11 December,(51) the troop contributors expressed grave concern at the growing deficit in UNFICYP's special account and disappointment at the further decline in voluntary contributions. They, too, supported the proposal to finance the United Nations share of the Force's cost from assessed contributions. On 14 December, (52) the troop contributors said they believed that there could be no alternative to the provision of funding through assessed contributions by all Member States.

Contributions received in 1987. Contributions received for UNFICYP during 1987 (53) were as follows: Australia, \$100,000; Austria, \$125,000; Bahamas, \$3,000; Belgium, \$262,700; Brunei Darussalam, \$3,000; Cyprus, \$650,000; Denmark, \$120,000; Federal Republic of Germany, \$1,537,300; Greece, \$400,000; Iceland, \$11,000; India, \$10,000; Italy, \$600,000; Jamaica, \$1,000; Japan, \$400,000; Luxembourg, \$5,500; Norway, \$610,000; Pakistan, \$3,000; Sweden, \$200,000; Switzerland, \$1,251,000; Thailand, \$1,000; Togo, \$5,800; Tunisia, \$3,000; United Kingdom, \$2,591,600; United States, \$8,806,500; Venezuela, \$5,000; and Yugoslavia, \$40,000.

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Other questions concerning the Mediterranean region

In March 1987, Greece and Turkey sent letters to the Secretary-General regarding a dispute over the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf between the two countries.

At various times during the year, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya complained of what it said were threats against it by the United States. The United States said those charges were an effort by the Jamahiriya to hide its terrorism and aggression.

In December, the Assembly, by resolution 42/90, again urged all States to reduce tension and promote peace in the Mediterranean region.

Greece-Turkey dispute

Turkey, on 23 March, (1) drew attention to an announcement by the North Aegean Petroleum Company (NAPC)—an international consortium operating an offshore oil field near the northern Aegean island of Thassos since the early 1970s under an agreement reached with Greece stating that at the end of March NAPC planned to drill for oil 10 miles east of Thassos, outside the 6-mile territorial waters of Greece and an area in dispute between Turkey and Greece. Turkey recalled the November 1976 Bern Agreement between the two countries, incorporating the two basic elements of a 1976 Security Council resolution(2)—the exercise of restraint and the reduction of tensions, and the resumption of direct negotiations between the two countries. Under the Agreement, Turkey said, negotiations were to reach an agreement based on mutual consent regarding the delimitation of the continental shelf; the Agreement also stated that the two parties undertook to refrain from any initiative concerning the Aegean

continental shelf that might adversely affect negotiations. Turkey charged that Greece, by asserting that the Aegean continental shelf-which had not been delineated-belonged in its entirety to Greece, defied all sense of equity and disregarded a September 1976(3) International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision.

Responding on 27 March,(4) Greece said Turkey had failed to mention, even though it had been officially informed, that Greece had sought authorization from its Parliament to buy the shares of the Canadian company Denison, a member of the NAPC consortium, and thus obtain the majority of NAPC shares. The question of how, where and when drilling took place would be solely Greece's decision. Greece pointed out that the 1976 Council resolution also invited both sides to continue to take into account the contribution that judicial means, in particular the Court, were qualified to make in settling any remaining legal differences in connection with their dispute. In August 1976, Greece had instituted the Court proceedings and had requested it to proceed to the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries. Turkey, it said, refused to appear before the Court. Greece claimed that the dispute did not involve partitioning the continental shelf but was of a technical nature regarding its delimitation-to establish the point up to which the *ipso facto* and *ab initio* existing rights extended. On many occasions, Greece said, it had informed Turkey that the Bern Agreement had become obsolete and inoperative, since the negotiations between Greece and Turkey, to which it was solely related, had been terminated because of what Greece called Turkish intransigence. Greece said that on 26 March 1987 it conveyed to Turkey a proposal to submit the delimitation question to the Court and that such a proposal had been made many times; Greece was ready to enter into negotiations to settle the dispute.

Libyan Arab Jamakiriya-United States relations

Communications (January-September). In its final communiqué the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January)(5) condemned the 1986 United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya(6) and called on the United States to refrain from such acts and to compensate the Jamahiriya for its human and material losses.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 25 February(7) stated that the United States had been hatching aggression against it since 1981 which included a plan to use military force. The Jamahiriya cited United States press reports which it said confirmed that the sole aim of the April 1986 armed attack on Tripoli(8) was to assassinate the Jamahiriya's President. According to the Jama-

hiriya, there was no link between itself and the 1985 terrorist incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports(9) or the 1986 bombing of a Berlin dischèque. (8)

In connection with a 1986(10) General Assembly resolution in which it affirmed the Jamahiriya's right to receive appropriate compensation for material and human losses resulting from the United States 1986 attack, the Jamahiriya submitted, on 17 July 1987,(11) a report listing 41 people as having been killed and 226 wounded. The report gave details of material losses suffered, including damage to, or destruction of, public and private property in Tripoli and Benghazi.

On 8 September,(12) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected a 30 August letter to it from the United States, containing what it said were unfounded allegations that it was supplying mines and weapons to Iran during its war with Iraq (see p. 217) and unjustified threats of aggression against the Jamahiriya.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 Assembly request,(11) the Secretary-General submitted, in September 1987, a report with later addenda(13) containing information received from 12 States on the Assembly's call for the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in settling disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and for all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against that country.

Communications (October-December). The United States, on 2 October,(14) protested what it said were unfounded accusations made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 25 September in the Assembly's general debate, including a charge that the United States was guilty of terrorism.(15) The United States, stating that the charges were an effort to hide the Jamahiriya's terrorism and aggression, annexed what it said was a selected chronology of Libyan terrorism from February 1980 to October 1986.

In their final communiqué, the Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October)(16) stated that the 1986 attack endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean and hindered efforts to make that region a zone of peace. They called on the United States to provide full and immediate compensation for the losses and expressed their full support for the Jamahiriya in defending its sovereignty.

On 21 December,(17) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, referring to a United States decision to extend economic sanctions against the Jamahiriya on the charge that it supported terrorism, said it was certain that such decisions and false allegations were in preparation for further aggression against it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, by decision 42/457, decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-third (1988) session the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the United States in April 1986.

Security in the Mediterranean

The views of 11 States on strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region were forwarded to the General Assembly in September 1987 (18). They had been submitted in reply to the Assembly's 1986 invitation for States' ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to strengthening peace in the region.(19)

In their communique, the Foreign Ministers of the Mediterranean members of the Non-Aligned Movement (Brioni, Yugoslavia, 3 and 4 June 1987)(20) called for the non-use of foreign fleets, military bases and installations for aggression, attacks and pressure on the Mediterranean members of the Movement or for interference in their internal affairs; and for the non-exercise of military manoeuvres in the vicinity of the borders or in the territorial waters of non-aligned Mediterranean countries. By the Brioni Decision, the Ministers entrusted Yugoslavia with initiating an exchange of views with the Mediterranean and other countries of Europe, and requested it to report back to the non-aligned Mediterranean countries on the result of those contacts.

The Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October),(16) in their final communique, reaffirmed support for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation, and expressed firm support for strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean basin.

In its communiqué,(21) the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 28 and 29 October) also welcomed the efforts of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries aimed at converting that region into a zone of peaceful co-operation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/90 without vote on 7 December 1987.

Strengthening of security and co-operation
in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December

1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985 and 41/89 of 4 December 1986,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgency of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the commitments assumed by the participants that opened the process of joint efforts with the objective of contributing to peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note of the important meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note also of the new developments evolving in the ongoing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe, which have a direct relevance and importance for peace and security in the Mediterranean,

Recognizing the strong desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and

co-operation in the region, and thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean.

Taking note of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,

1. Reaffirms:

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. Takes note of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

3. Calls upon all States participating in the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take all possible measures and to exert every effort in order to ensure substantial and balanced results of this meeting in the implementation of the principles and goals of the Final Act, including those provisions relating to the Mediterranean, as well as the continuity of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference, which also has great significance for the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation;

4. Urges all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Encourages once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. Reaffirm also the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where com-

mon interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

7. Takes note, in this regard, of the idea of the establishment of a Mediterranean forum as a multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of co-operation in the region, which would bring together not only the representatives of Governments but also of scientific, educational, cultural and other institutions, as well as prominent individuals specializing in Mediterranean studies;

8. Welcomes any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts to promote peace, security and co-operation in the region;

10. Invites the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend their support to the Secretary-General and to submit to him concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-second session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

General Assembly resolution 42/90

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/42/759) without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 8-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.90), orally revised; agenda item 71.

Sponsors: Algeria, Cyprus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 49-57; plenary 93.

In the First Committee, the United States objected to the text's tenth preambular paragraph taking note of the Non-Aligned Movement's Brioni meeting, since that meeting's communique had twice condemned the United States by name and contained many other assertions. The United States said the addition of a new and contentious element in what had been a non-controversial text made its decision to support the text difficult. It appreciated Malta's dissociation with those aspects of the communique which condemned individual States by name.

Turkey, noting that the text referred to some meetings held and documents adopted without its participation, said its approval of the text did not

mean that Turkey agreed with all the elements contained in documents adopted at those meetings. It pointed out that the text dealt with the security interests of all Mediterranean countries rather than the concerns of some.

(For other questions concerning peace and security in the area brought before the United Nations in 1987, see next chapter.)

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Chapter IX

Middle East

Throughout 1987, the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict was vigorously pursued by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other bodies of the United Nations. Despite repeated calls for an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, again endorsed by the Assembly, and a special effort towards convening it on the part of the Secretary-General at the beginning of the year, no agreement on either the principle or the procedures of such a conference had been reached by year's end.

Meanwhile, the main aspects of the Middle East situation continued to be considered, including the Palestine question, incidents and disputes involving individual Arab States and Israel, the situation of the Palestinians in the territories occupied by Israel, the United Nations peace-keeping forces that remained in place in the Golan Heights and in Lebanon, and the Palestine refugees.

The Palestine question was kept under review by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Committee on Palestinian rights), which gave priority to the convening of the proposed conference as a means to secure United Nations objectives on the question. The Assembly endorsed the Committee's call for urgent Security Council action on its original (1976) recommendations and for constructive efforts to bring about the conference. In addition, the Assembly again determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws and administration on Jerusalem was null and void.

During the year, the Security Council twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), each time for a six-month period. The Council also reiterated its support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. UNIFIL remained unable to fulfil its mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government to ensure the return of its effective authority in the area. In his report on UNIFIL operations, the Secretary-General stated that the main problem lay in Israel's refusal to withdraw completely from Lebanon and its insistence on maintaining its "security zone" in that country's territory for protection against attacks launched from Lebanon.

The Council similarly twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Ob-

server Force (UNDOF), which continued to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the Golan Heights and to ensure that there were no military forces in the area of separation between the two countries. The Assembly again declared null and void Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights.

The Secretary-General drew attention to the chronic shortfall in contributions to the two peace-keeping forces, emphasizing the increasingly heavy burden which that situation placed on the troop-contributing States. Besides retaining the current standard rates of reimbursement to them, the Assembly in December approved appropriations for UNDOF operations up to 31 May 1988 and for UNIFIL operations up to 31 January 1988.

The territories occupied by Israel—the West Bank of the Jordan River, including East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights—were the subject of Assembly resolutions demanding that Israel desist from certain policies and practices, comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, desist from changing the territories' legal status and demographic composition, and rescind its expulsion of Palestinian leaders as well as its measures against Palestinian detainees and educational institutions. Israeli practices violating human rights in the territories were also the subject of action by the Commission on Human Rights.

A deteriorating situation of the Palestinian inhabitants of the territories was reported by the Committee on Palestinian rights and by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices). The Security Council convened urgently in December to consider what was described in the debate as the ongoing wave of violence or uprising in the territories; it called on Israel to desist from its policies and practices, in particular the opening of fire by its army, killing and wounding defenceless Palestinians.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued its programme of assistance to Palestine refugees, who in 1987 numbered over 2.2 million and were living in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza

Strip. The emergency conditions under which UNRWA had to operate in Lebanon owing to continual outbreaks of violence and fighting posed severe challenges. The Council issued an appeal in February for a cease-fire and another in March to all parties concerned to facilitate delivery of emergency relief to the besieged refugee camps. UNRWA operations in the occupied territories, particularly in the West Bank and Gaza, were seriously affected by developments there in December.

Also during the year, a draft programme of assistance for Palestinians was prepared, which the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free zones-Middle East. International peace and security: review of peace-keeping operations. Human settlements and political, economic and social issues: homeless Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories, in Lebanon. Human rights: human rights violations-Middle East. Refugees and displaced persons: refugee assistance and protection—Middle East, North Africa and South-West Asia. Legal aspects of international political relations: non-use of force in international relations; prevention of terrorism.

Middle East situation

A continuation of the status quo in the Arab-Israel conflict was contrary to the interests of all the parties concerned as it hampered economic development, social stability and freedom of choice, the Secretary-General stated in his September 1987 report on the Organization's work (see p. 3). In the search for a comprehensive settlement, the central priority should be the achievement of a just and lasting peace, which would meet the aspirations of all the people in the region. The right road was that which led to fruitful negotiations, based on Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(1) and 338(1973),(2) and took fully into account the rights of the Palestinians. No solution could be found without negotiations and delay could only prolong the violence and danger that had become daily companions to life in the Middle East. From his extensive consultations, the Secretary-General was convinced that the composition and agenda of an international conference on peace in the Middle East did not need to present insurmountable obstacles.

In a November report, the Secretary-General noted encouraging developments during the preceding year: contacts had increased between the

permanent members of the Security Council and between them and the parties to the Middle East conflict; and the idea of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices had been given high priority among the Arab parties to the conflict and had been the subject of discussion in Israel. He noted a growing international consensus in favour of the early convening of such a conference, but remarked that agreement had yet to be reached by all the parties on its principle.

In December, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions dealing with aspects of the Middle East situation, by which it declared once more that peace in the Middle East must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under United Nations auspices and on the basis of its relevant resolutions (42/209 B), and reaffirmed once again that the most appropriate means to that end was through the convening of an international Middle East peace conference (42/209 A). It also adopted a resolution under the agenda item on the Palestine question by which it noted the increasing international consensus in favour of such a conference, stressed the need for additional government efforts to convene it without delay, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in that regard (42/66 D).

Communications. The Arab-Israeli conflict was the subject of a number of communications addressed to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council and General Assembly Presidents during the year.

In a resolution on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January 1987)(3) called on its members to exert continuous efforts to enlist international support for implementation of the 1982 Arab Peace plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference,(4) and asked them not to establish political, economic, cultural or military relations with Israel. The Conference invited members to use their economic and financial capabilities against Zionism and racism, called a halt to Jewish immigration to Palestine and reaffirmed Palestinian rights.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12-member European Community (EC), in a 23 February declaration issued at Brussels, by Belgium (5) reiterated their conviction that the search for peace in the Near and Middle East remained a fundamental objective and voiced concern at the absence of progress in finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A declaration adopted at a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine (Harare, Zimbabwe, 14 and 15 April)(6) reaffirmed the commitment of the nine (Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Senegal, Yugoslavia,

Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)) to the search for a comprehensive, just and durable Middle East solution.

The final communique of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe (Maputo, Mozambique, 21 and 22 May)(7) noted with concern the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's aggressive and annexationist policies.

By a joint communique issued on 5 June at Bucharest, Romania,(8) the Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania and the PLO Chairman summarized the conclusions of their two-day talks, which included their stand on, among other matters, the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, a solution to the Palestine question that recognized the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian State, and the guaranteed sovereignty and security of all States in the area.

The EC Foreign Ministers, in a declaration adopted at Copenhagen, Denmark, on 13 July, stated their decision to pursue their contacts at all levels with all interested parties in order to contribute to the search, for a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Commonwealth heads of Government, by a communique issued at their 13-17 October meeting at Vancouver, Canada, expressed concern at the dangerous tensions arising from the unresolved problems of the Middle East, especially the Palestinian issue, which continued to pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

The Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, Jordan, 8-11 November)(11) declared that Arab solidarity and an effective common stand were necessary for tackling the Israeli danger threatening the entire Arab nation and placing its existence at risk. It supported an international peace conference as the only means for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, to be convened under United Nations auspices, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including PLO and the permanent Security Council members.

By a declaration issued at the end of a meeting of the European Council (Copenhagen, 4 and 5 December), (12) the 12 EC heads of State and Government deplored the continuing absence of a resolution to the crises in the Middle East, reaffirmed their willingness to develop a political dialogue with all States in the region, and expressed the wish that the current negotiations on an economic co-operation agreement between EC and the Gulf Co-operation Council be completed

rapidly. They confirmed their desire for a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israel conflict and reiterated their support for an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, welcoming the Arab Summit's endorsement of such a conference and calling for renewed efforts by all concerned to agree on convening it.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In a November 1987 report on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East,(13) the Secretary-General said he was encouraged by the favourable developments in the political environment during the past year, in terms of the level and frequency of the contacts between the permanent Security Council members and between them and the parties; he was also encouraged by the fact that the idea of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices had been given high priority among the Arab parties to the conflict and had been the subject of lively discussion in Israel. Those positive trends, combined with the growing international consensus in favour of the early convening of a conference, demanded that the foundation so far established be consolidated.

Not to do so would cause increasing frustration and tension and would further aggravate an already volatile situation, the Secretary-General warned. Israel's occupation of Arab territory for over 20 years continued to be deeply resented by the inhabitants, and, as long as no settlement was reached, the situation would remain unstable. Meanwhile, the start of a negotiating process, under United Nations auspices and acceptable to all, would create a spirit of dialogue and would be a significant step in the direction of peace and stability.

In an August report, with a later addendum,(14) the Secretary-General submitted the replies received from 10 Member States to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement three 1986 Assembly resolutions relating to the Middle East situation: by two of them,(15) the Assembly had called on States to adopt a number of measures concerning military, economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with Israel; by the third (16) it had called again on States which had transferred their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem to abide by the relevant United Nations resolutions (see also below, under "Palestine question").

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, resolution 42/209 B on the situation in the Middle East.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20

December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 113 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, 497(1981) of 17 December 1981, 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 511(1982) of 18 June 1982, 512(1982) of 19 June 1982, 513(1982) of 4 July 1982, 515(1982) of 29 July 1982, 516(1982) of 1 August 1982, 517(1982) of 4 August 1982, 518(1982) of 12 August 1982, 519(1982) of 17 August 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982, 521(1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555(1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 May 1987, 10 August 1987 and 13 November 1987,

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

2. Reaffirms further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986;

4. Considers the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. Rejects all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. Deplores Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476(1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478(1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. Condemns Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. Strongly condemns the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. Considers that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. Calls once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. Strongly Condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. Reaffirms its call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C;

14. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the

Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

General Assembly resolution 42/209 B

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 99-19-33 (recorded vote)

21-nation draft (A/42/L.42 & Add.1); agenda item 39.

Sponsors: Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.
Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 86-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 10 by a recorded vote of 64 to 33, with 41 abstentions.

Explaining its vote, the United States said the text was polemical and condemnatory with regard to its relations with other Member States. According to New Zealand, the text reflected neither the principles embodied in Security Council resolutions nor the measured approach necessary for a just and lasting solution; any Middle East settlement must take account of the rights and aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, as well as of Israel's right to exist as a sovereign State within recognized and secure borders, free from threats or acts of force; Israel's neighbours and PLO had to accept unequivocally that Israel had that right if there was to be a durable settlement.

In Sweden's opinion, the text—particularly paragraphs 10 and 11—suffered from a severe lack of balance. Austria could not support any formulation that could be interpreted as impinging on the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations or other elements which would not only aggravate the situation but also impede the search for peace; it did not believe that measures

aimed at breaking relations with Israel, thus leading to its isolation, could bring about a solution of the Middle East problem. Turkey, which abstained on paragraph 10, felt that singling out third parties either by name or by designation and using accusatory language was inappropriate and unhelpful. Mexico felt that the judgments contained in that paragraph undermined the Assembly's jurisdiction, adding that it also had serious reservations on paragraph 6. Greece voiced opposition to paragraph 10 and strong reservations on paragraph 12—the same two paragraphs that Malta said it could not support. The Philippines also expressed reservations on some provisions, as did Bolivia, which characterized the approach in certain paragraphs as not in keeping with its position.

Egypt underlined the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force as the first and foremost element that should define any just and lasting Middle East settlement.

Iran reiterated its reservations on all terms implying any recognition of the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya voiced reservations on paragraphs implying that it recognized the *de facto* situation in occupied Palestinian lands, a situation which it considered a flagrant violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Proposed peace conference

In his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said he had undertaken a special effort at the beginning of the year to pursue the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. With the international community's support, he had held numerous consultations with the parties and the Security Council members on the principle of a conference and questions of procedure. The views expressed differed in nuance and detail, but it was hoped that those differences could be narrowed to make possible a conference at which the difficult substantive issues could be tackled. Unfortunately, it had not yet proved possible to obtain the parties' agreement to the principle of an international conference, thus hindering progress on procedural issues. Bilateral efforts to promote the peace process had also apparently run into difficulties. The Secretary-General emphasized that despite those set-backs, the search for a comprehensive settlement through a negotiating process under United Nations auspices, in which all parties would participate, must be sustained by all means.

During the December 1987 Security Council debate on the situation in the occupied territories (see p. 304), a number of speakers also advocated the convening of an international peace conference.

Communications. In a statement of 7 January 1987 (17) the Foreign Ministry of the USSR restated the USSR's position that it was essential to prepare for an international conference without delay and to form a preparatory committee within the Security Council, that the timetable for the preparations was a matter for bilateral and multilateral discussion, and that the primary task was to start untangling the knot of tensions in the Middle East.

The EC Foreign Ministers, in a 23 February declaration on the Middle East,(5) stated their support for an international conference under United Nations auspices, with the participation not only of the parties concerned but also of any party able to contribute to the restoration of peace and to the region's economic and social development. They believed that the conference should provide a suitable framework for negotiations and were prepared to contribute, individually and through EC, to bring the parties' positions closer. In the meantime, they requested the parties to avoid any action likely to worsen the situation or complicate and delay the search for peace.

By a 29 April letter transmitted by Tunisia,(18) PLO brought to the Secretary-General's attention a resolution by which the Palestine National Council expressed support for the convening of a conference with full authority and within the United Nations framework, and for the expeditious establishment of a preparatory committee.

The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), in its final communiqué,(19) urged the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine to continue its work towards the early convening of a conference by actively approaching Security Council members and by other appropriate ways, reaffirmed support for the Committee's endeavours to hasten the preparatory process and for the efforts of the Secretary-General, and urged all parties to cooperate fully with him.

The Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 28 and 29 October) issued a communiqué(20) stating that the holding of a conference under United Nations auspices, to be attended by all parties concerned, including PLO, on an equal footing, and the permanent Council members, would be of major significance for attaining an equitable and comprehensive settlement and for safeguarding a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Similar expressions of support for the early convening of a peace conference and urgings to intensify efforts towards that end were conveyed by several previously mentioned communications: a

resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (26-29 January);(3) the 15 April declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine;(6) the final communique of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (21 and 22 May);(7) the joint Romania-PLO communique of 5 June;(8) and the communique of the 13-17 October meeting of the Commonwealth heads of Government.(10)

The holding of a conference was also advocated in several communications dealing with the situation in the occupied territories (see p. 297).

Report of the Secretary-General. In May 1987,(21) the Secretary-General reported on his continued efforts, in consultation with the Security Council, to promote the convening of a conference, as the Assembly had requested in 1986.(22) He said that consultations had been held with Council members individually during February-May 1987. In contrast with the experience of recent years, none of them opposed in principle the idea of an international conference under United Nations auspices. It was clear, however, that wide differences still existed as to the form it should take. The parties' positions remained far apart on a number of issues of substance and procedure, but in recent months there had been indications of greater flexibility in attitudes towards the negotiating process. The Council members agreed that a conference would have to be carefully prepared, but were divided on the proposed formal preparatory committee. Some favoured its early establishment; others felt that further consultations would be required and that the views of the parties would be of special importance in that context.

During March and April, a first round of consultations had been held in New York with the parties-Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic—and with PLO to ascertain their positions on the form of a conference and on how it should be prepared. Again, views differed on both issues, but there appeared to be general readiness to consider options for an acceptable negotiating formula.

Summing up, the Secretary-General observed that, although sufficient agreement did not exist to permit the convening of a conference, he was determined to continue his efforts to establish a negotiating process that would lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He was encouraged by the international community's increased interest in the idea of a conference under United Nations auspices on a basis acceptable to all and by the indications of greater flexibility among the parties. At the same time, it was evident that wide differences remained, to bridge

which he would intensify his contacts with the parties. Those efforts, to be successful, needed the full support and understanding not only of the parties but also of the Security Council.

In his November report on the Middle East situation,(13) the Secretary-General reported on the intensified contacts he had undertaken. They included: a mission he had sent to the area in June, which held talks with leaders in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and with PLO in Tunisia; his meetings in July at Geneva with the President of Egypt and the Foreign Minister of Israel; and his meetings during the 1987 General Assembly session with the President of Lebanon, the Crown Prince of Jordan, the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and the head of delegation of PLO, among others. He had also pursued consultations with the Security Council, in particular with its five permanent members.

Those discussions reconfirmed his earlier observations, the Secretary-General said, noting that there was no apparent change in the positions of those parties and Council members who did not regard as an acceptable basis the guidelines in the 1983 Assembly resolution(23) endorsing the call for a conference. The major obstacle, he said, was the inability of the Government of Israel as a whole to agree on the principle of an international conference under United Nations auspices. The discussions confirmed, however, that there was widespread support for a conference that urgently needed to be convened.

Human Rights Commission action. In a 19 February 1987 resolution on the situation in occupied Palestine (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed its support for an international conference as endorsed by the 1983 Assembly resolution and other relevant resolutions, appealed for further constructive efforts by all States towards convening such a conference, and called on those States negatively disposed to the idea to reconsider their attitude. In this connection, it reaffirmed the right of PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, to participate fully in all efforts and international conferences on the Palestine question and the future of the Palestinians.

Action by the Committee on Palestinian rights. The Committee on Palestinian rights, in its annual report to the General Assembly,(24) reaffirmed that the convening of an international conference, in accordance with the 1983 Assembly guidelines,(23) was the most widely accepted proposal that would constitute a major United Nations contribution towards solving the Palestine question, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Committee recommended that the Assembly call once again on those Member States which did not

support the proposal to reconsider their position, that it call for additional constructive efforts by all Governments, in particular by those of the permanent Security Council members, and that it renew the Secretary-General's mandate to continue his efforts to promote the convening of a conference.

Other action. The Eighteenth United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine (see p. 264), in which the Committee on Palestinian rights participated,⁽²⁵⁾ concluded unanimously that the way to a just and lasting Middle East peace was through an international conference, to be convened under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all parties, including PLO on an equal footing, and the United States, the USSR and other concerned States, and that the Committee had an important role to play in promoting its realization.

The Seminar urged the international community to strengthen its support for the Committee's efforts to facilitate the convening of a conference and the establishment of a preparatory committee. It also urged Israel and the United States to reconsider their negative attitude towards the idea of a conference. It appealed to the permanent Security Council members to make every effort to convene the conference without further delay and welcomed PLO's unequivocal support for the conference.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Under the agenda item on the question of Palestine, the General Assembly on 2 December 1987 adopted resolution 42/66 D by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D, 40/96 D and 41/43 D, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 May 1987, and of 13 November 1987, in which he, *inter alia*, stated that "the major obstacle at present, however, is one of a different kind, namely, the inability of the Government of Israel as a whole to agree on the principle of an international conference under United Nations auspices",

Expressing its regret that, owing to the attitudes of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the convening of the Conference have remained essentially the same, and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitudes,

Having heard the statements made by numerous representatives, including the statement by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Taking note of the resolutions as well as the Final Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, the Arab leaders declared that "in the context of promoting peaceful efforts and endeavours seeking to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East region in accordance with international legality and the resolutions of the United Nations and on the basis of the return of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, the leaders supported, as the only appropriate means of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in a peaceful, just and comprehensive manner, the convening of the International Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation, on an equal footing, of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and the permanent members of the Security Council",

Noting with satisfaction the growing international consensus in favour of convening the Conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and in conformity with its relevant resolutions, to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the just solution of the question of Palestine, which is the core of this conflict,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has persisted for nearly four decades,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General;
2. Notes with satisfaction the ever-increasing international consensus in favour of the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as reflected in the statements made during the debate;
3. Determines once again that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;
4. Reaffirms once again its endorsement of the call for convening the Conference in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein;
5. Reiterates its endorsement of the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;
6. Stresses once again the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;
7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 31 March 1988;
8. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/66 D

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 129-2-24 (recorded vote)

12-nation draft (A/42/L.40 & Add.1); agenda item 38.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 78-82, 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Bur-

kina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, United Kingdom.

If negotiations could be launched by way of an international conference, the United States said, it would not be the conference described in the unbalanced guidelines enumerated in the 1983 Assembly resolution endorsing the call for the convening of a conference;(23) those guidelines sought to impose a particular concept of a solution rather than to launch the parties in negotiating one. The United States could not support the text which, by tying successive Assembly resolutions back to the 1983 resolution, revealed a one-sided approach that would not advance prospects for reaching an agreed formula for negotiations.

In Norway's opinion, the text contained guidelines concerning conference format and modalities which could be construed as imposing a procedure not acceptable to all parties and prejudicial to the outcome of negotiations; it was imperative that the framework and content of negotiations be freely decided on by the parties themselves. Similarly, Denmark, speaking for the 12 EC members, considered it essential to avoid prejudging the form in which negotiations might be held; the EC members were not convinced that the text reflected the increasing international consensus in favour of the early convening of a conference in its most widely accepted terms. Australia could not endorse elements of the seventh preambular paragraph which, it felt, blurred fundamental issues and sought to prescribe the form of the conference. Canada said that efforts needed to be invested by the main parties to establish an appropriate negotiating format which would meet their concern and facilitate real progress towards lasting peace in the region. It also did not believe that an international conference was a substitute for direct negotiations between the parties; if there was to be an international framework, it must be accepted by all concerned, including Israel, in a framework that would facilitate rather than hinder direct negotiations.

Finland reiterated its reservations on the Geneva Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted

by the 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine.(26) Japan had reservations on some provisions, in particular paragraph 4 and the fourth preambular paragraph.

Iran did not wish to see its Palestinian brothers at any negotiating table with Zionist usurpers, nor did it support the resolutions of the November Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference at Amman.(11) The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had reservations on any references that could be taken to mean recognition of the fait accompli imposed by force in occupied Palestine and could be interpreted as taking away the rights of the Palestinians.

On 11 December, under the agenda item on the Middle East situation, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/209 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,

Taking note with appreciation of the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987, on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Taking note with appreciation of the growing international consensus in favour of convening the Conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, of which the question of Palestine is the core,

1. Reaffirms once again that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, is the appropriate way to a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict which will ensure the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and guarantee the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people;

2. Calls upon all States that have not done so to lend their support to the convening of the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to apprise the General Assembly of the results of his consultations no later than September 1988.

General Assembly resolution 42/209 A

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 124-3-22 (recorded vote)

16-nation draft (A/42/L.41/Rev.1 & Add.1, orally revised; agenda item 39. Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 86-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Honduras, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, United Kingdom.

In the view of the United States, the text did not take account of the criteria necessary for progress towards peace, or the issues already addressed by the parties. It made no mention of bilateral or direct negotiations and subsumed the universally accepted basis of negotiations—Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(1) and 338(1973)(2)—under an ambiguous umbrella formulation.

Canada regretted that the text had been modified to include language that, in its view, prejudiced the organization and outcome of the proposed conference.

New Zealand regretted the inclusion of certain elements in paragraph 1, whence its abstention. Chile had reservations on the wording of the same paragraph. So did Finland, on the grounds that it unduly prejudiced the composition of and participation in the conference; it also had doubts concerning the formulation of the fifth preambular paragraph. Sweden registered surprise that the Assembly should adopt yet another resolution on an international conference, as one such resolution had already been adopted under the agenda item on the Palestine question; it stated that its affirmative vote, cast with some hesitation, did not mean that it subscribed to every element in the text, adding that it could not support the fifth preambular paragraph as it had not had an opportunity to study an authoritative text of all the resolutions adopted at the November Arab Summit.(11) The Philippines voiced reservations on some of the text's formulations.

Iran, which did not participate in the vote, said it did not wish to see the inalienable rights of its Palestinian brothers and sisters become the subject of negotiations with the Zionist usurpers.

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

In his November report on the Middle East situation,(13) the Secretary-General provided an over-

view of the three peace-keeping operations in the region: the two peace-keeping forces—UNDOF and UNIFIL (see pp. 288 and 277)—and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Apart from assisting UNDOF and UNIFIL in their tasks, UNTSO maintained two observation groups of its own, the Observer Group in Beirut (see p. 277) and the Observer Group in Egypt, where with the Government's agreement about 50 observers had remained since 1979 when the second United Nations Emergency Force was withdrawn. In addition to liaison offices at Cairo and Ismailia, the Observer Group in Egypt maintained six observation posts in the Sinai.

Credentials of Israel

By a 7 October 1987 letter to the Secretary-General,(27) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of 20 States members of the Arab Group at the United Nations and PLO, protested against the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the General Assembly's 1987 regular session on the grounds that it had failed to comply with Security Council and Assembly resolutions on Palestine, the Middle East and other related issues; that it continued its annexation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and violated human rights in those territories; that it continued its aggression against the Arab States and extended the area of its aggression to the whole of Lebanon, Iraq and Tunisia; and that it continued to co-operate with the racist regime in South Africa.

On 12 October,(28) 35 States expressed their reservations on Israel's credentials, underlining its defiance and persistent violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, as well as of United Nations resolutions, in particular those concerning Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of its own State, and those declaring illegal its policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories. They further underlined Israel's systematic resort to intimidation and use of force in the name of pre-emptive action, hot pursuit and security, and to biblical and other fallacious arguments to extend its supremacy over the neighbouring Arab countries.

Before adopting resolution 42/2 A, approving the first report of the Credentials Committee,(29) the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 80 to 39, with 10 abstentions, decided not to act on an amendment to that report by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen(30) to reject Israel's creden-

tials. The motion to take no action was tabled by Finland on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (see p. 366).

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1967, p. 257, SC res. 242(1967), 22 Nov. 1967. (2)YUN 1973, p. 213, SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973. (3)A/42/178-S/18753. (4)YUN 1982 387. (5)A/42/151-S/18718. (6)A/42/284-S/18856. (7)A/42/352-S/18903. (8)A/42/342-S/18919. (9)A/42/401-S/18978. (10)A/42/677. (11)A/42/779-S/19274. (12)A/42/858-S/19322. (13)A/42/714-S/19249. (14)A/42/465 & Add.1. (15)YUN 1986, pp. 264 & 336, GA res. 41/162 A & B, 4 Dec. 1986. (16)*Ibid.*, p. 273, GA res. 41/162 C, 4 Dec. 1986. (17)A/42/78-S/18567. (18)A/42/267-S/18841. (19)A/42/681. (20)A/42/708 & Corr.1. (21)A/42/277-S/18849. (22)YUN 1986, p. 267, GA res. 41/43 D, 2 Dec. 1986. (23)YUN 1983, p. 278, GA res. 38/58 C, 13 Dec. 1983. (24)A/42/35. (25)A/43/35. (26)YUN 1983, p. 274. (27)A/42/638 & Add.1. (28)A/42/647 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (29)A/42/630. (30)A/42/L.3.

Palestine question

The question of Palestine continued in 1987 to be a concern of the General Assembly and its Committee on Palestinian rights.

By four resolutions adopted in December on the question, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's call for urgent Security Council action on its 1976 recommendations—drawing the Council's attention to the fact that such action was still awaited—and for constructive efforts to bring about the proposed international conference on peace in the Middle East (see p. 258), as a means of securing United Nations objectives on the Palestine question (resolution 42/66 A); requested resources and co-operation to enable the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks (42/66 B); and asked the Department of Public Information (DPI) to continue its special information programme on the Palestine question (42/66 C). The fourth resolution dealt with the proposed international peace conference (see p. 260). In a resolution on the Middle East situation (42/209 D), the Assembly determined that Israel's 1980 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on Jerusalem was illegal and without validity.

Various United Nations bodies continued providing assistance to the Palestinians. The Secretary-General submitted a draft programme of assistance for 1988-1990, which, by their respective resolutions on the subject, the Economic and Social Council (1987/77) and the Assembly (42/166) asked him to develop and implement in co-operation with PLO.

The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (29 November) was observed on 30 November 1987 at United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Offices at Geneva and

Vienna. It was also commemorated in many other cities throughout the world.

Communications. By a letter of 3 February 1987,⁽¹⁾ Israel reported that, on 1 February, a bomb exploded on a bus-load of civilian commuters en route from Haifa to Jerusalem; the blast injured nine passengers, one seriously. On 2 February, the Fatah faction of PLO headed by Yasser Arafat assumed responsibility for the attack in simultaneous broadcasts from Tunis, Tunisia, and Baghdad, Iraq. To justify that blatant act of terrorism, Israel said, PLO resorted to lying about the facts, claiming the bus was a military vehicle and its passengers enemy soldiers. Israel called the attack and distorted explanation typical PLO tactics, stating that it would continue to punish the perpetrators and expose the distortions.

On 19 February,⁽²⁾ Israel alleged further PLO targeting of civilians: a two-rocket attack on a village in western Galilee on 1 February; a Molotov-cocktail attack on a passenger bus at Hebron on 2 February; a fire-bomb attack on a passenger bus at Kalandiah on 12 February; and a failed attempt to plant a bomb in Meir Hospital at Kfar Saba on 15 February, the bomb having exploded in the terrorists' car en route to the hospital. Israel also alleged that PLO, in announcements following the attacks, described the targets as military, and the bomb intended for the hospital as having damaged a vehicle of the enemy's intelligence services. Such falsifications of the facts, including the claim that its campaign of terror was limited to Judaea and Samaria (Israel's term for the occupied territories of the West Bank) and Gaza—when in fact it extended to Haifa, Galilee, Kfar Saba and elsewhere—were implicit acknowledgement by PLO that it was engaged in condemnable criminal acts, all clearly showing its aim to be the liquidation of Israel, considered "occupied territory" in its entirety.

On 15 June,⁽³⁾ Israel charged PLO with attempted attacks on civilians and with faking the results, as when it claimed responsibility, on 9 June, for attacks on two military buses, one said to be on its way to Petach Tikva and another at Rehovot. The first turned out to be a public bus and the second the Rehovot central bus station, in which PLO had planted grenades; they were dismantled before they could explode. Israel also cited PLO attempts to launch terrorist attacks against it from Lebanese territory (see p. 276).

In a declaration adopted at their meeting at Hare on 14 and 15 April, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine reiterated the non-aligned countries' solidarity with and firm support for the Palestinians led by PLO,⁽⁴⁾ as did the heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe in a final

communiqué adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference (Maputo, 21 and 22 May).(5)

The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), in its final communiqué,(6) stressed that a comprehensive, just and durable Middle East solution could not be achieved without total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the exercise by the Palestinians of their rights to return to their homes, to self-determination and to a sovereign State in Palestine. They reaffirmed their support for PLO and emphasized that only PLO had the right to represent the Palestinians. They welcomed the outcome of the Palestine National Council meeting (Algiers, Algeria, 20-25 April) as a major victory for the Palestinians, and welcomed the efforts of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine to resolve the Palestinian issue—the core of the Middle East crisis.

By a communiqué issued in New York on 19 October,(7) the Organization of the Islamic Conference rejected as unacceptable Amendment No. 940 recently adopted by the United States Senate, making unlawful the presence in the United States of the Permanent Observer Mission of PLO to the United Nations. It viewed the move as a denial of the Palestinians' right to present their cause in international forums, particularly in the United Nations, and an attempt to obstruct the search for peace in the Middle East. Recalling that the Mission's presence was in accordance with a 1974 Assembly resolution(8) and with the 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (Headquarters Agreement),(9) the Conference considered Amendment No. 940 a violation of international law and the right of United Nations invitees, such as PLO. It called on the Secretary-General to declare the United Nations position on the matter and to ensure respect by the host country of the Headquarters Agreement.

A similar protest was made by the -Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New York, 16 October).(10)

Human Rights Commission action. In a 19 February 1987 resolution on the situation in occupied Palestine (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the Palestinians' inalienable rights to self-determination without external interference and to the establishment of their sovereign State on their national soil, to return to their homeland and property, and to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter and United Nations resolutions.

The Commission condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for non-compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, calling on it to withdraw from those territories. It asked the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Israel and to make available to the Commission in 1988 all information pertaining to the resolution's implementation.

Activities of the Committee on Palestinian rights. The Committee on Palestinian rights continued in 1987 to follow developments in the Israeli-occupied territories and actions by Israel which the Committee regarded as violations of international law or of United Nations resolutions. It brought such actions—including Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, Israeli exploitation of Arab-owned lands and other matters affecting Palestinian rights (see below, under "Territories occupied by Israel")—to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As described in its annual report to the Assembly,(11) the Committee and, under its guidance, the Division for Palestinian Rights undertook to expand co-operation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to heighten awareness of the facts relating to the Palestine question and to create conditions favourable for full implementation of the Committee's recommendations. To that end it held regional symposia for NGOs in Asia (New Delhi, India, 8-10 June) and North America (New York, 24-26 June), and an international NGO meeting (Geneva, 7-9 September). In addition, it held its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth regional seminars: for Asia (New Delhi, 8-12 June), North America (New York, 22 and 23 June) and Latin America (Havana, Cuba, 15-17 December).

During the period under review, the Committee noted that international understanding of the Palestine question and support for the attainment and exercise of Palestinian rights had reached new heights and that the deterioration of the situation of Palestinians had aroused widespread concern that tension and violence would increase; a new phase had thus been reached, necessitating intensified collective efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question. To secure United Nations objectives, the Committee continued to give priority to the early convening of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices, based on guidelines contained in the 1983(12) and 1986(13) Assembly resolutions endorsing the call for such a conference. It noted that, despite a growing international consensus in favour of the proposal, it had not yet proved possible to obtain the agreement of all the parties.

In the light of those observations, the Committee recommended that the Security Council take urgent positive action on the Committee's original recommendations submitted to (14) and endorsed by the Assembly in 1976, (15) and on those adopted by the 1983 Geneva Conference on the Palestine question, (16) again reaffirming that those recommendations, repeatedly endorsed by the Assembly, were solidly founded on fundamental and internationally accepted principles. It also recommended that the Assembly call on those Member States which had not agreed to the proposed conference to reconsider their attitude, and also call for constructive efforts by all Governments, in particular the permanent Council members, towards the early convening of the conference, and for continued efforts by the Secretary-General to achieve that objective. These recommendations were in addition to those it had submitted in 1976, reiterated yearly since for implementation.

Annexed to the Committee's report were its 1976 recommendations; the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the 1983 Conference; the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth United Nations Seminars on the Question of Palestine (see p. 264); as well as the declarations adopted by the United Nations Asian and North American Regional NGOs Symposia and by the International Meeting of NGOs on the Question of Palestine (see p. 264).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consideration of the report of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the General Assembly, in December, adopted four resolutions on the Palestine question, dealing with the Committee and its recommendations, the Division for Palestinian Rights, public information, and the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East (see p. 260).

Resolution 42/66 A was adopted on 2 December by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181(II) of 29 November 1947, 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375(XXX) and 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985 and 41/43 A of 2 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 92 to 96 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. Requests the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and thereafter;

5. Requests the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. Requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194(III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

General Assembly resolution 42/66 A

12 December 1987 Meeting 89 131-2-22 (recorded vote)

13-nation draft (A/42/L.33 & Add.1); agenda item 38.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/801; S-G, A/C.5/42/45 & Corr.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 42; plenary 78-82, 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho,

Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Also on 2 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/66 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 56 to 80 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, and 41/43 B of 2 December 1986,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 B;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B and paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and of the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

General Assembly resolution 42/66 B

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 133-2-20 (recorded vote)

13-nation draft (A/42/L.34 & Add.1); agenda item 38.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/801; S-G, A/C.5/42/45 & Corr.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 42; plenary 78-82, 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Israel, which had requested the vote, could not endorse what it felt were the quite substantial financial implications, and asserted that the meetings provided for would do nothing to advance the search for a peaceful and negotiated settlement.

Explaining in a single statement its position on resolutions 42/66 A-C, the United States said they perpetuated bodies and activities dedicated to expounding only the Palestinian perspective and were inconsistent with the effort to put forward the United Nations as sponsor of a conference to launch negotiations; United Nations auspices would have to be accepted by all sides, a goal the resolutions would not help to achieve. Speaking for the EC members, Denmark reiterated their previously stated position;(17) namely, the need to take due consideration of the Organization's financial difficulties in determining the tasks of the bodies concerned.

In Finland's view, resolutions 42/66 A and B failed to represent the balance required for a comprehensive, just and lasting Middle East settlement. Explaining its abstention on resolution 42/66 B, Canada said it had changed from its negative vote on similar resolutions of previous years to underline its concern for the tragic plight of the Palestinians. It also voiced concern that, in a period of financial restraint, duplication existed among the mandates of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the Division for Palestinian Rights and DPI, adding that, too often, the mandated activities were marred by a partisan spirit detrimental to reaching a negotiated and just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Iran declared itself opposed in principle to any resolution, action or report that might directly or indirectly imply recognition of the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine. The Libyan Arab

Jamahiyya, whose vote reflected its belief in the national rights of the Palestinians, voiced reservations on any references in the text that could be interpreted as detracting from those rights or as recognizing the fait accompli imposed by force in occupied Palestine.

In other action, the Assembly, by resolution 42/95, reaffirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference. It condemned those Governments not recognizing the right to self-determination and independence, notably of the Palestinians (among others). It also condemned the constant and deliberate violations of the Palestinians' rights, as well as Israel's expansionist activities in the Middle East, which were an obstacle to the Palestinians' self-determination and independence and a threat to peace and stability in the region.

Public information activities

The Committee on Palestinian rights(11) reviewed implementation of a 1986 Assembly request(18) that DPI continue its 1986-1987 special information programme on the Palestine question. The programme included press and publication activities; radio-visual coverage, and a fact-finding mission to the Middle East and national and regional encounters for journalists.

During 1987, DPI continued to disseminate, through articles and press releases, information on the Palestine question and on the related seminars and symposia organized by the Committee. Consideration of the question by the Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies was reported in the UN Chronicle. While a personnel recruitment freeze precluded issuance of new publications, DPI reproduced for distribution The United Nations and the Question of Palestine and The Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Besides providing radio coverage in all of the official United Nations languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish), DPI produced a substantial number of television news items on the question and on related Middle East events, and circulated video packages world-wide.

DPI arranged a fact-finding visit to Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, from 2 to 15 June, by a team of 12 prominent journalists and media representatives from around the world. Visits to Israel and the occupied territories were not possible since Israel had not responded to an official request for such visits.

Two regional encounters between high-level journalists and experts on Palestine were again organized: the first, for North and Latin American

journalists, took place in Argentina from 20 to 23 January; the second, for Asian journalists, took place at Singapore from 6 to 9 April. Two series of national encounters, in which a team of expert panelists held in-depth press conferences with national journalists and foreign correspondents, were also organized: one for Latin America, held in Peru and Venezuela on 28 and 30 January, respectively; another for Asia, held in India, Japan and Thailand between 31 March and 13 April.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/66 C by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 81 to 91 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 41/43 C of 2 December 1986,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 41/43 C;

2. Requests the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine during the biennium 1988-1989, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(c) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcast;

(d) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(e) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

General Assembly resolution 42/66 C

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 133-3-18 (recorded vote)

13-nation draft (A/42/L.35 & Add.1); agenda item 38.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/801; S-G, A/C.5/42/45 & Corr.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 42; plenary 78-82, 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Canada, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

The States which explained their votes on resolution 42/66 C did so when they explained their positions on resolutions 42/66 A and B (see p. 266).

Jerusalem

The General Assembly, by resolution 42/209 D, again determined that Israel's 1980 decision⁽¹⁹⁾ to impose its laws and administration on Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void. Applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) to the Israeli-occupied territories (see p. 308), including Jerusalem, was repeatedly reaffirmed by the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as in reports and communications dealing with the situation in the occupied territories (see p. 296).

Communications. The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January 1987),⁽²⁰⁾ in a resolution on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem), reiterated that: the question of Palestine and Jerusalem took priority over all other questions for all Muslims; Jerusalem was an indivisible part of the usurped Palestinian homeland and the capital of Palestine; and its return to Arab Palestinian sovereignty was the only guarantee for preserving its Arab-Islamic character, its sanctity and the freedom of worship. The Conference also reiterated the commitment of its members to employ all their capabilities in confronting Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, including breaking political and diplomatic relations with it and ending all co-operation with any State recognizing that decision. It called on all countries, especially the United States, to refrain from dealing with Israel's occupation authorities in a manner that might suggest recognition or acceptance of the fait accompli

arising from Israel's decision; and called on them not to recognize the legitimacy of Israeli measures to change the Arab-Islamic features of Jerusalem and introduce demographic changes.

In a 31 July letter,⁽²¹⁾ Jordan accused Israel with a new act of aggression against an Islamic historic landmark in Jerusalem, the Tankiziyah Madrasah. Prompted by a 21 June Israeli newspaper report on the condition of the building and after obtaining long-delayed permission from Israeli authorities, officials of the Islamic Antiquities Division, accompanied by Israel's Inspector of Antiquities, visited the building. In the only room they were allowed to inspect, they found fissures in the foundation walls and ceiling, a disintegrating floor, and damaged doors and windows—largely due, it was concluded, to persistent excavations underneath Islamic buildings that proved more extensive than had been made public. Jordan called for urgent action to ensure the preservation and integrity of Islamic historic and sacred places, and called for implementation of United Nations resolutions on Jerusalem.

Israel replied on 11 August⁽²²⁾ that excavations completed in 1984 could not cause damage to surrounding buildings, as had been confirmed by a special representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1986; and that the recent visit to the building, referred to by Jordan, determined that water seepage had caused the floor in question to sink. Israel found it astonishing that structural defects in a building nearly 700 years old could be ascribed to a "Judaization" of Jerusalem and to a deliberate obliteration of Islamic landmarks. Such imaginative language, it observed, was consistent with the selective manner in which certain States chose to voice concern over the sanctity of Islamic sites and holy places.

In a 13 October letter⁽²³⁾ detailing incidents in the Israeli-occupied territories (see p. 298), the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights drew attention to a report by the news agency Reuters that a renewed attempt by militant Jews to enter the Islamic shrine of Al-Aqsa on 11 October sparked a protest demonstration by some 2,000 Palestinians. He quoted The New York Times of 13 October as reporting that soldiers fired tear-gas at the demonstrators, injuring 25 people and arresting 12 others. Protest demonstrations over the incident followed at Ramallah, where a Palestinian woman was shot dead and six students were wounded by Israeli troops, who also arrested some 100 Palestinians and sealed off the centre of the town; general strikes were declared at Nablus, Jerusalem and elsewhere.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an August 1987 report, with a later addendum,⁽²⁴⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted replies from 10

countries to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement three 1986 Assembly resolutions on various aspects of the Middle East situation. By one of these (25) the Assembly again called on those States that had transferred their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

UNESCO action. The Executive Board and the General Conference of UNESCO, at their September-November and October/November 1987 sessions, respectively, examined a report on the application of the UNESCO resolutions and decisions concerning the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

The Board, by a decision, and the Conference, by a resolution, reaffirmed previous UNESCO resolutions designed to safeguard the city's spiritual, cultural, historical and other values. They deplored actual and attempted assaults on the Islamic holy places, and the destruction and alterations to which the city's monumental heritage and traditional historical site had been subjected since occupation. Drawing attention to the state of degradation of the Islamic cultural and religious heritage, they invited the financial support of States, foundations and individuals for its maintenance and restoration. They also invited the UNESCO Director-General to continue the strict application of their resolutions on the matter so long as the city was occupied and to report on modifications to the city as a result of that occupation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Under the agenda item on the Middle East situation, the General Assembly adopted on 11 December 1987 resolution 42/209 D by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478(1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of

Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478(1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/209 D

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 140-3-7 (recorded vote)

25-nation draft (A/42/L.44 & Add.1); agenda item 39.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 86-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, United States.

Speaking for the EC members, Denmark said their position relative to the resolution had been made known previously (most recently during the Assembly debate on the Middle East situation): the solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute should be based on Charter principles, including the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; this implied that Israel must end the territorial occupation it had maintained since the 1967 conflict, and that its policy in East Jerusalem, among other occupied territories, was contrary to international law, so that all measures taken within that policy's framework were to be considered null and void.

Iran reiterated its reservations on all terms that implied any recognition of what it called the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya voiced reservations on any provisions that could imply a recognition of the *de facto* situation in the occupied Palestinian lands.

Argentina and Bolivia supported the text because it embodied the principles to which they subscribed.

In related actions, the Assembly reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories, including Jerusalem (resolution 42/160 B); again determined that Israeli measures to change the status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the territories, including Jerusalem, violated the Convention and were without legal validity (42/160 C); condemned Israel's annexation of parts of the territories, including Jerusalem, asked the Security Council to ensure Israel's compliance with the Convention and halt its practices there, and called for the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem, closed in 1985,(26) so that it might resume its services to the city's Arab population (42/160 D); and asked for continued measures towards establishing a university for Palestine refugees at Jerusalem (42/69 K).

Assistance to Palestinians

Various organizations of the United Nations system continued in 1987 to provide assistance to the Palestinian people within the terms of their respective mandates. Notable among them were UNRWA, which maintained an extensive programme of education, health and relief services for Palestinian refugees (see p. 325); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), whose programme of economic and social assistance was primarily for the non-refugee population (see below); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), whose assistance focused on the protection and improvement of the environmental situation in the occupied territories (see p. 324); and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and UNICEF (see below). Assistance was also provided by the Secretariat's Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO and UNIDO.

In May 1987,(27) the Secretary-General submitted a draft programme of assistance for 1988-1990, outlining system-wide response to the most pressing needs of Palestinians in the occupied territories. First requested by the General Assembly in 1983,(28) the programme was based on existing assistance and took account of the agreement reached at Geneva in 1986 on the subject.(29) For its preparation, a consultant undertook a mission in February 1987 to gather information from the system's relevant entities in Geneva, New York, Rome and Vienna, supplementing it with written information from sources which could not be visited.

The programme's main objective was to rebuild the productive base of the economy in the occupied territories to enable it to absorb its own labour force, numbering an estimated 116,000 working in Israel at the end of 1986. Criteria for project selection included: productivity; absorption of surplus agricultural output, especially through the establishment of agro-industries; contribution to import substitution; project complementarity; geographical spread; and labour absorptive capacity.

The programme identified projects classified as current, planned, or suggested for future development. They were grouped under: research, analysis and organization of data; infrastructure (such as water-supply and sewage systems, human resources training, machinery and equipment, industrial zones and commercial centres); agriculture (including animal husbandry and fisheries); industry (to promote olive oil, glass and ceramics, plastics, canning and tourism, among others); employment; education and vocational training; health; social welfare; and human settlements.

Financing for the current and planned projects had been largely provided for in the regular programme budgets of the executing organizations, some of which could also draw upon special contributions and other extrabudgetary funds. Financing for the suggested projects, which were relatively costly, remained to be sought from extrabudgetary sources. For the programme's implementation, the considerable experience gained in planning, developing and implementing projects in the unique environment of the occupied territories could be drawn upon.

As requested by the Assembly in 1986,(30) the Secretary-General convened a meeting of the system's relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and bodies (Geneva, 19 June 1987) to consider the draft programme of assistance. Also at the meeting were representatives of PLO and Arab host countries, as well as of intergovernmental organizations and NGOs.

The meeting agreed that there was continuing system-wide commitment to provide assistance to the Palestinians, but that the draft programme, given its focus, did not reflect the contributions of the Arab host countries. It was, however, co-ordinated and took account of the priorities identified by PLO, although concern was expressed that the consultant did not include a visit to the occupied territories. It was agreed that the programme should serve as an evolving, dynamic framework for action and that its implementation required a major effort to mobilize the necessary resources, possibly to be undertaken jointly by PLO and the United Nations.

UNDP activities. The UNDP programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, in operation since 1980, had become a leading element in the economic and social development efforts in the

West Bank and Gaza. Under the 1980-1986 programme, UNDP had delivered over 30 projects. Of these, 11 projects totalling \$2.8 million had been completed; 18 projects amounting to \$11.6 million were under implementation in 1987, with those on sewage disposal systems and effluent recycling, education and health taking the lion's share of the costs. A number of UNDP-administered projects were financed as follows: by WHO—four health projects amounting to \$590,835; by UNFPA—one project providing 6 fellowships in demographic and socio-economic training for \$133,200; and by ILO—five management training and consultancy projects totalling \$352,242.

As described by the UNDP Administrator in a March 1987 report,(31) the projects formulated for the assistance programme for 1987-1991 were in the areas of natural resources, agriculture, industry, human settlements, health, education and employment. As updated, the projects showed notional costs totalling \$56.7 million, far in excess of the \$8 million approved by the Governing Council from Special Programme Resources for the fourth (1987-1991) programming cycle. Thus far, appeals for contributions had resulted only in \$1 million each from the United States Agency for International Development and the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations. UNDP continued to seek additional support through cost-sharing arrangements, special voluntary contributions or financing by organizations within or outside the United Nations system.

By an 18 June decision,(32) the Governing Council, noting the achievements of the UNDP assistance programme to the Palestinians, invited financial contributions from Governments and other donors.

UNCTAD activities. Through its Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people), UNCTAD continued to prepare reports and technical publications reviewing and analysing developments in the economic conditions of the Palestinians and to propose strategies for future development. In 1987, its activities included the completion in March of an in-depth study of the financial sector in the occupied territories, undertaken in collaboration with ESCWA, which focused on Israeli policies affecting that sector. In addition, extracts from the Unit's expanded data base were scheduled for publication during the year, including a statistical series, a chronology of current economic issues and a bibliography of reference material on the Palestinian economy.

UNICEF activities. In 1987, UNICEF provided technical assistance to local health departments for the training of traditional birth attendants, funding the training of 150 such attendants and 16 supervisors (midwives) in the West Bank.(33)

In the area of early childhood development, assistance was directed towards establishing four prototype child development centres for the prevention and early detection of the most common childhood disabilities and towards providing guidance for treatment and rehabilitation. Assistance was also provided to train 652 kindergarten teachers and upgrade sanitation facilities in 60 kindergartens. Other assistance took the form of construction materials and supplies for the renovation of 20 kindergartens and basic furniture for another 120. A pre-school project for such facilities as day-care centres and kindergartens run by the private sector and NGOs covered only 12 per cent of the total pre-school age-group in the West Bank and 6 per cent in Gaza. Originally scheduled to end in 1986, the project was extended through 1987 to permit a thorough review on which to base a new programme.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/77 by roll-call vote.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Noting the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Noting also that the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people was held at Geneva on 19 June 1987 in response to General Assembly resolution 41/181,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

2. Welcomes the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in the report of the Secretary-General,

3. Requests the Secretary-General to develop the programme and seek its implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;

4. Urges the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

5. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 48-1 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/119) by roll-call vote (41-1), 30 June (meeting 8); 9-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.1); agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Viet Nam.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Speaking before the vote in the Council, the United States said it opposed adoption of the text, explaining that it would not vote for programmes implemented in close co-operation with PLO, but pointing to its substantial contributions to UNRWA over the previous five years, which had amounted to \$343 million, plus an additional \$8 million in emergency assistance in 1985.

Uruguay said its vote was without prejudice to its reservations on certain aspects of paragraphs 3 and 5.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/166 by recorded vote.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/181 of 8 December 1986,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/77 of 8 July 1987,

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Aware of the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Noting the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people, held at Geneva on 19 June 1987 in response to resolution 41/181,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

2. Welcomes the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to develop the programme and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. Urges the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/166

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 152-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) by recorded vote (126-2), 11 November (meeting 34); 11-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.22), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 29, 34; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

The Second Committee, before approving the draft resolution as a whole, approved paragraph 3 by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 3 abstentions. In the light of an oral revision of paragraph 4 by the sponsors, an amendment by Jordan, (34) as sub-amended by Democratic Yemen, (35) was not pressed for action. By the amendment, proposed to replace paragraphs 3 and 4, the Assembly would have asked the Secretary-General to develop the assistance programme, mobilize resources for it, and seek its early implementation in close co-operation with PLO and the Arab Governments concerned, when appropriate. Democratic Yemen's sub-amendment would have replaced the reference to "the Arab Governments concerned, when appropriate" by "when appropriate, outside the occupied Palestinian territories with the Arab host countries concerned".

Explaining their positions before the Committee, the United States reiterated its opposition to channelling assistance to the Palestinians through PLO. In Israel's view, the text should have deplored the fact that, with the exception of \$8 million allocated by UNDP, funds for a programme of some \$57 million had not been obtained, and should have urged the Governments that had expressed interest in helping the Israeli-administered territories to make contributions; it was unfortunate that the hopes raised by the amendment's reference to Arab Governments had been in vain; moreover, the text introduced irrelevant political elements by intimating that Israel was attempting to profit from the assistance programme and by assigning a role to PLO, which had done nothing but provoke bloodshed and terror.

Jordan considered it unacceptable to omit mention of the role of the Arab States concerned, whence its abstention on paragraph 3.

Denmark, speaking for the European Economic Community (EEC) members, referred to their vote as reflecting their resolve to do their utmost to meet the needs of the Palestinian people. Cameroon said the text suffered from a few imperfections but it trusted that the machinery provided for would not impede humanitarian assistance to the Palestinians. Iran's vote was in keeping with its policy of active solidarity with the Palestinians.

In resolution 42/190, the Assembly took note of the statement made by PLO on 27 October before the Second Committee. By that statement, PLO expressed regret that the draft programme of assistance for the Palestinians had been prepared not by a multi-disciplinary mission but by a single consultant who had been denied access to the territories. It welcomed the programme, which should be viewed as a dynamic framework subject to modification and improvement; it suggested that a joint United Nations/PLO mission be organized to mobilize the resources for the programme's implementation, particularly for the main priority projects (construction of a seaport, a fishing port and a cement plant; development of agro-industries; production and training centres) and for two UNCTAD projects relating to the establishment of a research centre for project identification and formulation, and to statistics.

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Incidents and disputes involving Arab countries and Israel

In 1987, the 1981 armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations had again been inscribed as an item in the agenda of the General Assembly. Although it was the subject of communications from intergovernmental bodies, no Assembly action was taken on it.

Two other matters relating to the Middle East situation that occupied the attention of the United Nations during the year concerned Israel's relations with Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Southern Lebanon remained the main focus of attention, in respect of which the Security Council issued two appeals on behalf of the civilian population there. The Council, on the Secretary-General's recommendations, also renewed the mandates of the peace-keeping forces deployed in southern Lebanon and in the Golan Heights, namely, UNIFIL and UNDOF.

Commending the United Nations peace-keeping operations, the Secretary-General stated that sacrifices had been a part of their services, particularly in southern Lebanon, where UNIFIL soldiers had daily risked their lives and 21 had died in the line of duty since August 1986 in protecting the well-being of others; the value of those operations had been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council and the valour and dedication of those who served were deeply appreciated by the international community (see p. 6).

Iraq and Israel

The item on armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, on the agenda of the General Assembly since 1981, following the bombing by Israel of a nuclear research centre near Baghdad,⁽¹⁾ was the subject of two communications addressed to the Secretary-General in 1987.

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January)⁽²⁾ reiterated its condemnation of that armed aggression and of Israel's refusal to implement the 1981 Security Council resolution⁽³⁾ (which called on Israel to refrain from such attacks or threats thereof, called on it to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and considered

that Iraq was entitled to redress for the destruction caused); it also reiterated its rejection of attempts by some States to delete the item from the Assembly's agenda.

In its final communique, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October)(4) condemned Israel in similar terms and requested IAEA to ensure against a repetition of the strike by Israel on nuclear installations under the IAEA safeguards system in Iraq or elsewhere.

The Assembly retained the item on its agenda by decision 42/460 of 21 December on the suspension of its 1987 session.

Lebanon

The situation in Lebanon was marked by unrelenting hostilities and escalating violence throughout 1987, with dire consequences, largely for the civilian population. This was reflected in communications addressed to the Secretary-General, the majority of which were from Lebanon and Israel, with Lebanon reporting repeated Israeli attacks on its territory that inflicted heavy casualties and material damage, and Israel citing terrorist attacks against it from southern Lebanon; in UNRWA reports, which spoke of conditions of emergency and of the tragic plight of the Palestinian refugees trapped in camps under siege by militias; and in the Secretary-General's reports on developments in the UNIFIL area of operation, underscoring casualties suffered also by the peace-keeping mission at the hands of the main protagonists of the conflict in Lebanon—the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the South Lebanese Army (SLA) on the one hand, and the various armed resistance groups on the other.

As a result of the crisis in the besieged camps early in the year and of the mounting number of displaced persons and refugees requiring emergency relief, UNRWA in February appealed for funds to finance its emergency relief programme. The Security Council, alarmed by the suffering of the civilians inside those camps, issued an appeal in February for a cease-fire and another appeal in March to all the parties concerned to facilitate delivery of emergency food and medical supplies to the camps.

The Secretary-General assessed the situation in the UNIFIL area as one of impasse, with little realistic hope for Israel's early withdrawal from southern Lebanon and thus for the fulfilment of UNIFIL'S mandate to confirm such withdrawal and assist Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area. Nevertheless, at the request of Lebanon and on his recommendation, the Security Council, by resolutions 594(1987) and 599(1987),

extended UNIFIL'S mandate in January and July, each time for a six-month period.

Israel and Lebanon

Communications. Throughout 1987, Lebanon addressed communications to the Secretary-General and to the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, charging Israel with persistent acts of violence against its territory and population that had left many people killed or wounded and had caused considerable property damage. Lebanon condemned those acts as savage and criminal, designed to provoke an explosive situation in southern Lebanon and thereby provide Israel with a pretext for a large-scale military aggression against it. Lebanon repeatedly warned of the consequences of those acts for peace and security in the region and the world, and appealed to the Council to ensure compliance with its resolutions calling for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon so that Lebanon could regain sovereignty over the whole of its territory.

Lebanon, on 5 January,(5) reported that, on the previous day, Israeli combat helicopters had bombed the villages of Kabrikha and Khirbet-Salum in southern Lebanon, to the north of the so-called security zone, causing dozens of civilian casualties and destroying buildings and crops. On 12 January, (6) it reported further incidents of bombings and shelling of towns, villages and farms in southern Lebanon on 9, 11 and 12 January.

By a 29 April letter,(7) Lebanon drew attention to what it described as the explosive situation in southern Lebanon resulting from an escalation of aggression by Israel's military forces and by the so-called South Lebanese Army—portending a major military attack by Israel north of the "security zone". Annexed to the letter was a list of acts of aggression alleged to have taken place between 7 and 24 April, including: an SLA bombardment, on 21 April, of Yatar and Kafra villages that killed or injured five civilians; and Israeli air raids, on 23 April, on the outskirts of the city of Sidon, on the Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh refugee camps, and on Darb es Sim and Jebel el-Halib in the outskirts of Maghdoushe township, during which more than 30 bombs and rockets were fired, injuring a number of civilians and damaging property.

On 1 May,(8) Lebanon charged Israel with carrying out three air raids on that date: a 15-minute sortie each on Sidon's eastern outskirts, on Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps, and on the villages of Jinsnaya, Ain ed-Delb and el-Qarieh, killing no fewer than 14 people, wounding 37 others and destroying more than 15 houses. Lebanon also alleged Israeli attacks on the Finnish and Norwegian units of UNIFIL with heavy machine-gun fire, continued reconnaissance flights over Mount Lebanon and

Beirut, and continued naval patrolling inside Lebanon's territorial waters in intensified siege of the ports of Tyre and Sidon.

On 7 May,(9) Lebanon accused Israel of having bombed Sidon's south-eastern suburbs the preceding day, aiming at a number of villages and Palestinian camps, particularly Ein el-Hilweh; counted so far were 15 civilians killed and 30 wounded. It further accused Israel of stepping up its naval blockade of the ports of Tyre and Sidon, preventing the entry of commercial vessels. On 8 May,(10) Lebanon wrote that, on that date, Sidon's outskirts and the Palestinian camps in the area had been subjected anew to indiscriminate bombing that killed seven civilians and wounded 34 and caused considerable property damage.

On 31 May,(11) Lebanon reported that an Israeli armoured force had that day penetrated deep into Lebanese territory, reaching the town of Jezzine some 10 miles north of the "security zone", where it set up quarters; and that, together with SLA, Israel had bombarded Nabatiye and its environs with artillery fire, causing an undetermined number of deaths and injuries, and extensive property damage; on 28 May, Israeli war-planes had intercepted a Lebanese reconnaissance plane, forcing it to land in Israel and subjecting the crew to a four-hour interrogation before releasing both crew and plane. Lebanon also reported that Israel's Air Force had continued to overfly southern Lebanon day and night, terrifying the population and creating an atmosphere of tension.

On 19 June,(12) Lebanon stated that, two days before, Israel had bombarded Kabrikha with five air-to-ground missiles, and Sidon's eastern outskirts, Ein el-Hilweh and Kafr Roummâne and Habbouche villages along the edge of the "security zone" with artillery fire. Casualties included three dead and six wounded, in addition to property damage. Lebanon also reported that an SLA force had advanced hundreds of metres towards Kafra, within the area of operations of the UNIFIL Nepalese unit, demolishing a deserted house with 15 missiles fired from tanks; hundreds of tank-supported Israeli forces had also penetrated 6 kilometres to the north of the "security zone", combing a number of villages and farms. Unless Security Council resolutions were implemented, Lebanon warned, the "security zone" would be used by Israel not for protecting its borders but as a base from which to promote an explosive situation in southern Lebanon to serve its own interests.

On 28 July,(13) Lebanon alleged that, on the night of 26/27 July, on the usual pretext of combating and forestalling terrorist activities mounted from Lebanon, an Israeli commando force of some 40 men had come ashore on the Lebanese coast south of Sarda, 40 kilometres north of the Israeli

border; using fast boats and helicopters, they had launched an attack with missiles and machine-guns, killing seven Lebanese and wounding four before withdrawing under cover of intense sea and air bombardment. Lebanon drew attention to the seriousness of Israel's encroachment on the sovereignty of a neighbouring State, violating its territory and territorial waters with no regard for the lives or property of its inhabitants.

On 12 August,(14) Lebanon informed of continued attacks on southern Lebanon: on 9 August, an air raid on Soultaniyé village, and, during the night, an SLA mortar shelling of areas east of Sidon; and on 10 August, bombardment with machine-gun fire and air-to-ground missiles of the village of Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr and along the Litani River by four Israeli helicopters. A civilian was killed and two were wounded in a car that had been hit, to justify which Israel claimed the car was suspect. Stating that hills and valleys had been sprayed with incendiary bombs, igniting fires in farmlands and olive orchards, Lebanon drew attention to Israel's policy of creating exclusive zones where it was impossible for farmers to work their land, as in the case of Yatar, Kafra, Jebaa, Arab-salim and Zaoutar.

On 12 October,(15) Lebanon charged that, two days before, Israel had staged a four-plane air raid on Yanta and its environs in the Bekaa, some 40 kilometres from the Lebanon-Israel border, firing over 20 rockets that inflicted many casualties and major material damage. Summing up, Lebanon stated that, since the year began, Israel had conducted 23 air raids against Lebanese territory, the most recent being the barbarous shelling of Ein el-Hilweh, which had killed more than 50 people and injured over 100.

On 30 October,(16) Lebanon presented the tragic plight of a large number of its citizens in the south and the western Bekaa bordering the "security zone", owing to what it described as the persistent inhumane practices of Israel's occupation forces. Those practices included random shooting and bombardment that killed and wounded many persons, the burning and destruction of agricultural crops with phosphorus bombs, and obstruction of villagers attempting to farm their land and harvest crops, thus depriving them of their livelihood. Lebanon asked that the Secretary-General consider practical measures to halt those practices, which were an obstacle to a solution of the Lebanon crisis.

Lebanon, on 16 December,(17) reported a series of attacks that had occurred the previous day: the bombing of a Lebanese army position in the western Bekaa that destroyed an armoured vehicle and wounded a soldier; an attack on the town of Maidoun, 21 kilometres from the Israeli frontier, that killed or wounded 25 persons, with the attacking

Israeli force, supported by tanks and helicopters, subsequently occupying the town as a new Israeli position outside the "security zone"; and the shelling of Yatar, Braachit and Kafra villages, damaging houses and agricultural crops.

On 24 December,(18) Lebanon reported the bombardment of Nabatiye and the outskirts of Habbouche on 19 December; and of the area between the Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr valley and Habbouche, aimed mainly at Arabsalim, and of Jebaa and Arabsalim and around Ain Kana on 21 December. The bombardments took seven lives, wounded 25 and caused considerable material losses.

Israel, in several related communications, advanced the argument that it had taken such measures solely to defend and protect itself against terrorist attacks launched from Lebanese territory.

Israel claimed on 5 January 1987(19) that, on 31 December 1986, a Lebanese Shiite terrorist group closely allied to Hezbollah announced the murder of three Lebanese Jews whom it had kidnapped and held captive since 1985; over the past two years, the same group had tortured and murdered five others and was holding captive another three. Israel condemned this latest anti-Semitic atrocity, calling for its universal repudiation and for immediate action to prevent the murder of the remaining captives and to stop further kidnappings. It moreover reserved the right to seek out the perpetrators.

On 20 January,(20) Israel accused the terrorists of having killed one of their remaining captives on 12 January, calling it yet another anti-Semitic attack on innocent Lebanese civilians who had been abducted and murdered only because they were Jews and again urging repudiation of that atrocity. Israel observed that, while Lebanon repeatedly voiced concern for the safety of its citizens, it greeted the murder of Jewish citizens with complete silence.

Replying on 3 February,(21) Lebanon stressed that it spared no effort in ensuring the safety of its citizens without distinction or discrimination and condemned acts of violence against any Lebanese citizen of whatever ethnic community. It called Israel's reference to anti-Semitism an attempt to elicit international sympathy and to justify its savage air, land and sea attacks against peaceful Lebanese citizens, their property and possessions. Israel was not authorized to protect Jews irrespective of their nationality, Lebanon asserted, adding that it regarded Israel's reservation of the right to bring the perpetrators to justice-an action solely within Lebanon's competence-as a veiled threat.

On 31 March (22) Israel referred to a 28 February Amnesty International report, according to which Syrian troops, in the third week of December 1986, had entered the city of Tripoli in north-

ern Lebanon and had slaughtered over 200 civilians including women and children; the fate of hundreds of others who had disappeared remained unknown. The troops had surrounded the Sunni district, setting up road-blocks to prevent both escape and entry, especially entry by journalists. Syrian commandos then invaded the district using machine-guns, grenades and tanks; eyewitness accounts cited by Amnesty had spoken of civilians being dragged out of their homes and summarily shot (see also p. 317).

On 15 June,(23) Israel accused PLO of terrorist attacks against its civilians (see p. 263) mounted from Lebanese territory, citing incidents involving three heavily-armed Fatah terrorists caught on 19 April following their infiltration into northern Israel to take civilian hostages, and a five-man PLO squad, ordered by Yasser Arafat on 8 May to carry out a massacre at Israel's Nahariya central bus station. The squad had been apprehended in the security zone before it could cross the border; two were killed and three taken prisoner. Israel attributed its ability to abort those wanton attacks to the security arrangements it had found necessary to put in place along its northern border, claiming there was no central Government able to prevent PLO and other terrorist groups from using Lebanon as a staging ground for aggression against Israel.

By a declaration on the Middle East adopted on 13 July at Copenhagen,(24) the EC Foreign Ministers expressed concern about the continuation of violence in Lebanon, highlighted once again by the recent assassination of its Prime Minister, by further hostage-taking and by an escalation of killings in southern Lebanon. They condemned the continuing detention of hostages and victims of kidnapping and expressed hope for moderation by all parties in order to permit the resumption of political dialogue towards national reconciliation based on respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity. Their concern was reiterated in a declaration by the EC heads of State and Government issued at their meeting in the European Council (Copenhagen, 4 and 5 December),(25) by which they also reaffirmed their support for UNIFIL, calling on all concerned to allow it to fulfil its mandate unobstructed.

In its final communique, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October),(26) concerned over the dangerous situation that continued to confront Lebanon, demanded implementation of the 1978(26) and 1982(27) Security Council resolutions calling for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and for the deployment of

UNIFIL and Lebanon's army up to the internationally recognized boundaries. It condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, its continued occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and its inhuman practices there, and expressed support for the National Lebanese Resistance aimed at liberating southern Lebanon.

The Commonwealth heads of Government, in a communique adopted at their 13-17 October meeting at Vancouver,(28) conveyed their concern about the continuing violence in Lebanon, reaffirmed support for the country's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and expressed the hope for continued efforts towards national reconciliation.

Israel-Lebanon border

By a letter of 6 October 1987 to the President of the Security Council, Lebanon protested against ongoing Israeli military construction projects along the international border between Israel and Lebanon, namely the building of a road and fence south-east of the village of Alma Ash-Sha'b and south of the village of Yarun. Lebanon asked that the Council hold consultations on the matter.

The Council accordingly met in informal consultations on 15 October and asked the Secretary-General to report on the situation.

Note of the Secretary-General. By a note of 24 November to the Security Council President,(29) the Secretary-General reported that the Israeli authorities had constructed a large number of military installations in that part of southern Lebanon called the "security zone", close to the Armistice Demarcation Line. An accompanying map indicated their location. The installations, referred to in the note as border encroachments, had the apparent effect of realigning the border, giving rise to concern that Israel was attempting to annex Lebanese territory. An encroachment usually resulted from the construction of a fence enclosing a piece of land on the Lebanon side of the border, varying in size from several hundred square metres to several square kilometres. A paved patrol road, with broad raked dirt strips on either side, and military installations put up by IDF were generally found within the fenced-off area. First reported to the Council in 1980, the encroachments effectively denied the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages access to their lands close to the border, often of great economic importance to them.

As confirmed by the Force Commander of UNIFIL, two new encroachments were under construction in the localities indicated by Lebanon's 6 October letter, and an existing military installation just north of the border near Rosh Haniqra was being fenced off in a manner that would create a further encroachment. These raised to 10 the

number of border encroachments observed by UNIFIL along the Armistice Demarcation Line.

The Secretary-General had ascertained that Israel's position on the question-raised by the United Nations from time to time-remained consistent: it had no territorial claims to any Lebanese territory; the current arrangements on Israel's northern border had resulted from security constraints and were designed solely to protect, defend and ensure the security of its northern population centres from repeated attacks emanating from Lebanese territory; and those arrangements would be essential only in the absence of a central Lebanese authority capable of preventing such attacks. He noted that, to justify its maintenance of the "security zone" Israel had used a similar argument, which Lebanon did not accept.

The Secretary-General concluded that only the start of a process leading to full implementation of Council resolution 425(1978)(30)—calling for strict respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence within its internationally recognized boundaries, calling on Israel to withdraw forthwith from Lebanon, and establishing UNIFIL (see below)-could create a realistic prospect of restoring peace and security along the Israel-Lebanon border.

UNIFIL

During 1987, at the request of Lebanon and on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, in January and July, each time for a six-month period. The authorizing resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Established by the Council in 1978(30) following Israel's invasion of Lebanon in March of that year,(31) UNIFIL was entrusted with confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security, and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. A second Israeli invasion, launched in June 1982,(32) radically altered the situation in which UNIFIL had to function. Shortly thereafter, the Council authorized the Force to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks of maintaining its positions in its area of deployment and providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population.(33)

The Force was assisted by Observer Group Lebanon (OGL), a group of unarmed military observers organized from UNTSO and under the operational control of the Force Commander. The Observer Group in Beirut, constituted from United Nations observers assigned to the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, had been deployed by the Council in 1982(34) to monitor the situation in and around Beirut following west

Beirut's occupation by Israelitroops. With Israel's withdrawal from that area in September 1983, the Group's activities had been reduced; its total strength, originally of 50 observers, currently stood at 18.

Communications (January). On 6 January 1987,(35) Lebanon, stating that UNIFIL remained a stabilizing factor and the best available option for peace and security in the region, requested the Security Council to extend the UNIFIL mandate, due to expire on 19 January, for another six months. Lebanon took the occasion to express gratitude to the Secretary-General and his staff and to pay tribute to UNIFIL and the troop-contributing countries for their efforts and sacrifices in the cause of peace in Lebanon and the region.

The Ministry of Defence of Ghana, by a note transmitted on 30 January,(36) protested what it called a deliberate, hostile and unwarranted act perpetrated by SLA with IDF support, namely the shelling, on 15 December 1986, of the positions of UNIFIL'S Ghanaian contingent, as a result of which a Ghanaian soldier sustained shrapnel wounds in the chest and legs.

Activities

Report of the Secretary-General (January). The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on developments in the UNIFIL area for the six-month period from 11 July 1986 to 11 January 1987.(37) He characterized the period as a very difficult and precarious one for the Force, during which it had suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the main protagonists to the conflict in Lebanon: IDF, SLA and various resistance groups.

The Secretary-General stated that Israel had continued to maintain its "security zone" in southern Lebanon, manned by IDF and SLA. Although not defined, its boundaries were determined by positions maintained by those two forces and by the patrols conducted between them, embracing all of the area adjacent to the international border, parts of the UNIFIL deployment area and extensive areas to the north of it. Of the 21 positions within the UNIFIL area—located in the Nepalese, Irish, Finnish and Norwegian sectors—18 were permanently manned.

Armed resistance-groups had launched 84 attacks against IDF and SLA positions, using small arms, rocket-propelledgrenades, rockets, mortars and roadside bombs. Attacks in the UNIFIL area had become fewer but larger in scale and involved armed elements coming from elsewhere in Lebanon. One such attack, mounted on 2 January by a group of 40 or more men, had briefly captured an IDF/SLA position near Brashit, killing six of its defenders.

Fifteen villages in the UNIFIL area had come under frequent firings from SLA—and sometimes

IDF—positions and patrols in the "security zone", killing four civilians and injuring some 30 others. The Force had been harassed by more than 200 such firings with serious consequences. Seven UNIFIL members had been wounded; two soldiers of the Irish contingent at Brashit had been killed, one on 6 December 1986 and another on 10 January 1987, by machine-gun rounds fired from an SLA/IDF position and from an IDF Merkava tank. The results of Israel's promised inquiry into the earlier killing had yet to be received; those for the later one were preliminary (see below). Vigorous and repeated UNIFIL protests and political efforts to get Israel to stop the unprovoked and apparently deliberate firings at villages and at the Force had been met with denials by SLA, which accused UNIFIL instead of permitting armed elements to attack IDF/SLA positions. The Secretary-General condemned all such attacks whatever their source and urged that every effort be made to get them stopped.

The Force had also suffered casualties as a result of hostile activities by armed elements. Besides the very serious August/September 1986 incidents,(38) a car bomb had exploded at a UNIFIL check-point on 20 November, killing three Fijian soldiers and three civilians, and wounding two Fijians and three civilians. Information received by UNIFIL suggested that the car bomb had not been intended for UNIFIL but was detonated by remote control when the car was held up at the check-point. On 29 November, a Finnish soldier was injured by a grenade that exploded close to the UNIFIL office in Beirut during hostilities between Amal and Palestinian armed elements in the vicinity of the Shatila refugee camp. In addition, the hostilities frequently interrupted a major supply route as well as electricity and water supply, thus hampering UNIFIL operations.

The Force continued to distribute relief funds and goods for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and other humanitarian agencies whenever the need arose; its medical centre and hospital at Naqoura, which had more than 300 in-patients, had treated some 2,600 Lebanese. It further made facilities available at the Norwegian battalion headquarters at Ebel es Saqi for final secondary school examinations held in August and November 1986 for some 1,400 students.

The Secretary-General reported that his efforts to achieve full implementation of Council resolution 425(1978)(30) had proved unsuccessful. The main problem, he said, remained Israel's refusal to withdraw completely and its insistence on maintaining the "security zone" on the grounds that it was necessary for protection against attacks launched from Lebanon; Israel was not prepared to change current arrangements until a period of

peace and tranquillity in all or part of southern Lebanon had been achieved. Lebanon firmly rejected Israel's argument and continued to insist on its withdrawal, as did the Syrian Arab Republic. Conditions in Lebanon itself had deteriorated, particularly in the economic field, and the so-called "camps war" had been added to an already violent and complicated situation.

In the current impasse and with little realistic hope of early progress towards implementation of resolution 425(1978), the question confronting the Security Council was whether it was worth while to extend UNIFIL for a further six months, as Lebanon had requested. The Secretary-General pointed to the danger that UNIFIL efforts to prevent its deployment area from being used for hostile activities could be perceived by the local population as protecting the "security zone" and thereby condoning the continuing Israeli occupation. He was convinced, however, that UNIFIL remained an important stabilizing element, whose withdrawal would create a critical vacuum leading to even greater conflict. Accordingly, he recommended that the Council accede to Lebanon's request and extend the UNIFIL mandate for a period of 6 months and 12 days, or until 31 July 1987.

The Secretary-General felt obliged to emphasize that all in a position to help should make every possible effort to enable UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate; this of necessity implied a change in Israel's position. He warned that if the UNIFIL situation continued to deteriorate, the Council might eventually feel it no longer right to ask the troop-contributing countries to keep UNIFIL in being, for they were paying the price for the international community's wish to maintain a most important United Nations peace-keeping operation—a price expressed both in the lives of their soldiers and in costs for which they were not being fully reimbursed because certain Member States had not paid their assessed share of maintaining the Force. The United Nations and the parties concerned, he said, owed a debt of gratitude to the troop-contributing Governments, which in some cases had increased their contributions and had provided extra troops during the current mandate period.

In an addendum of 14 January 1987 to the Secretary-General's report,⁽³⁹⁾ Israel outlined the preliminary results of its inquiry into the death of the Irish corporal on 10 January. It said that the UNIFIL post had been misidentified as a terrorist position and mistakenly fired on by an IDF tank. New directives designed to prevent a recurrence of the incident had been issued to all IDF units in the area. A full report would be forwarded to the Secretary-General.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (January)

The Security Council met on 15 January 1987 to consider the Secretary-General's report. At their

request, Ireland, Israel and Lebanon were invited to participate without the right to vote.

The Council adopted resolution 594(1987) unanimously

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 501(1982), 508(1982), 509(1982) and 520(1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 January 1987, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 January 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months and twelve days, that is, until 31 July 1987;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Security Council resolution 594(1987)

15 January 1987 Meeting 2731 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18597).

The question of the renewal of UNIFIL'S mandate was a grim reminder of Israel's continuing aggression in southern Lebanon, the USSR stated, in disregard of Council demands for its immediate and unconditional withdrawal. Israel was attempting to perpetuate its occupation and establish a beach-head from which to launch new strikes deep into Lebanese territory and to destabilize the general situation in the country. The presence of UNIFIL should promote the most prompt attainment of Israel's withdrawal.

The United States believed that agreed-upon, long-term security arrangements were the best means to bring permanent stability to southern Lebanon and assure security along the Israel-Lebanon border, but that, in the interim, there appeared no real alternative to UNIFIL.

France agreed with the Secretary-General's observations, particularly those concerning implementation of resolution 425(1978) defining

the mandate and role of UNIFIL, whose continued presence in southern Lebanon manifested the international community's will to see Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity restored. It should be a matter of serious concern to all, the United Kingdom observed, that, since the last renewal of UNIFIL'S mandate, no progress had been made towards implementing that resolution; it shared the belief that the main problem remained Israel's refusal to complete its withdrawal from Lebanon and its retention of the so-called security zone.

Japan urged all parties, especially Israel, to co-operate fully so that the Force could fulfil its mandate. While supporting the mandate's renewal, the Federal Republic of Germany expected that UNIFIL would at long last be given the chance to fulfil its mandate.

Italy acknowledged the stabilizing role of UNIFIL but said it could not be confined indefinitely to its worthy but marginal humanitarian activities; it should be enabled to fulfil the essential task for which it had been set up and deployed, namely to assist in ensuring the return of the Lebanese Government's authority over all of its territory—a task it could not fulfil unless Israel withdrew from the "security zone". Italy voiced the conviction that Israel had a right to protect its northern territory from cross-border violence but also hoped that Israel would review its position and recognize that its security interests would be better served if peace and stability prevailed in southern Lebanon than if the current process of deterioration was allowed to continue.

Ireland, which fully agreed with the Secretary-General's evaluation of the 10 January killing of an Irish UNIFIL soldier as a particularly irresponsible act, felt that the incident could serve to focus attention on the casual, almost arbitrary, dispensing of death. While accepting the inescapable hazards of peace-keeping, it said the peace-keepers had the right to ask that all reasonable measures be taken to reduce the dangers facing them and to demand that Israel and all other parties ensure, through the imposition of discipline and restraint, that their lives not be endangered by pointless actions.

Israel said it had again conveyed its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations to enhance UNIFIL'S security and to use its influence to prevent attacks on the Force. It stressed that simply to abandon its current security arrangements and to deploy UNIFIL southwards to the international border would neither solve the problem of southern Lebanon nor prevent terrorist attacks from there against Israel. The situation in the whole of Lebanon was deteriorating and the "battles of the camps", complicated by shifting loyalties, were intensifying; UNIFIL alone, despite its best inten-

tions, could not stop those factional battles from spilling over Israel's borders. Observing that a stalemate in the current situation was detrimental to all concerned, Israel underscored its interest in reaching a permanent solution for the security of its border with Lebanon and reiterated its willingness to negotiate and co-operate with the Government of Lebanon or any other credible partner in that country which genuinely sought, and could ensure, peace in southern Lebanon.

In that context, Israel proposed that efforts towards a solution be based on the acceptance of the principles of trial periods and a stage-by-stage approach, beginning with an immediate and total cease-fire in the entire area for at least six months; once those principles were accepted and implemented by the parties, the territorial and binding aspects of a permanent solution could be negotiated. Those principles should constitute an accepted framework for dialogue on lines similar to those envisaged by the Council in 1967(40) and 1973;(41) Israel was ready to consider any viable proposal that would take account of the legitimate security concerns for its northern border and to work with any party in Lebanon that sought peace on both sides of the border.

Lebanon called on the Council and its members, collectively and individually, to endeavour promptly and effectively to implement the 1978 resolutions on UNIFIL(26) and all other relevant resolutions; while Israel bore direct responsibility for obstructing UNIFIL'S mission, the Council had the fundamental responsibility for removing the impediments facing it. If Israel continued its obstructionist stand, it would be incumbent on the Council to consider practical ways to secure full and unconditional implementation of its resolutions.

Communication (July). On 16 July 1987,(42) Lebanon requested the Security Council for another extension of UNIFIL'S mandate, due to expire on 31 July, for a further six months. Lebanon restated that the Force continued to be an essential factor for stability in the south of the country and again expressed gratitude to all concerned for their efforts and sacrifices in the cause of peace in Lebanon and in the region.

Report of the Secretary-General ('July). In his report on UNIFIL and the situation in its area of operation covering the period 12 January to 24 July 1987,(43) the Secretary-General stated that five members of the Force had lost their lives: a French soldier, killed by an explosion while defusing a roadside device, and four other soldiers—two Ghanaian, one Irish and one Norwegian—who had died in accidents or from other causes. Six soldiers had been wounded by hostile action. These brought the number of soldiers who had died since UNIFIL'S inception to 144 (58 by firings

and mine or bomb explosions, 61 in accidents, 25 from other causes) and the wounded to more than ZOO. Another casualty, a Lebanese army captain serving as liaison officer to UNIFIL at Tyre, had been murdered on 24 June by unknown assailants.

The Secretary-General described the situation in the UNIFIL area as essentially unchanged. Israel had continued to maintain its "security zone" in southern Lebanon, with IDF and SLA manning 19 positions within the UNIFIL area. IDF strength appeared to have increased, notably at the IDF position overlooking the Akiya Bridge in the Finnish sector.

Armed resistance operations against "security zone" positions within and outside the UNIFIL area had been frequent. Most of the 56 such operations recorded by UNIFIL as having occurred within its deployment area had been limited in scope, mainly to mine-laying and ambushes. About half of these had been directed against two adjacent "security zone" positions on Tallet Huqban, overlooking Kafra and Yatar in the UNIFIL Nepalese sector; frequent firings from those positions had targeted those villages, taking the lives of three civilians and wounding four others. In addition, retaliatory firings from the "security zone" into inhabited areas had killed a man in Brashit in January and injured a boy in Kafra in March.

A number of larger, co-ordinated attacks on "security zone" positions by groups of up to 150 men, including increasingly accurate mortar fire, had also occurred, which had generally drawn heavy artillery and mortar response from IDF tanks and helicopter gunships. One of two such attacks within the Finnish sector had taken place on the night of 17/18 April, during which armed elements had overpowered two Finnish sentries at the Akiya Bridge check-point, and, by holding them hostage, had disarmed the Finnish troops pinned by cross-fire in a shelter nearby. In the Nepalese sector, following a co-ordinated ambush of an SLA convoy en route from Tallet Huqban to Sribbin on 13 June, the attacking group disarmed the UNIFIL sentries at a check-point outside Haris. The arms that had been taken from the UNIFIL troops were later returned.

UNIFIL had protested some 300 firings at or close to its positions and vehicles, from SLA, and less frequently from IDF, positions that had resulted in the wounding of three Nepalese soldiers. It had also come under 50 firings from unidentified armed elements, mainly because they had been denied passage at UNIFIL check-points. On 28 January, a building at Tibnin housing 18 Irish soldiers had been destroyed by explosive charges, injuring two soldiers; it had not been possible to determine who was responsible for that action.

In a new development, IDF patrols had attempted on five occasions, between 28 March and

7 July, to move forward of the "security zone" into the UNIFIL area, bypassing UNIFIL positions. These not only had resulted in clashes with armed elements from nearby villages but had also created tense confrontations between UNIFIL and the opposing sides when the latter had attempted breaking through UNIFIL areas or check-points and when UNIFIL had tried to dislodge armed elements that, on two occasions, had succeeded in occupying UNIFIL positions from which to engage the enemy.

On 1 July, UNIFIL, having observed SLA earthworks that appeared to be the makings of a new position on a hill some 1,200 metres forward of the current SLA position at Al Qantarrah, pre-empted the project by occupying the site without incident the following day. The Force Commander had made clear to Israeli military authorities that any extension of the "security zone" into the UNIFIL area was unacceptable and that he would set up a permanent UNIFIL position on the hill. IDF subsequently informed him that the project would not be pursued.

The Secretary-General reported that a general decline in Lebanon's economy had brought serious hardship to many families in the UNIFIL area, resulting in a rise in property crimes of which UNIFIL personnel had occasionally been the victims. On three occasions, unarmed OGL military observers had been robbed at gunpoint. In a more serious incident on 20 May, two men who had removed a load of timber from a UNIFIL position at Kafr Dunin in the Ghanaian sector had been fired upon by a UNIFIL sentry on their return to the area; both had died from their wounds.

UNIFIL had continued its humanitarian activities, distributing in May some 1,000 tons of food-stuffs and a large amount of medicines, financed by various European organizations and shipped to Tyre. Many Lebanese had been treated at its medical centres, including some 3,600 at its hospital at Naqoura, which also had more than 200 in-patients.

UNIFIL had been unable, however, to assist families of prisoners known or believed to be held in a prison at El Khiam in the "security zone" in obtaining the prisoners' release, information on their fate or visiting permits. Having professed total non-involvement with the prison, Israel had referred all requests to SLA, which had denied access to the prisoners, not only to UNIFIL but to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) among other international organizations.

The Secretary-General further stated that Lebanon had drawn to his attention the damage being done to the Tyre archaeological site by the illegal excavation and sale of antiquities—a matter taken note of by the Security Council in 1979.(44) The question had been raised as to whether UNIFIL'S

mandate could be extended to include the protection of Tyre's archaeological heritage. He had had to point out that control of illegal digging was a police function not normally undertaken by a peace-keeping force; it would require much manpower at a time when UNIFIL was already stretched in carrying out its functions; and, as most of the site was outside the UNIFIL area of operation, a geographical, as well as functional, extension of its mandate would be required, which might not be acceptable to all the parties concerned. He had instructed the Force Commander, however, to discuss with the authorities what UNIFIL might be able to do within its existing manpower and priorities, without changing its mandate.

As to administrative matters relating to the Force, the Secretary-General reported that, on his instructions, the Force Commander had instituted a number of measures, as a matter of priority, to enhance UNIFIL'S effectiveness and improve the security of its personnel. These included: the introduction of revised standing operating procedures to ensure that the tasks assigned to the individual units were realistic and practicable under the prevailing circumstances in southern Lebanon and carried out as uniformly as possible; and minor readjustments to the sectors assigned to each battalion in the light of experience gained since the boundary adjustments and major redeployment at the end of 1986 (see p. 284).

In addition, the Secretary-General raised with the Lebanese authorities the increasing difficulty encountered by the Force in obtaining additional land and buildings needed for new positions. Under existing arrangements, UNIFIL rented directly from owners and the Lebanese authorities paid the rent due. However, no payments had been made since 1984. Consequently, owners had become reluctant to make additional land and buildings available to the Force.

In summary, the Secretary-General observed that the situation in southern Lebanon remained highly unstable; Israel's refusal to withdraw completely and its insistence on maintaining the "security zone" continued to thwart efforts towards the restoration of international peace and stability there. In the central part of the UNIFIL area and to the north of it, the various Lebanese resistance groups had intensified their campaign against IDF and SLA, which had often responded with great violence. The main sufferers were the civilian population, many of whom had evacuated their villages in the UNIFIL area to live as refugees elsewhere.

While the security measures and new operating procedures had contributed significantly to a decline in UNIFIL casualties, the need for vigilance remained, amidst deliberate harassment by SLA and

IDF firings and cross-fires from armed exchanges between those forces and resistance groups. The Secretary-General renewed his appeal to those involved in the hostilities to treat UNIFIL with the respect due those on a mission of peace, to help them fulfil their tasks and not put their lives at risk.

He regretted that it had again proved impossible to make progress towards implementing-resolution 425(1978).(30) He pointed not only to Israel's continuing presence in southern Lebanon but also to the inability of Lebanon's central Government to exercise effective authority. He felt it a matter of great regret that the assassination of Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karame on 1 June had proved a major set-back for the hoped-for national reconciliation.

Referring to Lebanon's request of 16 July,(42) the Secretary-General recommended that, for reasons previously stated, the Council should renew UNIFIL'S mandate for a further six months, or until 31 January 1988. Acceptance of that recommendation, however, meant asking the troop-contributing Governments to continue to send their nationals on a dangerous mission and to bear much of the cost of doing so. In again paying them tribute for their generous response to the Council's requests, he underlined the unfairness of a situation in which they were not being fully reimbursed for the amounts determined by the General Assembly because of the withholding by some Member States of their assessed contributions.

The Secretary-General also paid tribute to the Force Commander, Major-General Gustav Hagglund (Finland), and to those under his command and control, both military and civilian, who had faced another very difficult mandate period with courage and determination; their discipline and bearing had been of a high order and a credit to themselves, their countries and the United Nations.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)

The Security Council met on 31 July 1987 to consider the Secretary-General's report. At their request, Israel and Lebanon were invited to participate without the right to vote.

The Council adopted resolution 599(1987) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 501(1982), 508(1982), 509(1982) and 520(1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 July 1987, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 July 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1988;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Security Council resolution 599(1987)

31 July 1987 Meeting 2751 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/19008).

The United Kingdom again expressed disappointment that there had been no change in Israel's position to allow implementation of Council resolution 425(1978).

The USSR said the need to renew UNIFIL'S mandate was dictated by the unstable situation in southern Lebanon, for which Israel bore responsibility, and underscored the Secretary-General's observation that Israel's determination to retain the so-called security zone impeded efforts to restore peace in the area. It reiterated its view that the question of guaranteeing Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity must be considered in the context of an overall Middle East peace settlement that would ensure Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied; the realization of the right of all States and peoples in the region, including Israel, to peace and a secure existence; and implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

As France saw it, UNIFIL'S presence in southern Lebanon doubtless remained an essential element of stability and demonstrated the international community's will to see Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity restored and respected.

Lebanon declared that the only way to make southern Lebanon a zone of peace and security was for Israel to heed the Council's resolutions and allow UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate. It called erroneous and misleading the Secretary-General's remark about the inability of Lebanon's central Government to exercise effective authority, recalling that the regular forces it had twice dispatched to the south had been attacked by Israel's forces

and its satellite militia, the so-called South Lebanese Army. The real difficulty, it said, was that UNIFIL had been rendered unable to fulfil its mission to assist Lebanon in extending its sovereignty and authority to all of its territory. In the light of the unanimous vote on the current extension of UNIFIL'S mandate, Lebanon was hopeful that the Council would take a strong stand to ensure implementation of its resolutions and fulfilment of UNIFIL's mission.

Israel agreed with the Secretary-General's assessment that UNIFIL's situation had remained essentially unchanged. Putting the matter in what it said was its proper perspective, Israel drew attention to the continued use of southern Lebanon by terrorists as a base for cross-border attacks against Israel and for infiltrating the country. The population centres in northern Israel were the direct targets, on which Katyusha rockets had landed. Faced with such threat, Israel said it would continue to safeguard the northern areas where its citizens lived. It restated that it had no designs on Lebanese territory, that the "security zone" was a temporary arrangement, and that it could contemplate no change in that arrangement until the Government of Lebanon was able effectively to control the situation in the south of the country and guarantee peace and security along Israel's northern border. Finally, it restated its readiness to consider any viable proposal that would adequately take account of its legitimate security concerns.

Special report of the Secretary-General (October). In a special report of 5 October 1987,(45) the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of two grave incidents, on 25 August and 4 October, that had caused the death of two members of the Nepalese UNIFIL contingent. He said those deaths were the first deliberate killings of UNIFIL personnel since the series of incidents that had occurred between August and December 1986.(46)

The earlier incident involved the ambush of a UNIFIL vehicle carrying five members of the Nepalese battalion—two officers including the "B" Company commander and three soldiers—on a road west of Kafra. One soldier was killed and three were wounded, one seriously. It had not been possible to identify or apprehend the assailants. The findings of the UNIFIL board of inquiry indicated, however, that the ambush had been a deliberate attempt by armed elements to assassinate the company commander, who had anonymously been threatened with death if the Nepalese battalion continued constructing wire obstacles across a track known to be used by Lebanese armed elements to infiltrate through the UNIFIL area into the "security zone".

The later incident involved SLA personnel who, with a tank and an armoured personnel carrier

(APC), had tried to force their way through a UNIFIL position but were blocked by a Nepalese APC. Following negotiations, the SLA personnel returned to their positions on Tallet Huqban, from which they soon fired three rounds of light machine-gun fire at another UNIFIL position, wounding a sentry in the leg. The ambulance evacuating him to UNIFIL headquarters for treatment was then attacked with three rounds of heavy machine-gun fire, fatally wounding the sentry in the neck. -Despite a vigorous protest to IDF and a demand for a halt to further unprovoked SLA firings, intermittent mortar and machine-gun fire at or close to UNIFIL positions in the area continued for another three hours.

IDF promised a full investigation of the incident and conveyed its condolences through the Force Commander, who informed the Secretary-General that there had been no apparent reason for SLA'S actions. As previously reported, SLA positions on Tallet Huqban had for many months been responsible for unprovoked firings at inhabited areas and at UNIFIL; in August and September alone, there had been some 36 cases of firing at or close to Nepalese battalion personnel from those positions.

The Secretary-General stated that the incidents illustrated UNIFIL'S dangerous situation, deployed as it was between IDF/SLA forces in southern Lebanon and various armed Lebanese resistance groups. Such unjustifiable incidents were liable to develop whenever UNIFIL took action—as required by its terms of reference approved by the Council in 1978(47)—to ensure that its area of operation was not used for hostile activities of any kind. Those difficulties could be resolved if Israel withdrew completely from Lebanon and if the resistance groups co-operated with UNIFIL in maintaining international peace and security on the border, pending full restoration of the Lebanese Government's effective authority. The Secretary-General renewed his appeal to Council members, especially to its permanent ones, to do all in their power to get the parties to help UNIFIL carry out its mandate; only such action could justify the sacrifices that the Council continued to ask of the troop-contributing Governments.

Composition and deployment

In his reports for the periods 11 July 1986 to 11 **January** 1987(37) and 12 January to 24 July 1987,(43) the Secretary-General reported changes in the composition and deployment of UNIFIL.

Based on the Force Commander's recommendations, a substantive redeployment of the Force took place in December 1986 and January 1987. In addition to adjustments made to boundaries between the battalions, various positions that were particularly vulnerable and/or of limited operational value were closed and four new positions

were opened; the number of permanent positions held by the Force was thus reduced from 214 to 173, making possible the reinforcement of positions previously only lightly manned.

The Lebanese army unit serving with UNIFIL maintained a strength of some 128, all ranks; the main bulk was stationed at Tyre, with the remainder attached to various battalions in the UNIFIL area. The Force Commander continued to explore with the Lebanese authorities possible ways of deploying a Lebanese army unit to the north-western part of the UNIFIL area as a first step towards the return of the Government's effective authority in the area; by July, small Lebanese army elements were stationed at Arzun, Al Yatun and Qana.

Adjustments were also made to the logistic branch of UNIFIL. That part of the French logistic unit withdrawn during 1987 was replaced by additional Swedish troops. The branch currently consisted of the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineer company and the Italian helicopter unit, as well as certain civilian staff sections responsible for communications and vehicle maintenance.

The Force Mobile Reserve of UNIFIL, comprising elements from five (Fijian, Finnish, Ghanaian, Irish, Nepalese) of the six infantry battalions, moved into position near **Qana** in January. Steps were under way to add the Norwegian component to the Reserve and to bring its vehicle holdings up to strength.

As at 24 July 1987, UNIFIL had a strength of 5,778 troops, from the following countries: Fiji, 627; Finland, 528; France, 521; Ghana, 933; Ireland, 745; Italy, 48; Nepal, 850; Norway, 881; Sweden, 645.

Assisting UNIFIL was OGL (see p. 277), composed of 74 unarmed military observers as at 24 July. They manned five observation posts along the Lebanon side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line and a post at Chateau de Beaufort; they also operated seven mobile teams in the UNIFIL area and one at Tyre.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon

Of the 2.2 million Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 278,609 (12.7 per cent) were living in Lebanon, mainly in camps; the remainder were living in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (see p. 325).

The 1987 activities of UNRWA on behalf of the refugees in Lebanon (see below) were described in its reports covering the periods 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987(48) and 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988.(48)

UNRWA activities. Continued fighting and the resulting conditions of emergency prevailing throughout much of Lebanon during 1987 imposed enormous demands on UNRWA and seriously affected its operations in the country. This was true for its regular services (medical care, environmental health, nutrition and supplementary feeding, and educational programmes) to three Palestinian refugee camps—Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh in the southern outskirts of Beirut, and Rashidieh near Tyre in the south—all under siege since 1985 so that normal entry of UNRWA personnel and essential food and medical supplies had not been possible. Despite continued negotiations, no relief organization, including UNRWA, could persuade those in control to permit entry of relief supplies in January, when the situation of the refugees, in the besieged camps in particular, was regarded as perilous. The Commissioner-General's appeal for a cease-fire to permit access to the camps also proved unsuccessful.

In early February, another effort to negotiate the entry of relief supplies into Burj el-Barajneh ended when the besieging militia demanded that a strategic hilltop had any Palestinians near Saida be handed over before any relief operation would be allowed—a demand beyond UNRWA'S power to meet. Also informed that relief operations would be permitted only if equal amounts of assistance were delivered to the non-refugee population around the camps also affected by the fighting, UNRWA, which was limited to assisting Palestine refugees, resolved the difficulty by associating other organizations in an operation that would reach all groups in Lebanon. A relief convoy accordingly organized was dispatched shortly to Burj el-Barajneh but ongoing gunfire prevented its entry into the camp and the supplies were stolen. The' convoy for Rashidieh was also prevented entry; Agency commodities were confiscated at Tyre and its store at Saida was looted.

On 25 February, UNRWA was finally able to deliver supplies to Burj el-Barajneh, including to needy Lebanese civilians around the camp to whom supplies provided by WFP and UNICEF were distributed; and, on 27 February, to Shatila. Further deliveries were made to Burj el-Barajneh on 3 and 14 March and 23 April and to Shatila on 10 April that included donations by Austria, France, Italy and Turkey. As at 30 June, no relief convoy had been permitted into Rashidieh, although refugees had been allowed out of the camp to obtain supplies, some furnished by UNRWA.

UNRWA engineering staff, who were permitted to survey the damage to its installations-and refugee shelters at the camps, determined that 2,390 shelters at Burj el-Barajneh and 1,530 at Shatila had been damaged, estimating \$3.2 million for repairs. A later survey at Rashidieh and at El-Buss

and Burj el-Shemali camps south of the Litani River estimated a further \$1.2 million for repairs to some 2,100 damaged shelters there.

Emergency assistance to refugees displaced by the fighting consisted of an initial supply of blankets, kitchen kits and cleaning materials, and regular supplies of food. By May, UNRWA was extending assistance to over 47,000 displaced refugees: 21,000 in Beirut, 23,000 in Saida, 1,400 in Tripoli, 1,400 in the Bekaa Valley and 300 in Tyre. Of these, some 10,000 had been displaced as a result of damage to shelters in the besieged Beirut camps; several hundred families, under varying pressures, evacuated their camps in the south (Rashidieh and others in the vicinity of Tyre) and fled north, with some 100 families accommodated in UNRWA schools for lack of alternative shelter. Many eventually returned to their camps so that, by the end of June, the number of displaced refugees had fallen to about 32,000.

As in 1982,(50) UNRWA in 1987 extended emergency assistance to all Palestine refugees in Lebanon, regardless of whether or not they were registered with UNRWA, because of the difficulty of distinguishing between refugees directly affected by the fighting and those who found it increasingly difficult to provide for themselves. More than \$8 million was spent during the year on three general distributions of rations to refugees and on other emergency supplies, hospitalization and additional international staff needed to maintain and control the Agency's activities. The first distribution reached some 245,000 refugees.

In response to UNRWA'S February appeal for funds to finance its emergency operations in Lebanon, \$13.4 million—\$11 million in cash and \$2.4 million in kind—had been pledged or contributed by Governments, EEC, NGOS and individuals as at 30 June. The appeal was for \$20.6 million, to cover such main items of expenditure as food supplies (\$5.5 million); other relief supplies including blankets, mattresses and kitchen kits (\$1.2 million); emergency hospitalization (\$1 million); additional temporary staff (\$0.4 million); repairs to local hospitals and UNRWA clinics (\$1 million); repair and re-equipment of UNRWA installations (\$2.5 million); repairs to refugee shelters (\$7.2 million); and repair of camp infrastructure (\$0.8 million).

In December, the Secretary-General issued an appeal for the funding of emergency relief programmes for non-Palestinians, based on the recommendations of an inter-agency group headed by UNDRO, which had visited Lebanon to assess immediate relief needs. In view of mounting and generalized hardships brought about by the worsening economic conditions, the Commissioner-General authorized UNRWA to provide services to all categories of Palestine refugees in Lebanon

through the end of 1988. Accordingly, the expanded distribution of basic rations, which had begun in the second quarter of 1987 as a temporary emergency measure, was continued.

Despite periodic disruptions to the Agency's health services, there were no reports of major epidemics of communicable diseases, and UNRWA managed to carry out its regular vaccination programmes for refugee children without interruption. It established two mobile medical teams that operated in the Beirut and Saida areas where regular health facilities were inoperative. It resumed services at its health centre at Nabatiye in November, and, in late December, a team was able to enter Shatila for the first time in over 14 months.

UNRWA'S education programme provided schooling for some 34,000 Palestine refugee children through nine grades of elementary and preparatory education in 83 schools. Because of the country's disturbed situation, schools in many areas remained closed, but by the end of June, 65 schools had become operational. To complete the 1986/87 academic year, many schools offered only a restricted curriculum and instructions were extended through the summer vacation months to make up for lost time. While the 1987/88 school year opened more or less on time in most areas, it was deferred at Saida, where the schools remained occupied by refugee families displaced from Tyre. At Burj el-Barajneh, some pupils attended classes in schools outside the camp; those unable to leave camp attended classes organized by popular committees with Agency support.

For the 1986/87 academic year, there were 33 university scholarship holders in engineering, medicine, and arts and sciences. The UNRWA Siblin Training Centre in Lebanon, for vocational and technical education and pre-service teacher training, which had remained inoperative for four years, reopened in September 1987 with an intake of 386 trainees.

A constant concern of UNRWA was the safety of its staff members at west Beirut, Saida and Tyre, and along roads to other UNRWA areas of operation in Lebanon. For this reason it maintained its sub-office at Larnaca, Cyprus, and, from time to time, made other temporary office arrangements. Although the situation had improved since the Syrian armed forces took action in February and March to curb the militias, the staff still required special protection, including bodyguards, when going through sensitive areas. During the 1986/87 reporting period, seven staff members were killed in Lebanon and scores wounded, bringing the total killed since 1982 to 29, with hundreds kidnapped, missing and wounded; they included Alec Collett, a journalist working for UNRWA at the time he was kidnapped in 1985 and about whom there had been no news since 1986 when his kidnappers claimed that he had been executed.

Communications (3-11 February). On 3 February 1987,(51) Lebanon referred to a December 1986 communiqué(52) issued by a plenary meeting of non-aligned countries calling on the Secretary-General to provide guarantees for the protection of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Emphasizing its position on the matter, Lebanon asserted that it was responsible for the security of all those residing in Lebanese territory, and that nobody was authorized to act on Lebanon's behalf in that regard; it rejected any reversion to the situation prior to 1982, and any autonomy in security matters or Palestinian expansion outside the camps; it stressed that the Security Council, not the Secretary-General, was the competent authority, which, however, had never before provided such guarantees as had been called for by the communiqué.

On 11 February,(53) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights again expressed the Committee's concern at the persistent and intensified attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh at Beirut and Rashidieh at Tyre, which had had tragic consequences for the civilian population. Noting the recent escalation of violence and destruction causing thousands of casualties, he conveyed the Committee's concern that UNRWA had been unable to deliver food or medicine to those camps, which were surrounded and remained inaccessible and in which thousands of innocent women, children and old people were trapped, several of them ill and close to starvation. He further conveyed the Committee's urgent appeal to all interested parties to use their influence to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to deliver essential emergency relief to the refugees.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (13 February)

Following consultations, the President of the Security Council made a statement on 13 February on behalf of the Council members:(54)

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, express their profound concern at the continued escalation of violence in certain parts of Lebanon, affecting the civilian population, particularly in and around Palestinian refugee camps.

"Deeply alarmed by the tragic suffering undergone by the civilian population, particularly inside the Palestinian refugee camps, they call on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes.

"They also urgently appeal to all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various Governments and United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide critically needed humanitarian assistance.

"Recalling their previous statements, they reiterate their call for a speedy return to peace and a situation of normalcy and for the safeguarding of civilian lives in Lebanon."

Further communications (18 February-12 March). On 18 February,(55) Japan transmitted a government announcement that, in the light of the Security Council President's statement, it was giving \$300,000 for UNRWA relief operations in Lebanon's refugee camps.

On 20 February,(56) the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights expressed the Committee's concern that UNRWA had again been prevented from delivering food and medicine to the refugee camps at Beirut and Tyre, despite repeated and urgent international appeals. He was referring to information made public by UNRWA on 19 February that a United Nations relief convoy trying to deliver food to Rashidieh had been held up for two consecutive days; the current fighting in west Beirut had hampered all attempts to reach Burj el-Barajneh and Shatila, which were likewise cut off. In view of the desperate situation of the civilians trapped for months in those camps and on the verge of starvation, the Committee reiterated its urgent appeal that everything possible be done to enable UNRWA and other humanitarian organizations to provide emergency relief to the refugees.

Yemen, as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations, transmitted a PLO letter of 24 February,(57) drawing the Secretary-General's attention to the continuing critical situation in and around the camps: developments during the past weekend, particularly in west Beirut, had serious implications for the safety and security of the camps, especially in the light of threats made by the Chief of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon physically to liquidate camp residents supporting PLO. PLO called on the Secretary-General and the Council to take all necessary measures, including deploying United Nations observers in accordance with 1982 Council resolutions,(58) to facilitate the supply of humanitarian relief by international agencies and to end the continuing siege of the camps so as to restore a normal situation there.

By a letter of 10 March 1987, transmitted by the United Arab Emirates,(59) PLO brought to the Secretary-General's attention the deteriorating situation in the refugee camps. It quoted a recent statement by UNRWA that it had been unable to arrange for further relief convoys into the camps and had been advised against attempting entry in the next few days; that, since the deliveries to Burj el-Barajneh on 25 February and 3 March and Shatila on 27 February, no further relief had entered those camps; and that Rashidieh had received no relief at all. With the resumed shelling of the camps, the situation had

reached a critical stage no longer to be tolerated by the international community. PLO called on the Secretary-General and the Council to end the suffering by all means available and to implement the Council appeals for an immediate cease-fire to permit access to the camps for humanitarian purposes.

On 12 March,(60) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights drew attention to recent information that UNRWA had been barred from delivering medical supplies to Shatila, reported to be totally destroyed, and that Rashidieh remained isolated. Convinced that the situation was bound to deteriorate further, the Chairman reiterated the Committee's appeal that everything possible be done to enable UNRWA and other relief organizations to provide humanitarian emergency assistance.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (19 March)

On 19 March, following consultations, the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the Council members:(61)

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon note with profound concern that, in spite of their previous statements, the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have not been receiving the necessary humanitarian assistance and that the situation in those camps remains critical.

"Alarmed by the suffering of the civilian population in the camps, they therefore again urge all parties concerned urgently to facilitate the efforts of various United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as any other humanitarian assistance aimed at distributing food and medical supplies in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and, thus, at fulfilling a critically needed mission.

"Recalling their previous statements, they reiterate their call for a speedy end to violence in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and a return to a durable peace and a situation of normalcy and for the safeguarding of civilian lives."

Further communications (April-October). On 3 April,(62) Egypt and Iraq requested an immediate Council meeting to consider the situation in and around the refugee camps at Beirut.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, by a declaration adopted at a meeting (Harare, 14 and 15 April), transmitted by Zimbabwe on 5 May,(63) expressed grave concern and anguish at the escalation of fighting in and around the camps that had brought untold suffering to the civilian population in the area. They stressed the need for free access to the camps of medical supplies, food, water and fuel, for lifting the siege on the camps and for ending the fighting and destruction.

On 7 May,(64) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights drew attention to recent Israeli air raids against refugee camps near Sidon, as reported by Agence France Presse. One raid had been carried out by four fighter-bombers on Ein el-Hilweh in the early morning of 6 May, killing eight civilians and wounding 28 others, besides destroying 10 houses and damaging 15. An earlier attack had taken place on 1 May against Mieh Mieh, killing 14 and injuring 37, also civilians. The Chairman conveyed the Committee's concern about those actions, which heightened tension in the region and posed a serious obstacle to international efforts to solve the Palestine question.

On 8 September,(65) Lebanon reported that, three days before, a squadron of Israeli war-planes had carried out three successive air raids on Ein el-Hilweh and the surrounding area, leaving at least 49 persons dead and 70 wounded; occurring at 20-minute intervals, the raids were proof of Israel's intention to cause the greatest injury to civilians, including the first-aid teams that rushed to the scene after each raid. Lebanon condemned the attack as inhumane and placed full responsibility on Israel. It again called on the Council to take urgent measures to make Israel halt its attacks forthwith and comply with Council resolutions and international law.

PLO, by a letter of 8 September, transmitted by Kuwait,(66) also drew the Secretary-General's attention to the raids on Ein el-Hilweh and what it described as the resulting carnage, updating the toll to over 100 wounded and scores of civilians missing. At the same time, it reported that, less than 24 hours after the raids, an Israeli destroyer and six gunboats bombarded Rashidieh, resulting in several civilian casualties.

On 9 September,(67) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights said the attacks against the camp had to be seen in the context of the intensification of Israeli measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories and the recent general military escalation in southern Lebanon; the resultant explosive situation in the area could not but arouse the gravest concern.

The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), by its final communique,(*) expressed grave concern about the situation in the refugee camps. It strongly condemned the September raids on Ein el-Hilweh, reiterated the need to ensure the safety of all civilians in Lebanon including the Palestinian refugees, and reaffirmed United Nations responsibility for the Palestinians.

On 12 October,(15) Lebanon charging Israel with having conducted 23 air raids in 1987 against Lebanese towns and villages (see p. 275), singled out what it called the barbarous shelling of Ein el-Hilweh.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By resolution 42/69 I, adopted under the agenda item on UNRWA, the General Assembly, having considered the Secretary-General's report on protection of Palestine refugees including those in Lebanon (see p. 337), urged the UNRWA Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces and to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting; it called again on Israel to compensate UNRWA for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon without prejudice to Israel's responsibilities for all damages resulting from that invasion.

Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic

In 1987, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights again dealt with the situation in the Syrian Golan Heights in the light of Israel's 1981 decision(68) to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied territories (see p. 317).

UNDOF

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, established by the Security Council in 1974(69) as called for by the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic concluded that year,(70) was charged with supervising the observance of the cease-fire between the two countries in the Golan Heights area and ensuring that there were no military forces in the area of separation between their forces. UNDOF remained deployed within and close to the separation area, with its headquarters located at Damascus. Its mandate was renewed twice in 1987, in May and November, each time for a six-month period. The authorizing resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Activities

Reports of the Secretary-General. Before the expiration of the mandate of UNDOF on 31 May and 30 November 1987, the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Force for two six-month periods, from 13 November 1986 to 17 May 1987(71) and from 18 May to 13 November 1987.(72)

The Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties and that the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained quiet, with no serious incidents. The cease-fire had been maintained, with UNDOF continuing to supervise

the area of separation by means of static positions and observation posts manned 24 hours a day, foot and mobile patrols operating day and night at irregular intervals on predetermined routes, and temporary outposts and patrols on specific assignments.

Fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation had been conducted with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties. While UNDOF had continued receiving co-operation from the parties, both had placed restrictions on the movement and activities of its inspection teams in certain areas. In this respect, the Secretary-General noted that, whereas the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement provided for the freedom of movement necessary for the discharge of UNDOF'S mission, restrictions on that freedom remained. He said he would continue to exert every effort to correct the situation.

UNDOF remained concerned for the safety of Syrian shepherds who grazed their flocks close to and west of the separation line. Intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared patrol paths and the setting up from time to time of standing patrols in those areas helped to prevent incidents, as had the grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation. New patrol paths were under construction.

In addition, UNDOF continued its mine-clearing operations, finding and destroying, among other ammunition, 15 anti-tank and seven anti-personnel mines during the year.

Despite the current quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the Secretary-General cautioned that the Middle East situation as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and likely to remain so, unless a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem was reached. Stating in each report that he considered UNDOF'S continued presence in the area to be essential, the Secretary-General, with the Syrian Arab Republic's assent and Israel's agreement, recommended that its mandate be extended for a further six months, until 30 November 1987 in the first instance and until 31 May 1988 in the second.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, without debate, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 596(1987).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1987;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 596(1987)

29 May 1987 Meeting 2748 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18881).

On 25 November, again without debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 603(1987).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1988;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 603(1987)

25 November 1987 Meeting 2769 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/19296).

Following adoption of each resolution, the President made the following statement:(73)

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 24: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Composition

As at 5 November 1987, UNDOF had a strength of 1,330 troops. It was composed of contingents from four countries—Austria, 531; Canada, 227; Finland, 410; and Poland, 155—and of 7 United Nations military observers detailed from UNTSO. Assisting the Force as required were UNTSO observers assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1981, p. 275. (2)A/42/178-S/18753. (3)YUN 1981, p. 282, SC res. 487(1981), 19 June 1981. (4)A/42/681. (5)A/42/69-S/18559. (6)A/42/82-S/18584. (7)A/42/259-S/18831. (8)A/42/268-S/18843. (9)A/42/276-S/18848. (10)A/42/281-S/18854. (11)A/42/311-S/18886. (12)A/42/356-S/18934.

(13)A/42/424-S/19001. (14)A/42/470-S/19032. (15)A/42/643-S/19195. (16)A/42/702-S/19243. (17)A/42/894-S/19350. (18)A/43/67-S/19383. (19)A/42/70-S/18560. (20)A/42/94-S/18621. (21)A/42/116-S/18654. (22)A/42/202-S/18771. (23)A/42/345-S/18921. (24)A/42/401-S/18978. (25)A/42/858-S/19322. (26)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978) & 426(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (27)YUN 1982, p. 450, SC res. 508(1982) & 509(1982), 5 & 6 June 1982. (28)A/42/677. (29)S/19318. (30)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (31)*Ibid.*, p. 296. (32)YUN 1982, p. 428. (33)*Ibid.*, p. 450, SC res. 511(1982), 18 June 1982. (34)*Ibid.*, p. 475, SC res. 516(1982), 1 Aug. 1982. (35)S/18580. (36)S/18645. (37)S/18581 & Corr.1. (38)YUN 1986, p. 299. (39)S/18581/Add.1. (40)YUN 1967, p. 257, SC res. 242(1967), 22 Nov. 1967. (41)YUN 1973, p. 213, SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973. (42)S/18999. (43)S/18990. (44)YUN 1979, p. 340, SC res. 459(1979), 19 Dec. 1979. (45)S/19175 & Corr.1. (46)YUN 1986, pp. 299-305. (47)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 426(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (48)A/42/13 & Add.1. (49)A/43/13 & Add.1. (50)YUN 1982, p. 549. (51)A/42/115-S/18653. (52)A/42/79-S/18569. (53)A/42/122-S/18682. (54)S/18691. (55)A/42/131-S/18699. (56)A/42/135-S/18713. (57)A/42/152-S/18720. (58)YUN 1982, p. 475, SC res. 516(1982), 517(1982) & 518(1982), 1, 4 & 12 Aug. 1982. (59)A/42/177-S/18752. (60)A/42/176-S/18751. (61)S/18756. (62)S/18781. (63)A/42/284-S/18856. (64)A/42/278-S/18850. (65)A/42/538-S/19111. (66)A/42/546-S/19120. (67)A/42/550-S/19122. (68)YUN 1981, p. 308. (69)YUN 1974, p. 205, SC res. 350(1974), 31 May 1974. (70)*Ibid.*, p. 198. (71)S/18868. (72)S/19263. (73)S/18885, S/19301.

Financing of peace-keeping forces

The financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East—UNDOF and UNIFIL, and the UNTSO observer mission—was the subject of General Assembly consideration and, action in 1987.

In December, the Assembly approved appropriations totalling more than \$35 million for UNDOF operations from 1 June 1987 to 31 May 1988 and \$145.5 million for UNIFIL operations from 19 January 1987 to 31 January 1988 (resolutions 42/70 A and 42/223). In each case, the Assembly apportioned the expenses for the Forces among all Member States according to a special scale used for this purpose since 1973,(1) when the second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) was established.(2) Under that arrangement, the permanent members of the Security Council were assessed more than they would have been under the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget, while most developing countries were assessed 80 per cent less and the least developed countries 90 per cent less than under the regular scale.

In view of the difficult financial situation of the two Forces, the Assembly authorized suspension of certain provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations to enable UNDOF and UNIFIL to retain a "surplus balance" of \$1.3 million and \$6.8 million, respectively (resolutions 42/70 B and 42/223).

The Assembly further retained the current standard rates of reimbursement to troop-

contributing States, as revised in 1980 (resolution 42/224).(3)

Appropriations for UNTSO totalling \$41.4 million were included in the United Nations regular programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium.

UNDOF financing

The Secretary-General reported(4) that, as at 30 September 1987, he had received \$736 million in assessed contributions for UNDOF—for the period from its inception in 1974 to 30 November 1987—and for UNEF II (established at the end of 1973 and liquidated in 1980). The unpaid assessed balance totalled \$72.5 million, consisting of \$31.5 million apportioned among Member States and presumed uncollectible, and \$36 million transferred to a Special Account in accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution.(5) The collectible balance was estimated to be \$5 million.

The UNDOF Special Account showed a shortfall of approximately \$7.9 million in respect of the period 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1987; in addition, a combined account showed an estimated shortfall of \$59.6 million for both UNDOF, from its inception up to 24 October 1979, and the entire period of UNEF II. Consequently, the troop contributors had been neither paid on time nor reimbursed fully in accordance with agreed rates. They continued to convey to the Secretary-General their serious concern over the heavy burden placed on them.

Commitments for UNDOF operations from 1 December 1986 to 30 November 1987 amounted to \$34,800,000.(6) For operations from 1 December onwards, the Secretary-General estimated monthly costs of \$2,944,000 gross (\$2,893,000 net); or, on that basis, an estimated \$35,328,000 gross (\$34,716,000 net) for the 12-month period from 1 December 1987 to 30 November 1988.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ),(7) in approving the estimates subject to the Security Council's renewal of the UNDOF mandate, emphasized that UNDOF requirements for the 12-month period should not exceed the estimated amounts. In the interests of good management and efficiency, ACABQ recommended that the Secretary-General be permitted the usual flexibility to transfer credits between items of expenditure if necessary.

ACABQ noted that the 1986-1987 interim accounts showed, under the Special Account for UNDOF and UNEF II, a "surplus balance" of \$1,331,921 for 1986, representing excess income over expenditures in accrued interests and miscellaneous credits—the income included, however, assessed contributions irrespective of collectibility. Because of the withholding of contributions by certain States, the "surplus" had been drawn upon

to its full extent. ACABQ said it intended to review in detail the operation and management of the Special Account in the context of its 1988 examination of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF financing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, simultaneously adopted two resolutions on the financing of UNDOF by the same recorded vote.

The first, resolution 42/70 A, set forth the details of the appropriations for the Force.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350(1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 603(1987) of 25 November 1987,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/44 A of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$17,400,000 gross (\$17,100,000 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 41/44 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive;

II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,664,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken

by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$17,664,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

3. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

4. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$296,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$2,944,000 gross (\$2,893,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1988, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 603(1987), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

IV

1. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

The second resolution, 42/70 B, concerned the suspension of the application of certain provisions of the Financial Regulations to the UNDOF Special Account.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was General Assembly resolution 41/44 B of 3 December 1986,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on

a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$1,331,921, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

General Assembly resolutions 42/70 A and B

3 December 1987 Meeting 90 94-3-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/840) by recorded vote (94-3-7), 30 November (meeting 48); 12-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.5, parts A & B); agenda item 125 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 46, 48; plenary 90.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Iraq, Maldives.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Albania objected to the dispatch of peace-keeping forces to various regions for political reasons. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya believed that their presence in the Middle East was not a practical solution to the problems there and that only the aggressor State should finance UNDOF. The presence of United Nations forces was a direct result of Zionist attacks against neighbouring countries, the Syrian Arab Republic stated, and the financial responsibility should be borne by the aggressor and the major Powers supporting it.

In Yemen's view, no United Nations peace-keeping forces would be needed in the Middle East had there been no acts of aggression there. Iraq said only Israel, as the aggressor, should bear the burden of UNDOF expenses.

Jordan stressed that its affirmative vote should not be construed as acceptance of the continued

Israeli occupation, the main source of tension in the region.

Bulgaria felt that the cost of UNDOF equipment was surprisingly high in certain cases and suggested that wider international bidding would make for a more efficient procurement of supplies. The USSR, referring to the request made of the Secretary-General to ensure UNDOF'S administration with maximum efficiency and economy, suggested, based on its understanding that reserves were available to improve the budgetary control machinery, that a practical measure would be for him to report periodically on expenditures. It welcomed ACABQ's intention to investigate thoroughly the operation of the UNDOF Special Account.

Canada, when it introduced the draft resolutions on behalf of the sponsors, said the recent announcement by one Member State of its intention to settle all its arrears was particularly encouraging.

UNIFIL financing

The Secretary-General reported(8) that, as at 30 September 1987, he had received \$1,071.9 million for the operation of UNIFIL, out of \$1,410.6 million apportioned among Member States for the periods from the inception of the Force in March 1978(9) to 31 January 1988. Of the unpaid balance of \$338.7 million, only \$94.6 million could be considered collectible, leaving a shortfall of \$244.1 million, including \$19.6 million due from China, transferred to a Special Account in accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution.(5)

Owing to the shortfall, UNIFIL could not meet its obligations on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing States, which had never been paid on a current and full basis in accordance with established rates. The UNIFIL Suspense Account, set up in 1979(10) to facilitate reimbursement to them for the costs of equipment and supplies to UNIFIL, had thus far not achieved that purpose; voluntary contributions to it amounted to only \$34,356.

Commitments for UNIFIL operations from 19 January 1987 to 31 January 1988 totalled \$145,500,000 gross (\$143,064,000 net) as authorized in 1986;(11) costs for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1988 were estimated at \$141,180,000 gross (\$139,416,000 net), based on an average Force strength of 5,850 troops.

In the event that future Security Council decisions on UNIFIL'S status entailed additional costs over the limit authorized by the Assembly, commitment authority would be sought from the Assembly if it was in regular session; otherwise recourse would be had, with prior ACABQ concurrence, to Assembly resolution 42/227 on

unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1988-1989 providing for the convening of a special Assembly session to consider the matter.

As to the Special Account's administration, the Secretary-General proposed that, with effect from 1 February 1988, the special financial period of UNIFIL should be 12 calendar months, from 1 February of one year to 31 January of the next. Pursuant to a 1979 Assembly decision,⁽¹²⁾ the Account had been maintained for the periods of the UNIFIL mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979; such abbreviated financial periods, ranging from one to six months, had posed administrative difficulties in terms of the strict application of financial regulation 4.2 (providing for appropriations to be available for obligation during the financial period to which they related) and the smooth operation of the Force, particularly with regard to the international procurement of goods and services.

The Secretary-General observed that, as a result of the accumulated shortfall in the Special Account caused by the non-payment of assessed contributions, the United Nations continued to fall behind in its reimbursement of amounts due to the troop-contributing Governments for expenditures incurred by their participation in UNIFIL. He was extremely concerned about that state of affairs, which placed an unfair and increasingly heavy burden on the troop-contributing States, particularly the less wealthy ones; if not remedied, it might jeopardize the functioning of UNIFIL. He appealed in the strongest terms to all Members to pay their assessments without delay. In view of the urgency of the matter, he also appealed to Governments in a position to do so to consider making available voluntary contributions to the Suspense Account.

ACABQ⁽⁷⁾ recommended approval of the estimates corresponding to the commitments entered into for the mandate period from 19 January 1987 to 31 January 1988 and of the estimates for the 12-month period beginning on 1 February 1988. However, as it had stated in 1986,⁽¹³⁾ it believed that commitment authority should continue to be expressed as a monthly amount rather than as a lump sum for an entire 12-month period. It thus recommended that the Assembly approve commitment authority up to \$11,765,000 gross (\$11,618,000 net) a month for the period beginning on 1 February 1988.

ACABQ had no objection to the proposed 12-month financial period, which coincided with two consecutive six-month mandate periods, having been satisfied that such a period made for administrative efficiency with respect to the apportionment of expenses and would not change the manner in which Member States were currently assessed for the expenses of the Force, that is, at the beginning of each mandate period.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 42/223 by recorded vote.

Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 599(1987) of 31 July 1987,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 of 5 December 1986,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions, that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations, and that the States permanent members of the Security Council have special responsibilities in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Having regard to the financial position and the administration of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its decision 34/439 of 17 December 1979 that the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon should be maintained for the periods of its mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979,

Recalling also its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and subsequent resolutions which suspended the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 B,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Leb-

anon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of financial regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$77,932,200 gross (\$76,627,400 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 January to 31 July 1987, inclusive;

2. Decides also to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$67,567,800 gross (\$66,436,600 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of General Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 August 1987 to 31 January 1988, inclusive;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$11,765,000 gross (\$11,618,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1988, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 599(1987);

4. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion among Member States the amount resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 3 above, in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955 and the scheme set out in section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 41/179 A;

5. Decides also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$6,845,651, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

6. Decides further that the special financial period of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be for 12 months, beginning on 1 February of one year and ending on 31 January of the next, effective from 1 February 1988, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Force by the Security Council;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

8. Renews its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

General Assembly resolution 42/223

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 133-3-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/879) by recorded vote (87-2-7), 11 December (meeting 60); 18-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.10), orally corrected; agenda item 125 (b).

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 46, 60; plenary 99.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Iran, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Angola, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Poland, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Speaking before the vote in the Fifth Committee, Lebanon said UNIFIL'S presence was an expression of the international will as represented by the Security Council, with specific financial obligations for Members; it was frustrating that a number of countries, including some developing ones, were being forced to shoulder the financial burden of UNIFIL because others were withholding their assessed contributions. That unfair situation undermined the very principles of international solidarity and created a regrettable precedent that might damage future United Nations peace-keeping missions. Lebanon shared the concerns of the troop-contributing States regarding UNIFIL'S financial crisis and hoped for the restoration of the necessary financial balance by prompt action of the countries concerned so that it could finally carry out its mandate.

The Syrian Arab Republic, believing that peace-keeping forces, if they became permanent, protected the aggressor, said Israel was exploiting the protection afforded by United Nations peace-keeping forces in order to persist in its aggression and occupation. It restated its belief that the aggressor should bear responsibility for the financing of the peace-keeping forces—a position taken by Iraq, as well as by Cuba, which stated that the forces had not, in any case, proved capable of dealing with the aggressor.

The USSR said it would participate in the financing of UNIFIL and was prepared to give consideration to eliminating the deficit in the

budget of the peace-keeping forces. Referring to the resolution's provision requesting the Secretary-General to ensure that UNIFIL was administered with maximum efficiency and economy, the USSR said he should bear in mind ACABQ'S intention to review the operations of the UNIFIL Special Account, with particular reference to the transfer to it of undisbursed resources.

Israel said its affirmative vote was in appreciation of the task performed by UNIFIL and by United Nations peace-keeping forces in general; despite its being spuriously designated as the aggressor, the reality was that the troubles in Lebanon would cease only when the Government of that country was in a position to exercise its authority over terrorist and other forces operating in its territory.

Review of reimbursement rates to troop contributors

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,(14) the Secretary-General submitted in July 1987(15) a report on the first biennial review of the rates of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in UNIFIL and UNDOF. Established as from 25 October 1973 by a 1974 Assembly decision,(16) the standard rates had previously undergone three reviews—in 1977, 1980 and 1985—and were revised in 1977(17) and again in 1980.(3) As a consequence of the 1985 review,(14) the Assembly decided to retain the rates as revised in 1980: \$950 per person per month for all ranks; \$280 per person per month in supplementary payment for specialists, comprising 25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent for other contingents; \$65 per person per month for personal clothing, gear and equipment for all ranks; and \$5 per person per month for personal weaponry, including ammunition, for all ranks.

The three previous reviews had shown that the costs to troop-contributing Governments in providing troops varied widely; consequently, the current standard reimbursement rates could not fully compensate all Governments but at least provided reimbursement for the actual overseas allowances paid to their troops. The portion of the costs not compensated for and absorbed by the troop contributor was referred to as the absorption factor.

In the 1980 review, the costs to the troop contributors for troop pay and allowances, when compared with United Nations reimbursements, showed an average absorption factor of 45.9 per cent; the 1985 review showed a decrease to 34.3 per cent. An extrapolation of the 1985 review data, based on changes in inflation and currency exchange rates since then, showed a rise to 46.3 per

cent as at 31 December 1986, representing a 0.4 per cent increase in the absorption factor above the 1980 level.

The Secretary-General concluded that, as the overall average absorption factor at the end of 1986 was similar to that in 1980, it appeared that the current rates were not unreasonable and therefore warranted no adjustment at this stage. Based on consultations between the Secretariat and the troop-contributing States to UNDOF (Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland) and to UNIFIL (Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway, Sweden), it was proposed that the current rates be retained. It was noted, however, that, as a consequence of the continuing shortfall in the receipt of assessed contributions to the peace-keeping special accounts, troop-contributing States were not being reimbursed on a current basis or to the full extent of the established rates.

These conclusions were taken note of by ACABQ(7) in November 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/224 by recorded vote on 21 December 1987.

Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/247 of 18 December 1985, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement in effect for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to those Governments of States contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling further its resolution 35/44 of 1 December 1980, by which it established the current standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, with effect from 1 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and from 19 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling further its decision of 15 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session, by which it approved the principle of reimbursing troop-contributing States for the

usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and personal weaponry, including ammunition, issued to their troops for service in the United Nations peace-keeping forces,

1. Takes note with concern that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates and are thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

2. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary-General as outlined in paragraph 7 of his report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the evolving financial situation, to expedite, to the extent possible, the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. Decides to retain the current rates of reimbursement of \$950 per person per month for all ranks, plus the allowance for specialists of \$280 per person per month for 25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent of other contingents, as well as \$65 per person per month for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and \$5 per person per month for personal weaponry, including ammunition;

5. Also decides that the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States shall be reviewed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the troop-contributing States, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly, at least once every two years, if, in the light of inflation and currency-exchange fluctuations or other factors brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, these rates appreciably affect the absorption factor of two or more of the troop-contributing States.

General Assembly resolution 42/224

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 133-3-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/879) by recorded vote (94-1-8), 11 December (meeting 60); 17-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.11); agenda item 125 (c). Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 46, 60; plenary 99.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against: Albania, Iran, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Yemen.

The Syrian Arab Republic reiterated that the aggressor should bear the costs of the peace-keeping

forces. Iraq believed that the United Nations should force the Zionist entity, the aggressor, to do so.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1973, p. 222, GA res. 3101(XXVIII), 11 Dec. 1973. (2)Ibid, p. 213, SC res. 340(1973), 25 Oct. 1973. (3)YUN 1980, p. 369, GA res. 35/44, 1 Dec. 1980. (4)A/42/642. (5)YUN 1981, p. 1299, GA res. 36/116 A, 10 Dec. 1981. (6)YUN 1986, p. 314 GA res. 41/44 A 3 Dec. 1986. (7)A/42/791. (8)A/42/692. (9)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (10)YUN 1979, p. 352, GA res. 34/9 D, 17 Dec. 1979. (11)YUN 1986, p. 306, GA res. 41/179 A, 5 Dec. 1986. (12)YUN 1979, p. 353, GA dec. 34/439, 17 Dec. 1979. (13)YUN 1986, p. 306. (14)YUN 1985, p. 325, GA res. 40/247, 18 Dec. 1985. (15)A/42/374. (16)YUN 1974, p. 215 (17)YUN 1977, p. 281, GA dec. 32/416, 2 Dec. 1977.

Territories occupied by Israel

The territories occupied by Israel as a result of previous armed conflicts in the Middle East comprised the West Bank of the Jordan River (including East Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

During 1987, the Committee on Palestinian rights observed that the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinians in those territories had aroused widespread concern that tension and violence would increase unless progress was finally made towards a negotiated settlement of the long-standing Palestine question (see p. 263). The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices) reported a similar deterioration of the situation, marked by an intensifying climate of repression and confrontation. The UNRWA Commissioner-General, describing developments in early December as they affected the Agency's operations, stated that incidents had quickly spread in the territories: what seemed a spontaneous uprising at first had turned into a broader confrontation characterized by more frequent and varied incidents between the Palestinians and occupation authorities. Numerous communications addressed to the Secretary-General throughout the year also drew attention to the Palestinians' growing resistance to Israeli occupation.

The Commission on Human Rights, in February, called on Israel to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and withdraw from the Palestinian and other Arab territories it had occupied since 1967; it condemned Israel for its policies and practices in the territories, for its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) there, and for its persistent disregard for United Nations resolutions relating to occupied Syrian territory.

The General Assembly, in December, having examined the report of the Committee on Israeli practices, adopted seven resolutions by which it demanded that Israel desist from specific policies and practices in the territories (42/160 D); that it comply with the fourth Geneva Convention (42/160 B); that it rescind its arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians and release them immediately (42/160 A); that it desist from any action that would change the legal status and demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 (42/160 C), including the Golan Heights (42/160 F); that it rescind the expulsion of Palestinian leaders and facilitate their immediate return (42/160 E); and that it rescind measures against educational institutions and ensure their freedom (42/160 G).

Also in December, the Security Council met to consider what was described in the debate as the ongoing wave of violence or uprising, which Israel claimed was organized. The Council called on Israel to desist from its policies and practices, in particular the opening of fire by its army, resulting in the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians; it asked the Secretary-General to examine the situation and report to it in January 1988 with recommendations to ensure the protection of Palestinian civilians under occupation (resolution 605(1987)).

In addition, the Assembly, having taken note of the Secretary-General's report on a seminar in March that identified project proposals for improving the living conditions of Palestinians in the territories, asked the Secretary-General for a study on future needs in the field of infrastructure (resolution 42/190). The Economic and Social Council, which had before it a study of the financial sector undertaken by the UNCTAD Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people) in collaboration with ESCWA, requested the Secretary-General to report also on Israel's trade practices in the territories (resolution 1987/87).

Communications. In communications addressed to the Secretary-General throughout the year, Israel was charged with various measures against Palestinians, said to lead to a deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories. The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, in drawing attention to those measures, repeatedly conveyed to the Secretary-General the Committee's concern that they heightened tensions and impeded international efforts towards a comprehensive and just solution, as well as the Committee's request that he do all in his power to facilitate such a solution, in particular to promote the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East (see p. 258).

By a 14 April letter, transmitted by Tunisia,⁽¹⁾ PLO alleged that, as a result of various Israeli

measures, the situation in the territories had become highly volatile and was rapidly deteriorating, necessitating an immediate response from the international community. Those measures included imposing a curfew on the Palestinian town of Qalqilia, which was being surrounded by Israeli troops and armed settler vigilantes; provoking panic among the population at Ramallah, El-Bireh, Dura' and Rafah in the Gaza Strip, where Palestinian protests continued, by settler vigilantes who attacked residents and shot at their property; administrative detention of three Palestinian intellectuals (see p. 310); and firing at protesting Palestinian students and closing down of Palestinian universities (see p. 315).

On 20 May,⁽²⁾ the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights expressed the Committee's concern about the continuing deterioration of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza, where Palestinian demonstrations against Israeli military occupation had intensified. To quell the demonstrations, Israel had resorted to armed force, six-month detentions of Palestinian leaders, arrests, closing down of universities, and expulsions (see p. 313), heightening tension in the region. The Chairman reiterated the Committee's conviction that Security Council action on its recommendations (see p. 265) would advance prospects for a just and lasting peace.

The Committee Chairman, on 3 June,⁽³⁾ drew the Secretary-General's attention to reports of 1 and 2 June by the Kuna and Reuters news agencies, according to which Israel had begun a massive detention campaign: Israeli soldiers had burst into the Balata refugee camp near Nablus, opened fire on the demonstrators, arrested 60 people, put 10 under a six-month detention without trial and imposed a curfew.

By a 9 June letter, transmitted by the Sudan,⁽⁴⁾ PLO claimed that, at the storming of the Balata camp, Israeli soldiers, in a house-to-house search, gathered every male beyond the age of 14 for questioning; they arrested 53 for further interrogation and ordered 10 to a six-month administrative detention and 1 for deportation from the West Bank. PLO further alleged Israeli harassment of Palestinian residents of Nablus, where two teen-age boys were fatally shot and a lo-year-old was shot twice in the face; a shooting rampage through Dheisheh refugee camp, on 6 June, by armed Zionist settlers from Kiryat Arba, who physically attacked men, women and children in their homes, destroyed furniture and other possessions, including vehicles, and where Israeli forces later set up road-blocks and enforced a curfew; and, on 7 June, a siege of Qalqilia—the third since the month began—where the Israeli military arrested scores of Palestinians. PLO called on the Secretary-General and the Security Council to take steps to

ensure Israel's respect for the 1949 Geneva Conventions and compliance with United Nations resolutions so as to end human rights violations and repressive measures against Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

On 22 September,(5) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights once again drew attention to what he called a steady deterioration of the human rights situation in the territories as a result of Israeli policy and practices, in particular the detention of Palestinians (see p. 309).

The Committee Chairman, on 13 October,(6) drew attention to the explosive situation in Gaza, where mass protests against actions taken by the Israeli military met with further violence. He referred to *Al-Fajr* (a West Bank daily) and United Press International (UPI) reports to the effect that: on 1 October, the shooting of three Palestinians by Israeli soldiers who had fired at demonstrators sparked further demonstrations and a general student strike in the Gaza Strip; on 6 October, widespread protests ensued as tensions rose following the killing of four Arab men whom Israeli authorities identified as guerrillas; on 10 October, at least 25 Palestinians were wounded by Israeli troops in various incidents, in addition to the serious wounding of two youths when an army patrol opened fire at an anti-Israel student protest at the Islamic University; and, on 12 October, as Palestinian youths burned tyres in the streets of Gaza City and hurled stones at Israeli army patrols, the latter fired warning shots into the air to disperse the crowds, forced people at gunpoint to clear away the burning mounds and also forced striking businesses to reopen by ripping shop doors off. In the West Bank, demonstrations broke out when militant Jews tried to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (see p. 268).

On 13 November,(7) the Committee Chairman cited press reports of further incidents between Palestinians and Israeli troops that had resulted in the death and injury of several Palestinians. They included: a *Jerusalem Post* report about four Gaza residents who, on their way to work on 18 October, were shot at and wounded from a road-block between the town of Deir el-Balah and Bureij refugee camp, which they claimed had not been marked by a "stop" sign; a 28 October Reuters report of a Bethlehem University student who had been shot in the head during a demonstration and later died of his wounds; a UPI account of a 16-year-old girl fatally shot on 10 November, when Israeli settlers fired on student demonstrators at Deir el-Balah; and a report by *The New York Times* about an Israeli driver who, on 11 November, to ward off protesters surrounding and stoning his car, fired a pistol, wounding two 14-year-old Gaza City schoolgirls, one critically.

On 11 December,(8) the Committee Chairman referred to press accounts of renewed acts of violence against Palestinians in the West Bank and the

Gaza Strip that had again resulted in casualties. Among them were UPI and Associated Press accounts of Israeli troops who, on 9 December, shot two Palestinian youths dead and wounded 18 students protesting the death of four Palestinians in a road accident reportedly caused by an Israeli truck driver to avenge the fatal stabbing of a Jewish businessman in Gaza on 6 December; later, protesters gathered outside Shifa Hospital, where four of those injured were in critical condition, were attacked with tear-gas canisters dropped from Israeli helicopters.

The New York Times and UPI attributed the widespread protest demonstrations to clashes with Israeli soldiers and to the death by shooting of a Palestinian youth at Nablus and the wounding of at least 12 others on 10 December; the same sources reported that, at Kalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem, 23 students were arrested for raising Palestinian flags during a demonstration and another 12 were hurt in a scuffle with police. Reuters reported that, during anti-Israel protests in the Gaza Strip, at least eight Palestinians were wounded and an 11-year-old boy died from having been shot in the head; and that, in Jerusalem, military authorities sentenced the head of the Arab Journalists' Union to six months in jail without trial and imposed a 10-day halt to the distribution of *Al-Fajr* in the West Bank. Reuters and UPI also reported that, on 11 December, Israeli troops opened fire on another protest demonstration at Balata camp, killing four Palestinians and injuring another 30.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, by a 14 December letter transmitted by Kuwait,(9) expressed outrage and indignation at what he called Israel's terroristic policies, particularly in the West Bank and Gaza, which had resulted in the death of many innocent and unarmed men, women and children, and in injuries to many more. He called on the international community to assume its responsibility to ensure that Palestinians were not subjected to daily massacres, unlawful detention and oppression, and urged the Security Council to adopt immediate and enforceable measures to that end.

The Islamic Conference members at the United Nations, by a communique adopted at an urgent meeting on the situation in the occupied territories (New York, 15 December),(10) urged the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, to intervene immediately to stop the massacres, to send a special fact-finding mission to investigate the situation in the territories, and to take effective steps, including imposing the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, so as to end the occupation of all Palestinian and other Arab territories.

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, by a communique issued

at a meeting, also on 15 December in New York, transmitted by Zimbabwe,(11) likewise called for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission and for imposition of the same Charter sanctions. Stressing that conflict and violence would continue as long as occupation remained and Palestinians were prevented from exercising their inalienable rights in their independent homeland, the Bureau further called for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East situation, the core of which was the Palestinian problem.

By a communique issued by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 December,(12) Spain deplored the events and resultant tense situation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and condemned the actions that had already caused a large number of casualties. It called on the parties to exercise restraint so as not to aggravate the spiralling violence, and on Israel, as the *de facto* occupying Power, strictly to abide by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and ensure the protection, security and freedom of the population in the territories. It urged the parties to exert every effort to set in motion a peace process—the only course likely to eliminate violence and create a climate of just coexistence.

Greece, by a 17 December statement,(13) expressed concern over the seriousness of the situation, which had resulted in the death and injury of many Arab demonstrators, and in arrests and detentions contrary to international law. It denounced the violence as widening the gap between the two sides and hindering efforts to solve the problem, and called on Israel to end the situation.

By an 18 December statement from its Foreign Ministry, (14) Japan, also expressing concern about the worsening situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and regret over the many casualties, believed that the harsh political, economic and social conditions to which the Palestinians continued to be subjected underlay the recent disturbances. It hoped for the realization of peace as soon as possible through implementation of Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(15) and 338(1973),(16) and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination.

Tunisia, by a 17 December statement,(17) stated that the Palestinian uprising was a response to Israel's policies of terrorism and repression, including arrests, deportations, torture, the use of firearms against children, women and old people, dynamiting of homes, expropriations, implantation of settlements, Judaization of towns and villages, closing of schools and universities, and desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. It appealed to the international community to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions and exhorted the Council to adopt measures to ensure protection

for the Palestinians and to end Israel's policies which threatened peace and security.

Egypt, in a statement by its Foreign Ministry transmitted on 18 December,(18) voiced concern and regret over the escalating violence and the increasing number of innocent persons killed by Israeli gun-fire. It called on Israel to reconsider its policy of escalation, which constituted a real obstacle to Egypt's indefatigable efforts to promote peace and achieve a just settlement. Warning that the situation was extremely dangerous, Egypt said the world should make clear to Israel that a policy of escalation might involve the region in more extensive and dangerous confrontations.

Malaysia, by a 19 December statement,(19) condemned what it labelled Israel's atrocities that revealed a total disregard for justice and gross disrespect for human life.

Egypt, by another statement, issued by the Office of the President and transmitted on 21 December,(20) warned that Israel's random firing at civilians could only lead to more violence and tension, intensify hatred, repugnance and vengeance, and damage peace efforts. It called on Israel to respect the rights of the Palestinians—the owners of the occupied territories—as laid down in international conventions and covenants and to respond to their legitimate demands; it appealed for action without delay to end Israel's occupation and arrive at an acceptable formula for peaceful coexistence.

Indonesia, by a statement of 22 December,(21) condemned Israel's "iron fist" policy (adopted in 1985(22)) as a blatant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention; the deplorable state of affairs would continue, it feared, as long as the Palestinian people were denied their inalienable right to self-determination, including to an independent homeland in Palestine. Indonesia called on the Security Council to shoulder its responsibility and put an end to the wanton acts of brutality, which could not but seriously undermine efforts towards a Middle East settlement.

Ghana, also by a 22 December statement,(23) protested what it called the barbaric excesses of the Israeli occupation forces against the defenceless inhabitants of the territories who were only exercising their right of legitimate protest against the degrading and inhuman subjugation to which they had been reduced. Ghana called on the international community to act in consonance with the Council to bring an immediate end to the wave of Israeli atrocities. The unrest in the territories, it said, only emphasized the urgent need for an international Middle East peace conference, with full PLO participation.

The head of State of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, by a message transmitted on 29 December,(24) viewed what he

called the maltreatment and slaughter of Palestinians as a desperate attempt by Israel to eradicate their just cause: their right to their land and to life in freedom and dignity. The world could not disregard such carnage, he said, and must halt Israel's recklessness, brutality and continuing acts of terrorism. He appealed to the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations adopted urgent and effective measures to stop Israel's crimes, punish the perpetrators and enable the Palestinians to regain their land and obtain their full freedom.

Also on 29 December,(25) the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights drew attention to the deteriorating situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as reflected in press reports. These included a 24 December report by the Christian Science Monitor that live ammunition used by Israeli troops had killed at least 23 Palestinians and injured hundreds of others; a 26 December New York Times report that the number of Palestinian youths arrested for suspected involvement in the recent wave of protests had risen to 1,000, whereas the Palestine Press Service in Jerusalem put the number at more than 2,000; a New York Times account of round-the-clock pick-up of Palestinians by squads of Israeli soldiers with arrest warrants issued by the army, for detention in two makeshift prisons pending trial; and a 27 December report by the same paper that the trials were to be mass courts martial, defence lawyers had not been allowed to see the detainees, and, in the Gaza Strip, Palestinian lawyers were boycotting the trials owing to pressures on the defendants by offers of one-month prison terms to those who confessed and by threats of much longer sentences for those who insisted on a trial; a 24 December Jerusalem Post quote of a military official as saying that the army arrested and expelled where the law allowed it to do so, and that it had shut down several universities and about 800 schools in the West Bank and 92 in the Gaza Strip. The Chairman conveyed the Committee's appeal to the Secretary-General to take such measures as were possible to alleviate the sufferings of the affected Palestinians and to protect those under Israeli occupation.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, by a 19 February 1987 resolution on the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine (see p. 819), reaffirmed that occupation was itself a fundamental human rights violation and that Israel's breaches of the fourth Geneva Convention and of the 1977 Additional Protocols(26) to the 1949 Geneva Conventions were war crimes (see p. 308). It condemned Israel's "iron fist" policy and practices violating human rights in the territories, among them the annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem; acts of violence against Arab civilians by Israeli settlers

armed for that purpose, causing death and injury and wide-scale damage to Arab property; and mass arrests, collective punishments, administrative detention and attacks against Palestinian students. It requested that the measures under Chapter VII of the Charter be adopted by the Security Council against Israel for its persistent human rights violations in the territories.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its report to the General Assembly covering the period 10 September 1986 to 31 August 1987,(27) the Committee on Israeli practices presented information on Israeli policy developments in the occupied territories in relation to the treatment of civilians and detainees, and to annexation and settlement measures.

The report was based on monthly reports from Jordan and PLO, from November 1986 to May 1987; written statements from Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, PLO, NGOS and individuals; the testimony of individuals with first-hand knowledge of the situation of the population in the territories; Israeli press reports of pronouncements by persons in the Government of Israel that had not been contradicted by the Government; and reports in other media, including the Arab language press in the occupied territories, in Israel and in the international press.

The Committee conducted a series of hearings between 1 and 14 June 1987 at Geneva, Amman and Damascus, at which it heard testimonies of persons living in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. It met again at Geneva between 31 August and 4 September to examine its findings and adopt its report.

The Committee observed that the general policy of Israel remained based on the principle that the territories it occupied were part of the State of Israel. Hence it continued to establish settlements (see p. 311), expropriate property, transfer Israeli citizens to the territories and encourage Palestinians to leave their homeland. In that context and as a result of Israel's pursuit of the "iron fist" policy it adopted in 1985,(22) the prevailing climate of repression and confrontation intensified. As resistance in the territories exploded in demonstrations and strikes, and as Israeli crowd-control methods and stepped-up military presence invariably resulted in death and injury to demonstrators, more violent and widespread demonstrations were triggered, in turn triggering increased arrests, administrative detentions, harsh sentencing including of minors, and harassment and humiliation of the population. Arbitrary expulsions and deportations continued (see p. 313), as did the illegal practice of collective punishment, which in many cases penalized innocent relatives whose houses were demolished or sealed off. Denial of the right to family reunification was persistent.

Ill-treatment of detainees and harsh prison conditions (see p. 309) led to hunger strikes by several thousand Arab prisoners throughout the territories. Incidents of abuse of detainees at a new detention camp were also reported.

Freedom of movement for a number of civilians, both individually and collectively, was arbitrarily restricted. Freedom of association and of the press was curtailed by censorship, harassment of journalists and trade unionists, or closure of newspapers and trade unions. As a result of student demonstrations, freedom of education was further restricted. In addition to the continuing denial to educational institutions of adequate equipment and buildings, modification of curricula and harassment of teachers and students alike, the main Palestinian universities were also subjected to closures (see p. 315).

The living conditions of the population continued to deteriorate; in the agricultural sector, workers and farmers were subjected to harassment and adding to their difficulties was Israeli control over water resources (see p. 322). The situation in the Golan Heights was also reported as deteriorating (see p. 317).

The Committee assessed the situation in the territories as one of continuing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and of disregard for the fourth Geneva Convention, reaffirmed by various Assembly resolutions as applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The persistent policy of annexation, which the population met with fierce resistance, had engendered a cycle of tension and repression that seemed bound to provoke yet more dramatic events in the future. The Committee reiterated the need for the international community to assume its responsibility and adopt measures to prevent a further deterioration of the situation and provide effective protection for the rights and freedoms of the civilians in the territories.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In his November 1987 report on various aspects of the Middle East situation,(28) the Secretary-General stated that Israel's occupation of Arab territory, already over 20 years long, had always been deeply resented by the inhabitants and thus had given rise to much unrest and violence. Since December 1986, when the Security Council adopted resolution 592(1986)(29) in the wake of grave incidents in the territories, further violent incidents had occurred and more lives had been lost. He said the situation in the territories would remain unstable as long as a settlement was not reached. The start of a negotiating process, under United Nations auspices and acceptable to all, would be a significant step in the direction of peace and stability.

Responding to a 1986 General Assembly request,(30) the Secretary-General, in September

1987,(31) reported that he had made available to the Committee on Israeli practices the additional staff member and temporary staff assistance it required. DPI gave the Committee's 1987 hearings and report press-release and radio-news coverage in a number of languages, including telephone feeds. A "World Chronicle" television programme on human rights also highlighted the Committee's work. A 20-minute film entitled "The Palestinians" was scheduled for release on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (29 November). Several United Nations information centres highlighting the Palestine question in newsletters made mention of the Committee's work, which was also given press coverage by the Information Service at Geneva.

UNRWA operations. In his report on UNRWA activities for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (32) the Commissioner-General stated that incidents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in early December 1987 added greatly to the challenges facing the Agency. The incidents had spread so quickly that it soon found itself facing a new and serious situation in the territories. What had seemed a spontaneous uprising turned into a broader confrontation characterized by more frequent and varied incidents between Palestinians and occupation authorities. By the end of 1987, over 20 Palestinians had been killed and dozens wounded in clashes with Israeli security forces.

Measures taken by the occupation authorities to deal with the incidents had also had an impact on the lives of refugees and on the Agency's ability to meet their new demands for services and other assistance. Administrative detention of large numbers of refugees suspected of being involved in the demonstrations, demolition or sealing off of houses occupied by families of Palestinians accused of security violations, curfews and other restrictions on travel, expulsion of individuals considered to have had a role in directing resistance against the Israeli occupation, fines, taxation, confiscation of identity cards (without which residents of the territories could neither work nor move freely), school closures, cutting off water and electricity services, and other economic and political measures added to the difficulties confronting the residents.

Owing to substantially increased demands on health services, the 400 UNRWA-subsidized hospital beds and medical supplies proved insufficient. UNRWA health centres had to cope with significantly increased numbers of casualties, many of whom sustained severe multiple contusions and fractures from beatings, injuries from rubber bullets and live ammunition, and exposure to crowd-control gases.

The disturbances, curfews and administrative and military restrictions impeded the free move-

ment of UNRWA staff, which adversely affected UNRWA environmental health services in the camps, among other services. They likewise delayed and, in some cases, prevented delivery of essential items of assistance to the neediest of refugees (the special hardship cases)-dry food commodities, blankets, clothing, and cash and help for shelter repair and reconstruction.

On 10 December, during the incidents, IDF forcibly entered the Kalandia Training Centre, using tear-gas bombs and truncheons; they left behind 11 severely beaten trainees and six others unconscious from tear-gas exposure. The Commissioner-General cited this as illustrative of how developments in the territories were affecting UNRWA with respect to its rights, privileges and immunities and its ability effectively to discharge its functions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 D on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 D of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983, 1984/1 of 20 February 1984, 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985, 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986, and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, inter alia, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power, and the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1987,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. Condemns the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. Declares once more that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. Reaffirms, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. Strongly condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction deportation expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(g) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(k) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. Strongly condemns, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Implementation of an "iron fist" policy against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(b) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(c) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(d) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

(e) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(f) House and/or town arrests;

10. Condemns also the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. Strongly condemns the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing death and injury and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. Urges international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

17. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

18. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. Condemns Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

21. Requests the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

General Assembly resolution 42/160 D

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 112-3-38 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (95-2-27), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.26); agenda item 75.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/853; S-G, A/C.5/42/53, A/SPC/42/L.31.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 54; SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Costa Rica, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The Special Political Committee, before approving the draft resolution as a whole, approved paragraphs 6 and 22 by recorded votes of 78 to 21, with 23 abstentions, and by 120 to 2, with 2 abstentions, respectively. The Assembly adopted paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 83 to 26, with 37 abstentions.

Israel said the text reproduced the false allegations put forward by the Committee on Israeli practices and completely disregarded the actual circumstances; it took no account of the principle of international law that, in addition to ensuring the welfare of the local population, administering authorities had a clear duty to protect that population, together with its own, against terrorism. Furthermore, it renewed the mandate of the Committee on Israeli practices, which had become a sinecure for its members.

The United States believed that the text could only inflame an already embittered situation. It noted with particular dismay such new charges as the "ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention" and objected to the expense imposed by the Committee on the United Nations budget, especially at a time of budgetary constraint when scarce resources should not be wasted on pointless exercises.

Although Sweden could support most of the text's provisions, specifically the condemnation of various Israeli policies and practices in paragraphs 8 and 9, it was not convinced that all the formulations in those paragraphs were fully justified by facts; moreover, the text went beyond the Assembly's competence. Austria, while supporting the basic thrust of the text, abstained because of certain formulations; nevertheless, it supported paragraph 22 and hoped for the vigorous pursuit of contacts between the Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem and the Jordanian Government so that a satisfactory solution might be found to meet the medical and social requirements of the Arab population. In Uruguay's opinion, the text contained several formulations that did not contribute to efforts towards restoring peace.

Iran stated that its vote should in no way be construed to imply recognition of the Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories, which, it stressed, must all be liberated.

Stating their positions on their affirmative vote on the draft, as well as on the other six drafts concerning the report of the Committee on Israeli practices, Bolivia said its vote was based on its unalterable opposition to occupation, conquest or annexation of other peoples' territories, and to practices leading to the assimilation of such territories by an oc-

cupying Power; the Niger voted as it did because the Palestinian problems were a matter of international concern and required a satisfactory settlement that allowed the peoples of the region to live in peace and security; its vote notwithstanding, Argentina reserved its position regarding some of the text's terminology, which did not relate to the substance of the questions addressed and might lead to equivocal interpretations that it could not support; Mongolia, voicing condemnation of Israel's annexation policy and non-recognition of any changes in the physical character, demographic composition or legal status of the occupied territories, said Israel's unconditional withdrawal from them was essential for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council held seven meetings between 11 and 22 December to consider the situation in the occupied territories, as requested by Democratic Yemen on behalf of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations.⁽³³⁾ The Council invited the following, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Invited to participate under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure were the Permanent Observers of the League of Arab States and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, at the request of the United Arab Emirates⁽³⁴⁾ and Kuwait,⁽³⁵⁾ respectively; and the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, at his own request.

Also at the request of the United Arab Emirates,⁽³⁶⁾ the Council decided, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom), that an invitation to participate be accorded to a representative of PLO. The invitation, though not made pursuant to rules 37b or 39, conferred on

aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

bRule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35(l) of the Charter."

PLO the same rights as those conferred on a Member State when invited pursuant to rule 37.

Before the vote, the United States, which had requested it, reiterated its opposition to what it called special ad hoc departures from orderly procedure and to extending to PLO the same rights to participate as if it represented a Member State; the United States did not agree with recent practice which appeared selectively to try to enhance, through a departure from the rules, the prestige of those wishing to speak in the Council. The Federal Republic of Germany said it was guided in its abstention by the Council's rules; the procedure followed in this instance was clearly designed to grant PLO a status similar to that of a Member State—a status not reflective of its true relationship to the United Nations.

Japan confirmed its position that PLO, as one of the major parties to the Middle East question, should be invited to participate when the Council deliberated on the question, including the Palestinian question.

On 22 December, the Council adopted resolution 605(1987).

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of December,

Bearing in mind the inalienable rights of all peoples recognized by the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and including its resolutions 446(1979), 465(1980), 497(1981) and 592(1986),

Recalling also the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Considering that the current policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories are bound to have grave consequences for the endeavours to achieve comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Strongly deplores those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians;

2. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other

Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Calls once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and to desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. Calls furthermore for the exercise of maximum restraint to contribute towards the establishment of peace;

5. Stresses the urgent need to reach a just, durable and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied territories by all means available to him, and to submit a report no later than 20 January 1988 containing his recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

7. Decides to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review.

Security Council resolution 605(1987)

22 December 1987

Meeting 2777

14-O-1

5-nation draft (S/19352/Rev.1).

Sponsors: Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. SC 2770, 2772-2777.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Japan, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Following the vote, the United States stated that, through the international media, it had watched with profound concern the explosion of violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over the preceding two weeks and had been deeply grieved by the extensive loss of life and the large number of people wounded. Its views on the use of live fire in certain circumstances were clearly known; however, the resolution went beyond deploring such use to a generalized criticism of Israeli policies and practices, ignoring the fact that Israeli lives were also at risk and that Israel's security forces had been faced by provocations and, in some cases, by life-threatening situations. It cautioned the Council against polemics in dealing with those tragic events, stressing that the challenge before it was how to assist in the search for a mutually acceptable political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that would enable Israelis and Palestinians, and the people throughout the region, to live in peace and security.

Speaking before the vote, Japan urged Israel to exercise utmost restraint so as to avert further casualties and demanded that it scrupulously abide by the fourth Geneva Convention and international law. It reiterated its demand for a solution based on the recognition of, and respect for, Palestinian rights, and for the early and full implementation of Council resolutions 242(1967)(15) and 338(1973)(16) requiring Israel's withdrawal

from the occupied territories. Saying the core of the problem was the absence of a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the harsh and depressive political, economic and social conditions in which the Palestinians lived, Japan called on all the parties to give their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General's efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference. With those considerations in mind, Japan said it would vote for the draft resolution.

Also before the vote, Israel objected to the draft as not a reasonable and balanced attempt to address the issues at hand and the events as they had transpired in the preceding two weeks; there was not even a minimal attempt to consider the deliberate incitements to violence that had fomented the tensions underlying the disturbances. The text purported to relate to security matters that were Israel's exclusive responsibility, interference with which it would not countenance. By entertaining such texts, the Council implicitly weakened those genuinely interested in a peaceful settlement and encouraged those who saw violence not only as a means but also as an end. Israel stressed that the conflict could be solved only through direct peace negotiations based on Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), and on mutual respect for the rights of Jews and Arabs alike. Such a political solution lay with the States concerned rather than with the Council. It further stressed that, despite the baseless accusations to the contrary, the fact remained that its security forces had reacted with the maximum restraint possible in the violent circumstances that confronted them.

During the debate, Israel presented what it said were facts showing that the wave of violence being witnessed was not spontaneous. It had begun with two incidents, it said, that were primed up by a carefully orchestrated campaign: the first involved the death by stabbing of an Israeli in an Arab market on 6 December by one of Yasser Arafat's bodyguard force; the second involved a traffic accident at Jabaliya near Gaza on 10 December in which four Arabs were struck dead by a veering Israeli truck, reported by *Al-Fajr*, a Jerusalem pro-PLO paper, as a deliberate assault to avenge the Israeli's death. On the same date, a PLO broadcast from Baghdad exhorted the Arab population "to increase the disturbances and to teach the enemy an unimaginable lesson". Disturbances then followed at Jabaliya on 11 December and in Balata and Kalandia camps on 12 December. Israel pointed out that in November and early December, PLO had openly incited riots organized around a succession of dates marking such events as the Balfour Declaration on 2 November, the Extraordinary Arab Summit on 8 November, the

tenth anniversary of Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem on 19 November and the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine on 11 December. It also cited the anniversary of the founding of the Fatah on 1 January.

As to compliance with the fourth Geneva Convention, called for throughout the debate, Israel asserted that it neither considered itself to be an occupying Power, nor accepted the Convention's *de jure* applicability, since it applied in cases where the ousted Power was a legitimate sovereignty; it thus pertained neither to Judaea and Samaria, illegally annexed by Jordan for 19 years, nor to Gaza, administered by the Egyptian military during the same period. None the less, Israel had, since 1967, acted in *de facto* accordance with the Convention's humanitarian provisions.

PLO stated that the Council was responsible for ensuring Israel's implementation of the Convention. As Israel had not heeded the repeated calls to abide by its provisions, the Council should take stronger action, including sanctions. The dangerous situation made it incumbent on the Council to adopt an action-oriented resolution to provide for Israel's withdrawal and its replacement with United Nations peace-keeping forces, to guarantee the safety and protection of Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories and to dispatch a fact-finding mission.

Alarmed by the deteriorating situation and repeated confrontations, France insisted that Israel assume its duties under international law and that the Council remind it of its obligations as an occupying Power under the Convention. The United Kingdom was of the view, based on available evidence, that the use of force by the occupation authorities had been excessive and had contravened the Convention's article 27 requiring the occupying Power to treat all protected persons humanely at all times; it also rejected any attempt to cloud the issue by talking about application *de facto* rather than *de jure*. China believed it necessary for the Council to reaffirm the Convention's applicability and to adopt effective measures to ensure Israel's immediate and strict compliance. Calls for such compliance were likewise made by Afghanistan, Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco and Qatar.

Ghana suggested that the Council call anew on Israel to fulfil its responsibility towards the populations in the occupied Arab territories in accordance with the Convention and to release all persons detained as a result of the week-long riots. Nicaragua alleged that Israel refused to accept applicability of the 1949 Geneva Conventions because it had no intention of withdrawing from the territories and was trying to legitimize its occu-

pation by increasing settlements, seizing land, annexing territory and applying collective sanctions against the lawful inhabitants. The League of Arab States said Israel's refusal to recognize its status as occupying Power, accountable under the Convention, explained the ferocity of its coercive measures in the territories; unless Israel complied with international law and the Council's resolutions, further polarization and violence would ensue.

It was widely agreed that the events in the territories were the outcome of Israel's 20-year occupation and its policies and that, therefore, a settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem was urgently needed. Jordan observed that the Palestinian Arab people, chafing under occupation, had long been frustrated and humiliated by Israel's tendency, especially in the last two years, to strengthen its actions to annex the occupied territories. Yugoslavia, along with Czechoslovakia, believed that the explosive situation and justified protests were the natural consequence of an untenable situation created by Israeli occupation and of the continuous denial of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and aspirations to self-determination and to a State of their own. In Nicaragua's view, Israeli occupation and the dislocation and dispersal of Palestinians were the source of the problem. India regarded the popular uprisings—not mere demonstrations—as a reflection of an entire people's will for an independent homeland of their own. Sharing those views were Afghanistan and Yemen, among others.

France believed that the current events indicated the precariousness of a situation that was in keeping with neither law nor justice. Iraq pointed out that Israel's persistent policy of aggression and expansion and use of force and terrorism were not likely to lead either to peace and security or to the fulfilment of its master plan to eliminate the Palestinians. The United Kingdom said its concern about the tragedy of what was happening in the territories was not only humanitarian; it arose also from the Council's duty to apply itself to the serious consequences of the Israeli occupation for international peace and security—not least in view of resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973).

In the opinion of the USSR, objective possibilities existed for ending the dangerous course of events in the Middle East. It was important, therefore, to begin moving in the direction of a comprehensive settlement that must provide for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and implementation by the Palestinian Arabs of their rights to self-determination and to the establishment of their own State; it must also ensure the rights of the region's States to a safe and independent existence and development. Similarly, the League of Arab States, noting a measure of international detente stimulated by the successful summit meeting be-

tween the two super-Powers, said the atmosphere at this juncture was conducive for the Council to address the roots of the Middle East problem, of which the violent incidents in recent days were but an expression of Palestinian frustration accumulated under their 20-year occupation.

Total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and realization of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights were widely considered as prerequisites for restoring peace in the territories and in the region. States subscribing to that position included Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, which added respect for the rights of the region's countries, including Israel, to live in peace and security within their internationally recognized borders. Czechoslovakia held it necessary to continue all United Nations efforts towards those objectives. Cuba and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called for decisive action to bring about Israel's withdrawal. In Tunisia's opinion, the Council must take measures to end the violence, torture and killing by treating the cause of the disease, namely, foreign occupation and violation of Palestinian rights. Pakistan warned that peace and security could not return unless Israel recognized the Palestinians' right to have a homeland of their own, while the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights warned of increased tension and violence. Democratic Yemen hoped for immediate and practical Council measures to deal with the Israeli occupation and to redress the situation perpetrated against the Palestinians for 40 years. Condemning the massacre of unarmed civilians, Iran affirmed its unreserved support for the struggle of the Palestinians to regain the whole of their territory.

In order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement, the majority of speakers advocated the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under United Nations auspices, with the participation of the parties and the permanent Council members (see p. 258). The United Kingdom considered it essential that early progress be made towards convening such a conference, in a form to be agreed upon by all the parties to serve as a framework for negotiations. Ghana felt the matter should be addressed with urgency; to that end Algeria called on the Council to do everything to remove existing obstacles. China urged Israel to demonstrate the necessary political will by agreeing to such a conference. For the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, an international conference would give real impetus to the peace process. For France and Bulgaria, it was the most realistic and direct way to achieve a settlement, and, for the Congo, the only forum

whereby the Palestine and Middle East questions could be solved. Italy said the Council was duty-bound to contribute to finding a solution, including promoting such a conference.

Similar statements of support and urgent calls for a conference were made by Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights said the international community considered such a conference an urgent necessity.

To ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolutions, several speakers called for stronger measures, including sanctions, among them Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe. According to the United Arab Emirates, the Council was at a critical stage: it could decide either to shoulder its responsibilities under the Charter, or to shirk them and leave the outcome to be decided on the ground. Saudi Arabia said that, if condemning the Zionist authorities was sufficient for some, it was not for the Palestinian Arab people whose blood was being shed in the streets. A just verdict would, in the eyes of the Arab and Muslim peoples, enhance the credibility of the Council, which bore a fundamental responsibility to deter those authorities from committing their acts of terror, and restore justice to the Palestinians.

Among other immediate measures, several countries—including Afghanistan, India, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe—supported the dispatch to the territories of a special fact-finding mission, as had been proposed in communications of the non-aligned countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see p. 298).

Fourth Geneva Convention

In 1987, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights again reaffirmed that the 12 August 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) applied to the Israeli-occupied territories. Continuing disregard of the Convention—the main international instrument in humanitarian law that applied to the occupied territories—was reported by the Committee on Israeli practices, which cited Israel's policy of annexation and establishment of settlements, as well as its reported ill-treatment of detainees, in flagrant violation of its obligations under the Convention.

In December, during the Security Council debate on the situation in the occupied territories (see p. 304), it was repeatedly emphasized that Israel, as the occupying Power, was obliged to abide by the Convention.

Communications. A number of communications dealing with various aspects of the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, addressed to the Secretary-General throughout 1987, stressed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories and charged Israel with infringing a number of its provisions. Among these were the letters of 20 May(2) and 3 June(3) by the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, by which he recalled that the Security Council—most recently in 1986(29)—had repeatedly affirmed that the Convention was applicable to the territories and had called on Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by it.

Human Rights Commission action. In a 19 February 1987 resolution on the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the applicability of the Convention to all those territories, including Jerusalem, strongly condemned Israel's systematic refusal to apply it to the territories, and called on Israel to abide by the United Nations Charter and international law. The Commission once more urged all parties to the Convention to ensure compliance with it in the territories, including Jerusalem.

Report of the Secretary-General. On 7 August 1987, (37) the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that Israel had not replied to his January request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement the 1986 Assembly resolution(38) demanding that Israel acknowledge and comply with the Convention in the occupied territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 B on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 B of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns once again the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Strongly demands that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 B

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 142-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (116-1-5), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.24); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belize, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, United States, Zaire.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly and the Committee adopted paragraph 1 by

recorded votes of 147 to 1, with 2 abstentions, and 122 to 1, respectively.

Israel stated that, although it did not acknowledge the Convention's applicability to the areas under its administration, in fact it applied the Convention's principles to the inhabitants and even granted them privileges not laid down in the Convention; the question of applicability was a matter of legal interpretation and Israel's position was supported by acknowledged authorities in the field of international law.

The United States said it firmly supported the Convention's applicability to the territories; for that reason, it had requested a separate vote on paragraph 1 and had voted for it to underscore that position. The resolution as a whole, however, served no purpose other than to delay the solution of the very problems it claimed to address; also, the phrase "Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem" was merely demographically and geographically descriptive and not indicative of sovereignty

Explaining their affirmative votes, Uruguay said it was for strictly legal reasons, although it disagreed with certain of the text's political statements, while Bolivia based its vote on the principle of the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by force.

PLO observed that Israel stood entirely alone in denying the Convention's applicability to the occupied territories.

Palestinian detainees

The General Assembly in 1987 again demanded that Israel immediately release all Palestinians detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination; the Commission on Human Rights made a similar request. Information on the treatment of Palestinian detainees was contained in the report of the Committee on Israeli practices. The imprisonment of Palestinian intellectuals by Israel was the subject of a number of communications.

Communications. Tunisia transmitted a letter from PLO of 9 April 1987,(39) reporting that 4,000 Palestinian detainees in Israeli gaols had been on hunger-strike since 25 March in protest over the inhuman conditions to which they were subjected, in particular against the use of torture; their other complaints included overcrowding, inadequate ventilation due to windows blocked with asbestos sheets, poor and inadequate food, and lack of proper medical care. They were also raising the issue of Israel's repressive "iron fist" policy in the territories. PLO further reported that a general strike had been in effect since 8 April in Jerusalem, Ramallah and El-Birah in support of the

hunger-strike, and that demonstrations and protests had spread throughout the territories, to which Israeli troops had responded with violence, using live ammunition and tear-gas on the unarmed protesters, injuring several.

In a 14 April letter dealing with various aspects of the situation in the territories,⁽¹⁾ PLO reported the arrest of three prominent Palestinian intellectuals under Israeli administrative detention laws providing for imprisonment without charge or trial for up to six months: Faisal Hussein, President of the Arab Research Society at Jerusalem; Mamoun Al-Said, former Editor-in-Chief of the Palestinian newspaper *Al-Fajr*; and Salah Zaheeka, member of the Administrative Committee of the Arab Journalists' League.

By a 22 September letter,⁽⁵⁾ the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights drew attention to the continuing practice of subjecting suspected opponents of Israeli occupation to administrative detention, the latest case being that of Faisal Hussein, arrested on 12 September. According to press reports, Israel's Minister of Defence had ordered a six-month detention for Hussein, allegedly for not having changed his activities following his release two months earlier (Ha'aretz, 14 September) after a three-month detention on charges of making a statement in favour of PLO to a Jerusalem Post reporter (Ha'aretz, 8 February). Prior to his latest arrest, Hussein had been held for 10 days for his membership in an "illegal organization", but was released on 4 September.

A lawyer for Hussein stated that his recent arrest was linked to his activities in the Committee Confronting the Iron Fist Policy, a Jewish-Arab group opposed to Israeli policies in the territories. It was also reportedly linked with a recent press conference at which Hussein gave a demonstration of what he described as Israeli methods of torture used against Palestinian prisoners (The Jerusalem Post, 30 August). In addition, Hussein had been under town arrest for five years until earlier in 1987. The Chairman reiterated the Committee's concern over Israel's policy and practices, which only exacerbated tension in the region and created new obstacles to a negotiated and peaceful settlement.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, in a 19 February 1987 resolution reaffirming the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the Israeli-occupied territories (see p. 819), condemned Israel for its ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian detainees and prisoners and demanded that it cease those practices forthwith. The Commission urged Israel to grant prisoner-of-war status to all captured Palestinian fighters and requested it to release all Arabs detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and liberation of their territories and to accord them the protection en-

visaged in the international instruments concerning the treatment of prisoners of war. The Commission further urged Israel to co-operate with ICRC and allow it to visit all Arab detainees in Israeli prisons.

In a resolution, also of 19 February, on the question of human rights violations in the occupied territories (see p. 819), the Commission again condemned administrative detention, torture of detainees and inhuman prison conditions, as well as attacks and use of tear-gas against prisoners in the Kfar Youna, Janeed, Narha, Hebron, Ashkelon and Fara'a prisons in September and October 1986.

Report of the Secretary-General. On 10 August 1987,⁽⁴⁰⁾ the Secretary-General reported on implementation of the 1986 resolution by which the General Assembly had called on Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories.⁽⁴¹⁾ In reply to his January 1987 request for information on steps taken or envisaged to implement the resolution, Israel stated on 17 June that it had set out its position during the debate on the resolution.⁽⁴²⁾ It explicitly rejected the release called for on the grounds that all prisoners had undergone a fair trial and their criminal guilt had been established beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law. Equating them with those seeking political redress not only emphasized the extent to which the Assembly had fallen victim to the contorted language of extremists, but also undermined the rule of law and justice. In the light of those facts, Israel continued to view the 1986 resolution as unwarranted and devoid of substance, and as such should be dropped from the Assembly's agenda.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its 1987 report,⁽²⁷⁾ the Committee on Israeli practices considered information concerning arrests, trials and sentences. It noted that, during the reporting period (10 September 1986-31 August 1987), the general climate of tension and repression in the territories was also noticeable in the treatment of detainees. Various forms of ill-treatment, both physical and psychological, the lack of adequate sanitary facilities, nutrition and clothing, and the overcrowding of cells had led to protests by detainees in the form of widespread hunger-strikes by several thousand Arab security prisoners in most prisons and detention camps of the territories. The Committee also noted another preoccupying development: the opening of the Ansar 2 detention camp in the Gaza Strip, where various incidents involving abuse of detainees had been reported.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution

42/160 A on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 A of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,

1. Calls upon Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;

2. Notes the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;

3. Deplores the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians, and demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 A

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 111-2-36 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (89-2-29), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.23); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

The United States stated that the text went beyond the question of administrative detention and gave the totally unacceptable impression of condoning violence.

Sweden abstained mainly because of what it felt was the sweeping formulation in paragraph 1 that might lead to dubious interpretations. Austria's abstention was likewise due to its reservations on that paragraph's wording.

In resolution 42/69 I on the protection of Palestine refugees, the Assembly called on Israel to release all detained Palestine refugees, including UNRWA employees.

Israeli settlements

The Committee on Israeli practices reported in 1987 that Israel continued its policy of physical annexation of the territories by planning and establishing new Israeli settlements there and expanding existing ones. The General Assembly deplored Israel's persistence in such activities and demanded that it desist from any action that would change the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the territories. The settlement activities were condemned by the Commission on Human Rights, deplored by the UNEP Governing Council and were the subject of several communications, principally from Jordan.

Communications. On 31 March,(43) 16 April,(44) 29 June,(45) 30 July,(46) 9 September,(47) 16 October,(48) 1 December(49) and 22 December 1987,(50) Jordan transmitted information on Israeli policy and practices designed to evict the Arab population from their lands and expropriate them for the implementation of its settlement programme, in violation of international law, in particular the Hague Convention (IV) of 1907 and the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention. Jordan detailed such practices as outright land confiscation, land acquisition by deception and forgery, fragmentation of the West Bank by the building of a network of roads, attacks by armed settlers against Arabs and their property, especially the demolition and closing of houses, the burning or uprooting of hundreds of saplings and trees, and setting farmlands ablaze. Jordan said the continuation of such a policy endangered international peace and security and the prospects for peace in the region.

By a 14 September declaration issued at Brussels, transmitted by Denmark,(51) the EC member States noted with concern Israel's continuing policy of establishing new settlements in the territories, most recently at the Avnei Hefetz site on the West Bank. They reiterated their conviction that progress towards a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region depended on the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties. They believed that the opening of new settlements, as well as the disturbing increase of the number of settlers in existing ones, posed a serious risk of jeopardizing peace prospects. They considered every settlement to be in violation of international law and called on Israel to end its illegal settlements policy.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned

Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), in their final communiqué,(52) condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements and reaffirmed that all Israeli measures to alter the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the territories were illegal, null and void. They requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing its immediate and total withdrawal from the territories.

Human Rights Commission action. In a 19 February 1987 resolution on the question of human rights violations in the territories (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel's administrative and legislative measures to promote and expand the establishment of settler colonies there. It specifically condemned the continuing establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of existing ones on private and public Arab lands, and the transfer of an alien population thereto; the arming of settlers to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians, causing injury and death and wide-scale damage to Arab property; and the confiscation and expropriation of Arab property from Palestinian owners and demolition and destruction of Arab houses.

UNEP Council action. On 18 June 1987,(53) the UNEP Governing Council stressed the importance of a 1980 Security Council resolution(54) by which the Council had determined that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories was a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. The Council deplored such measures, in particular the confiscation of land and water resources, the establishment of settlements and the destruction of trees and plantations.

Report of the Secretary-General. On 7 August 1987,(55) the Secretary-General reported that no reply had been received from Israel to his January request for information on steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the 1986 General Assembly demand(56) that it desist from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status or demographic composition of the territories.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its 1987 report,(27) the Committee on Israeli practices stated that, according to information gathered during the reporting period, Israel continued its policy of physical annexation of the territories; settlements had continued to be planned, established and expanded by forcibly expropriat-

ing Palestinian farmlands and thus inducing the farmers to emigrate and leave their homeland. The Committee noted that that policy, which was based on the principle that the territories were a part of the State of Israel, was in violation of Israel's obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention, which stipulated that military occupation was to be considered as a temporary, *de facto* situation, giving the occupying Power no right over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 C on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,
Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 C of 3 December 1986,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1987,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. Demands that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. Demands once more that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 C

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 143-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (118-1-51, 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.25); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belize, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, United States, Zaire.

Israel asserted that the Special Political Committee was not competent to pronounce on the legal validity of measures and actions it had taken since 1967 in the territories. The claim that its actions constituted a serious obstacle to efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace was particularly out of place; it was precisely resolutions of the type just adopted which obstructed prospects for lasting peace and harmony in the region.

The United States felt that the text diverted attention from the real task of promoting peace through direct negotiations.

Uruguay said that although it disagreed with certain political statements in the text, it voted in favour for strictly legal reasons.

Expulsion and deportation of Palestinians

In 1987, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights again called on Israel to allow expelled Palestinian leaders to return, in particular the Mayor of Halhul and the Sharia (Islamic) Judge of Hebron, so that they could resume the functions for which they had been elected and appointed. The latter two had been deported in

1980,(57) together with the Mayor of Hebron who had since died, on the ground that they had systematically engaged in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence and subversion, abusing their public offices.

Communications. On 20 May 1987,(2) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights expressed the Committee's concern about the deterioration of the situation in the territories due to a variety of Israeli measures to quell demonstrations, among them the recent deportation of three Palestinian youth leaders: Marwan Barghouti and Khalil Ashour, Chairmen of the Student Councils at the West Bank's Bir Zeit and An-Najah Universities, respectively, and Ahmed Abdulfatah Nasser, President of the Arab Youth Federation at Khan Yunis in Gaza—all accused of encouraging activities in opposition to Israel's military occupation. The Committee Chairman added that Barghouti and Ashour, lacking confidence in Israel's legal system, had withdrawn their appeal against the deportation order before the Military Objections Committee and were thus forced to cross the border into Jordan on 14 May.

By a 9 June letter(4) reporting various Israeli measures against Palestinians, including the storming of the Balata refugee camp (see p. 297), PLO also reported that a camp resident, Jihad Massimi, had been ordered deported from the West Bank.

Human Rights Commission action. In a 19 February 1987 resolution on the question of human rights violations in the occupied territories (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights condemned the deportation of Arab inhabitants. In another resolution of the same date (see p. 819), reaffirming the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories, the Commission also condemned Israel for its policy of deporting Palestinians from their homeland, citing the recent deportation of Akram Haniyeh, editor of the East Jerusalem daily Al Sha'ab. It called on Israel to refrain forthwith from deporting Palestinians and to rescind its deportation decisions so as to enable the return of deportees to their homeland and property.

Report of the Secretary-General. On 10 August 1987,(58) the Secretary-General reported on Israel's response, received on 17 June, regarding implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution(59) demanding that Israel rescind the 1980 expulsion of the Mayor of Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, as well as of other Palestinian leaders expelled since 1985, and facilitate their immediate return. Israel restated its position, previously set out in oral and written statements on several occasions:(60) that the continuing threat that terrorist activity posed to its security accounted for its measures to ensure the main-

tenance of public order as contemplated by international law. Exercised only in the most extreme cases, those measures were subject to judicial and administrative controls, in particular to a review by Israel's High Court of Justice, which a person under an expulsion order could petition at any time. The 1986 resolution, Israel asserted, was based on erroneous assumptions and displayed the most biased and distorted picture of the events surrounding the expulsions; as such, it should be dropped from the Assembly's agenda.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its 1987 report,(27) the Committee on Israeli practices stated that it had heard several statements and had received written information concerning the arbitrary practice of expelling and deporting Palestinians from the occupied territories. The Committee noted in particular the case of Akram Haniyeh, accused of hostile activity on behalf of PLO and expelled in December 1986 from Israel to Algeria, via Zurich, Switzerland, under ICRC supervision. A journalist, Haniyeh had stressed the political reasons behind his deportation, while other testimonies outlined the illegal deportation procedure and gave account of the difficult physical conditions of the deportation process.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 E on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468(1980) of 8 May 1980, 469(1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484(1980) of 19 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984, 40/161 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 E of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985, 1986 and 1987,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .")

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, inter alia, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 E

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 130-1-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (108-1-16), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.27); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Before approving the draft resolution, the Committee approved paragraph 1 by recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 25 abstentions.

Israel found the text unacceptable, saying the situation required it to attach utmost importance

to safeguarding public order and security. Recalling the 1980 attack outside the Hadassah House at Hebron that killed six Jewish worshippers and wounded 16 others, Israel stressed that it had had to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such outrage, including the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Judge of Hebron, who had been systematically inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence and subversion.

The United States believed that the deportations cited in the text were contrary to the fourth Geneva Convention and that the deportees should be allowed to return; it abstained, however, because the text presented an unbalanced picture, ignoring factors that had led to the deportations.

Uruguay explained that it voted in favour for strictly legal reasons, although it disagreed with certain political statements in the text.

Israeli measures against educational institutions

Both the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights condemned what they called systematic Israeli repression of Palestinian educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories, which included the closing of universities and restrictions on academic activities. The Assembly demanded that Israel rescind such actions. Following consideration of an expert's study, the UNESCO Executive Board and the General Conference deplored all violations of academic freedoms and repression against Palestinian educational and cultural institutions in the territories; they asked the occupation authorities to cancel measures and military orders against those institutions, as well as other acts of discrimination.

Communications. PLO, by a letter of 14 April 1987,(1) alleged that, on the preceding day, Israeli occupation troops had opened fire on protesting students from Bir Zeit University at Ramallah, killing a 23-year-old Palestinian and wounding seven others; the arrival and departure of ambulances at military check-points in the area had been delayed. Bir Zeit University was ordered closed for four months, and Al-Najah University, where several hundred Palestinian students were inside the campus, was under siege by Israeli troops and armed settler vigilantes. PLO reported other acts of violence and the administrative detention of three prominent Palestinian intellectuals (see p. 310).

On 9 June,(4) PLO further charged Israeli occupation troops with various other measures against Palestinians (see p. 297), including the storming of the Islamic University in the Gaza Strip on 7 June, during which scores of students were arrested and the University was ordered closed until further notice.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 19 February 1987 resolution on the question of human rights violations in the occupied territories (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights condemned what it called the systematic Israeli repression of cultural and educational institutions, especially universities, schools and institutes, including closures or the restriction and obstruction of academic activities by subjecting curricula, textbooks, educational programmes, student admissions and faculty appointments to the control of the military occupation authorities. The Commission further condemned attacks against Palestinian students, such as the shooting at Bir Zeit University students on 4 December 1986,(61) which resulted in the killing of three students and the wounding of a number of others.

Report of the Secretary-General. On 10 August 1987,(62) the Secretary-General reported on Israel's response of 17 June to his request for information on implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution(63) demanding that Israel rescind all actions and measures against educational institutions in the territories, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering their effective operation. Israel stated that its position on the Assembly's demand had been fully set out in 1986, both in writing(64) and in a statement before the Special Political Committee (65)

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its 1987 report,(27) the Committee on Israeli practices noted that the situation of education in the territories had been particularly preoccupying during the reporting period. In addition to various problems that continued to affect and restrict freedom of education—the denial of adequate equipment and buildings, efforts to modify curricula, the harassment of teachers and students by administrative detention, arrest, restriction of freedom of movement and deportation—the period had been marked by particularly dramatic events leading to the death of a number of students, increased tension in the main Palestinian educational institutions, closures of those institutions and harsh repression against teachers and students.

UNESCO action. In keeping with a 1985 UNESCO General Conference request, Reverend Father E. Boné (Belgium), Professor at the Catholic University of Louvain, was appointed to carry out a study of the conditions under which academic freedoms were guaranteed and exercised in the occupied territories. Father Boné undertook a series of missions, including to the occupied territories and to Israel, and reported on his findings to the UNESCO Director-General in August 1987.

Commending the report's high quality, the UNESCO Executive Board, by a decision adopted at its September-November 1987 session, and the General Conference, by a resolution adopted at

its October/November session, deplored all violations of academic freedoms in all their forms and the obstruction of and repression against Palestinian educational and cultural institutions. They asked the occupation authorities to respect the Geneva and Hague Conventions by cancelling all measures and military orders against those institutions, as well as all discrimination in respect of taxes and customs duties on imported cultural, educational and scientific material, and to preserve academic freedoms. They recognized that the co-operation given to enable Father Bone to carry out his mission impartially appeared to offer a valuable opportunity for exploring constructive action under UNESCO auspices. The Board and Conference invited the Director-General to ask Father Bone to complete his mission by examining other educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and to explore feasible means of facilitating and increasing UNESCO co-operation to assist Palestinian educational institutions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 G on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 G of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Condemns the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational

programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 G

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 137-2-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (111-2-11), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.29); agenda item 75. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Barbados, Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Honduras, Liberia, Uruguay, Zaïre.

a) Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

In the opinion of the United States, the text indiscriminately condemned alleged Israeli actions in dealing with educational institutions and students in the occupied territories. No nation upheld academic freedom more strongly than the United States, which had not hesitated to address criticisms to Israel when justified; it was opposed to the text's inaccurate and inflammatory language, however, which only undermined genuine efforts to resolve disputes.

Israel said that, in view of subversive acts instigated on behalf of PLO by students and faculty members since 1979, it had been duty-bound to take appropriate measures. The issue was whether academic freedom and freedom of speech and belief could be exploited to mask incitement to violence and subversion. Israel would not interfere in academic affairs, but it expected institutions of higher education to concentrate on education, not on terrorist activities.

In Uruguay's view, the text contained formulations which did not contribute to efforts to restore peace.

In related actions, the Assembly, by resolution 42/69 K, emphasized the need to strengthen the educational system in the Arab territories, asked the Secretary-General to continue taking measures towards establishing the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" and again called on Israel to remove the hindrances it had put in the way; by resolution 42/69 D, it appealed for more grants and scholarships for qualified Palestine refugee candidates.

Golan Heights

The Committee on Israeli practices reported a continuing deterioration of the situation in the Golan Heights, part of the Syrian Arab Republic occupied by Israel since 1967. As in previous years, developments there in 1987 drew action from the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. The Assembly condemned Israel for persisting in changing the composition of the Golan Heights and for refusing to comply with United Nations resolutions declaring null and void Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan.⁽⁶⁶⁾ The Assembly and the Commission called on Israel to rescind that decision and all other measures it had taken to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan.

Communications. On 10 March 1987,⁽⁶⁷⁾ the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic drew attention to Israel's acts of oppression and terrorism against the civilian population in the Golan Heights, which he said had reached alarming proportions and had caused the deaths of innocent citizens whose only offence had been their rejection of Israeli occupation and their declaration of adherence to their Syrian identity and loyalty to their country. He cited the savage suppression, on 12 February, of a large-scale demonstration marking the fifth anniversary of the Golan uprising against Israel's decision to annex the area; and the firing, on 8 March, at groups of unarmed demonstrators commemorating the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Syrian revolution, which resulted in the wounding of many and a woman's death. The Minister described those acts as a link in a long chain of practices of oppression and economic, political and cultural pressure, whose continuation threatened regional and international peace and security.

Israel, on 31 March,⁽⁶⁸⁾ referred to a recent accusation made by the Syrian Arab Republic that it had engaged in "oppressive" measures to disperse an illegal demonstration in the Golan Heights. Its purpose, Israel asserted, was to de-

flect world attention from the massacre perpetrated by Syrian troops in Tripoli, Lebanon, as reported by Amnesty International on 28 February (see p. 276).

The Syrian Arab Republic replied on 3 April⁽⁶⁹⁾ that Israel's claim was nothing more than part of a campaign to divert attention from crimes it committed daily against the population of the occupied territories. It drew attention at the same time to what it called arbitrary judgements pronounced recently by an Israeli military tribunal in the case of five Syrian nationals of the Golan Heights that were reminiscent of the punishments meted out by the racist South African regime or by the Nazis on the resistance fighters during the Second World War.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), by their final communiqué,⁽⁵²⁾ condemned Israel for its continued occupation of the Golan Heights and reiterated that its 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan Heights was null and void and considered an act of aggression under Article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 19 February 1987 resolution on human rights in occupied Syrian territory (see p. 819), the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel for its persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions relating to occupied Syrian territory and deprecated Israel's failure to end its occupation and cease its repressive measures and human rights violations. It deplored Israel's continued refusal to allow the Committee on Israeli practices access to the territories and demanded such access.

The Commission declared once more that Israel's 1981 decision, resulting in effective annexation, was null and void and constituted an act of aggression under the Charter and a grave violation of international law. It deplored the inhuman practices that Israel continued to apply against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights to force them to carry Israeli identity cards and for their refusal to assume Israeli nationality—practices that violated the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁽⁷⁰⁾ the fourth Geneva Convention and United Nations resolutions. It called on Israel to rescind its 1981 decision and cease its acts of terrorism against Syrian citizens.

The Commission emphasized that Israel must allow the Golan evacuees to return to their homes and recover their property and residences; it further emphasized the overriding necessity of total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Syrian territories as essential for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace. It deplored the negative vote and pro-Israel position of a per-

manent Security Council member which had prevented the Council from adopting appropriate measures against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter. It asked the Secretary-General to give the resolution the widest publicity.

Reports of the Secretary-General. On 10 August 1987,(71) the Secretary-General reported on replies to his request for information on action taken or envisaged to implement a 1986 General Assembly resolution relating to the occupied Golan Heights.(72) On the resolution's call on Israel to desist from repressive measures against the Golan population, Israel, on 17 June 1987, referred to its position (that it could not be expected to maintain indefinitely a military administration merely to accommodate the Syrian Arab Republic's interest in persistent conflict and that the legislation applied to the Golan Heights did not in the slightest diminish the local population's rights) as set forth in a letter that the Secretary-General conveyed in a 1981 report to the Security Council.(73) As to the call on Member States not to recognize Israeli measures purporting to alter the character and legal status of the Golan Heights, the Secretary-General reproduced in his report the replies received from the Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Kuwait and the USSR.

In another report, also of 10 August, with a 23 September addendum,(74) the Secretary-General annexed information received from 10 countries as of the later date, on their implementation of three 1986 Assembly resolutions on various aspects of the Middle East situation, among them one on Israeli policies in the Golan Heights(75) calling on States to apply a series of specific measures concerning military, economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with Israel.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its 1987 report,(27) the Committee on Israeli practices provided information on the situation in the occupied Golan Heights, as supplied in oral testimony by the Syrian Arab Republic's Deputy Foreign Minister and a former Golan resident, and as gathered from press reports. Orally described were land confiscations and the establishment of more than 40 settlements to which water resources were being diverted; deterioration of the economic infrastructure and of health services; curtailment of the freedom of expression, of association and of union rights; closure, under security pretexts, of 65 per cent of occupied Golan; and harassment of the population, in addition to murders, arrests and expulsions.

From the press were reports of convictions on charges of incitement to violence; arrests on suspicion of planning pro-Syrian demonstrations including Syrian flag-raising, terrorist attacks and violent demonstrations and clashes with Israel's

security forces; serious disturbances in Mas'ada due to the detention of a secondary school student that developed into a mass anti-Israel demonstration; riots in Buk'ata and attacks on IDF soldiers by stone-throwing youths in Majdal Shams.

Underscoring a continuing deterioration of the situation in the Golan Heights, the Committee noted that the disturbances during the reporting period had led Israel to set up a new border-guard unit to maintain public order and to assist in dealing with security events (Ha'aretz, 24 April).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/160 F on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/I of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/63 F of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 1987,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497(1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. Condemns the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/160 F

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 143-1-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/811) by recorded vote (118-1-61, 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen for Arab Group (A/SPC/42/L.28); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 29-34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, Malawi, United States, Zaire.

Israel regarded the text as yet another manifestation of Syrian propaganda and warfare against Israel, which ignored the reasons for Israel's presence in the Golan Heights: its repeated use for launching attacks against towns and villages in northern Israel.

The United States explained that it could not support any resolution that went beyond the 1981 Security Council resolution(76) that demanded the rescission of Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and determined the continued applicability to the territory of the fourth Geneva Convention. The United States nevertheless believed in the Convention's applicability to the Golan Heights and asserted that Israel, as the

occupying Power, must meet its obligations under that Convention.

Uruguay stated that it voted for the text strictly for legal reasons, although it disagreed with certain political statements in it.

On 11 December, under the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/209 C by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1987,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/I of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/162 B of 4 December 1986,

Recalling its resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497(1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

I. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497(1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/I, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B and 41/162 B;

2. Declares once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314(XXIX);

3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. Declares all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other oc-

cupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. Determines once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. Reaffirms its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. Determines once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. Strongly deplores the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497(1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. Further deplores any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the occupied Arab territories;

10. Firmly emphasizes once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. Reaffirms once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. Determines once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273(III) of 11 May 1949;

13. Calls once more upon all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. Reiterates its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. Urges non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/209 C

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 82-23-43 (recorded vote)

23-nation draft (A/42/L.43 & Add.1); agenda item 39.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 86-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

The United States opposed the text because of its unbalanced and harmful language and one-sidedness; its stale slogans and condemnations took the parties not one step closer to a settlement. Malta regretted the text's condemnatory language and formulations that were potentially far-reaching in their legal implications. New Zealand voted negatively because of the absence from the text of the principles for a comprehensive Middle East settlement as embodied in Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(15) and 338(1973),(16) and of the measured approach necessary for a just and lasting solution. Sweden strongly objected to a number of paragraphs, 12 to 16 in particular with respect to substantive content, and to the fact that they could not be reconciled with the division of responsibilities between the Assembly and the Council as envisaged by the Charter.

Denmark, speaking for the EC members, said their views on the principles needed to secure Middle East peace were well known and were restated during the Assembly debate on the Middle East: a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and on two fundamental principles-the right of all States in the area, including Israel, to exist within secure

frontiers and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with all that that implied; its essence must be a full, just and lasting accommodation between the two sides.

Among those abstaining, Bolivia viewed the approach in certain paragraphs as not in keeping with its position. Argentina felt that certain ideas, particularly in paragraphs 2, 9 and 12 to 14, were incompatible with the guiding principles of its foreign policy. Egypt said the text contained several elements that were difficult to endorse and lacked those that would encourage peace efforts. Austria neither believed that measures aimed at breaking relations with Israel and isolating it could bring a Middle East solution any closer, nor could it support any formulation that could be interpreted as impinging on the principle of universality in the United Nations membership. The Philippines felt that draft resolutions on complex international issues such as the Middle East conflict should be presented in a balanced manner and that the sovereign right of States to conduct their own international affairs should be upheld.

Mexico would have abstained on paragraphs 12 to 14 referring to measures falling within the Council's jurisdiction, had separate votes been taken on them. Greece expressed strong reservations on paragraphs 8, 13 (c) and (d) and 14. Turkey was of the view that neither the Assembly nor any other United Nations organ should pass value judgements on Member States' votes and so would have abstained had there been a separate vote on paragraph 8; also, it would not have voted for paragraphs 13 and 14, which it found difficult to reconcile with efforts to initiate an appropriate framework for a negotiating process.

Iran reiterated its reservations on all terms in the text that implied any recognition of what it called the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine and its belief that the Zionist forces must withdraw unconditionally from all Palestinian territories, including those occupied prior to 1967.

Living conditions of Palestinians

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,(77) a seminar on the living conditions of Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories was held at Vienna from 2 to 6 March 1987. It was attended by 10 experts and by representatives of UNCTAD, CSDHA (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs), WHO, PLO and the League of Arab States.

The experts presented various project proposals related to agriculture and industry, manpower development and employment, and housing and infrastructure, which three working groups examined. It was agreed to give high priority to those projects designed to: improve, increase and diver-

sify agricultural and industrial production; develop agro-industries for the utilization of surplus perishable agricultural produce; promote housing and related activities; increase import substitution and export potential; and improve geographical project distribution. The themes underlying these objectives were labour absorption and entrenchment of Palestinians in their homes and on their land.

In all, 16 projects were summarized in the Secretary-General's report on the seminar.(78) They ranged from the establishment of a cement company in the West Bank, a ceramics factory 'in Hebron, a seaport and a sardine-canning factory in Gaza, a co-operative food-processing factory, a marketing agency for agricultural products and a training/production centre for textiles and clothing, to the development of jojoba oil products, sheep and poultry farming, housing, energy and water resources, transport co-operatives and road networks.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the report by decision 1987/173 of 8 July.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/190.

Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

2. Takes note also of the statement made on 27 October 1987 by the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

3. Rejects the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. Expresses its alarm at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

5. Affirms that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare an in-depth study on future needs in the field of infrastruc-

ture for the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution,

General Assembly resolution 42/190

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 151-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.7) by vote (116-2), 9 November (meeting 30); 7-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.23), orally revised; agenda item 82 (g).

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 25, 26, 30; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Togo.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote against.

Israel said the proposal for an in-depth study on the needs of Palestinians was yet another attempt to use the United Nations and its resources for services that were neither necessary nor appropriate; UNCTAD, through its Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people), was already dealing with the territories' economic development and preparing the necessary reports, and UNEP had also been asked to do a study. The text should have urged those really wishing to be useful to provide more funds to improve the Palestinians' living conditions. The assertions that Israel had put into effect plans and had taken actions intended to change the demographic composition of the territories and that living conditions there had deteriorated were false and not supported by the Secretary-General's report referred to in the text; the Palestinian population in the territories, far from diminishing, had expanded considerably; the same was true of per capita income and educational opportunities.

The United States explained that it could not support the text because of its exaggerated tone and distortion of the true situation, an approach that neither furthered the Palestinian cause nor

fostered a just and equitable solution to the Palestinians' problems.

Denmark, speaking for the 12 EEC members, expressed their understanding that the study requested in paragraph 6 would bear on infrastructure for basic living conditions and take account of other studies provided for in other related resolutions and decisions.

The Syrian Arab Republic would have preferred the inclusion of a clear and forceful condemnation—not the simple rejection in paragraph 3—of the practices and actions intended to change the territories' demographic character. Iran stressed that it did not recognize the existence of the illegitimate occupying regime in Palestine and that the occupied territories were not limited to those occupied since 1967 but extended to the entire Palestine territory.

Israeli economic practices

Communications. On 26 February 1987,(79) the Syrian Arab Republic charged that Israel continued to block the export of citrus fruit from the Gaza Strip to EEC. That act threatened to create a slump in citrus production, the primary source of income in the Gaza Strip, and violated the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, and economic rights as endorsed by the United Nations.

On 6 July,(80) Jordan charged Israel's occupation authorities with implementing a new project to gain control of ground-water resources in the occupied territories, in particular in the Bethlehem area. The plan provided for a well to be dug 1,000 metres deep in an area south-east of Bethlehem and for water to be pumped, at 18 million cubic metres a year, to the western half of Jerusalem and to Israeli settlements there. This would adversely affect the domestic water supply of Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur and neighbouring villages, as well as of parts of Hebron, and damage their economy.

Broached two years earlier as part of a major plan to gain control over all sources of surface and ground water in the territories, the project enjoyed the support of Israel's Ministry of Agriculture and recent approval by the Defence Minister. Official Israeli assessments indicated that 42 per cent of the water pumped out of the territories went to Israeli settlements. Wells were being dug where ground water flowed towards the Jordan Valley (east of the watershed in the occupied West Bank), in an attempt to deplete water resources there and to preserve those in areas where water flowed towards the Mediterranean Sea (west of the watershed), most of which had been under Israel's control since 1948.

Jordan said the plan violated the Hague Convention IV of 1907, the fourth Geneva Conven-

tion, the 1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment⁽⁸¹⁾ and the 1982 World Charter for Nature;⁽⁸²⁾ it challenged several United Nations resolutions; and it was incompatible with the June 1987 UNEP Governing Council decision on the environmental situation in the territories (see p. 324). In view of the plan's implications and dangers, Jordan requested the Secretary-General to intervene immediately and directly to halt the project and reserved its right to request a Security Council meeting.

The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), by a final communiqué,⁽⁵²⁾ condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the territories and called on all States and international bodies to refrain from co-operating with Israel.

The EC heads of State and Government, by a declaration adopted at their meeting in the European Council (Copenhagen, 4 and 5 December),⁽⁸³⁾ reiterated their preoccupation about the living conditions in the territories. They declared that, without prejudging future political solutions, they would continue to contribute to the territories' economic and social development.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁸⁴⁾ the Secretary-General, in June 1987,⁽⁸⁵⁾ presented to the Economic and Social Council the conclusions and recommendations of an in-depth study of the financial sector in the occupied territories, completed by the Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people) of UNCTAD, in collaboration with ESCWA.⁽⁸⁶⁾ The study provided an overview of the territories' economy, analysing the recent performance of the main aggregates and sectoral developments; examined the various aspects of money and banking and their role in the financing of economic activities in the territories; analysed the fiscal determinants in the Palestinian economy, with emphasis on the role of the tax system; analysed external financial flows to the territories, focusing on remittances and private and official transfers; and summarized its findings and conclusions and examined feasible ways of meeting the rapidly growing financial resource needs of the Palestinian economy.

The study found the relative share of the traditional sector in domestic output in rapid decline, a virtually stagnant industrial sector and a labour force increasingly dependent on employment opportunities in Israel and elsewhere in the world. The closure of banks and other financial institutions following the 1967 occupation had deprived those and other sectors of the economy of short- and long-term sources of finance for output ex-

pansion. In trade, the territories had been transformed gradually into the largest single importer of Israeli (non-military) products with a growing balance-of-trade deficit that could only be met from workers' remittances and transfers from abroad.

The inability of domestic output to meet rising demand and the growing imports from Israel, coupled with the use of a depreciating Israeli currency as legal tender in the territories, had resulted in high price levels; domestic contribution to savings had declined as had gross capital formation; existing financial institutions were unable to absorb some liquidity injected from abroad; and investments in the economy were mainly in buildings and construction works as a hedge against rising inflation. Continued political and economic instability, lack of investment opportunities in commodity-producing sectors, and Israeli land confiscation practices had further pushed private savings into speculative activities.

In general, the economy of the territories was characterized by a high degree of fragmentation, reflecting an increasing distortion in the structure of output and income, a widening gap between domestic and national output, and a high degree of openness that rendered it vulnerable to outside economic and political forces. The lack of appropriate institutions to safeguard the interest of the local economy through various policy instruments had further compounded the problems of indigenous economic management and had led to increasing subservience of the local economy to the economy of the occupying authorities.

The study concluded that bold policy measures were needed to reverse the current state of affairs and should include initiating a policy of economic recovery and development, accelerating capital accumulation to increase agricultural and industrial productive capacity, providing incentives to local and foreign investors, easing restrictions and licensing procedures in connection with production and marketing, promoting equitable trade relations with Israel to take account of existing limitations on Palestinian agricultural exports to it, allowing local financial institutions to re-emerge and promoting their intermediation, and promoting the entrepreneurial spirit.

Several basic objectives were suggested to serve as a frame of reference for policy formulation: economic growth at a rate sufficient to sustain natural population increases and to raise per capita income; increased productivity in the neglected areas of agriculture and industry through import-substitution industries based on local raw materials, thereby reducing the foreign exchange gap and trade deficit; reduction of prices of essential commodities; employment opportunities to absorb natural increases in the labour force and mi-

grant workers employed in Israel and elsewhere; greater expenditures for basic infrastructure and financial institutions to mobilize, allocate and manage domestic resources; and establishment of requisite institutional capabilities within public administration for the effective formulation and implementation of economic and social policy measures.

In its statement before the Assembly's Second Committee in October, later taken note of by the Assembly in resolution 42/190, PLO said it was unfortunate that the Secretary-General's report covered only Israel's financial practices, but hoped that a comprehensive report to include also its trade practices would be submitted in 1988. The current report nevertheless indicated that Israel had prevented the establishment of Palestinian commercial banks and credit institutions, while its banks operated freely in the territories and mobilized Palestinian savings for the benefit of Israel's economy; moreover, Palestinian firms were required to convert export revenue into the constantly depreciating Israeli currency, and Palestinians were forced to pay taxes that went directly to Israel's treasury and from which they did not benefit.

UNCTAD action. On 3 August 1987, the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by a roll-call vote of 80 to 2, with 32 abstentions, adopted a resolution (169(VII)) on the economic situation in the occupied Palestinian territories.⁽⁸⁷⁾ The Conference welcomed the creation of UNCTAD'S Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people) and the EC decision to give Palestinian goods and products preferential access to its market on the basis of a Palestinian certificate of origin. It deplored Israel's obstruction of that decision's implementation and of the establishment of a commercial seaport in the Gaza Strip that would give Palestinian goods and products direct access to external markets.

Recognizing the need for a centre to market and export Palestinian goods and products, in co-operation with PLO, the Conference asked UNCTAD to provide advice on the establishment of such a centre. It urged all States to facilitate access of Palestinian goods and products to their markets, and further urged them, United Nations bodies, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue assisting the Palestinians, in close co-operation with PLO, to develop their national economy, including the trade sector, free of occupation. It called for the granting to UNCTAD personnel of access to the occupied territories and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on implementation of the resolution.

UNEP Council action. In an 18 June 1987 decision on the environmental situation in the occupied territories,⁽⁵³⁾ the UNEP Governing Council, concerned about the practices of the Israeli authorities, deplored the confiscation of land and water resources, the establishment of settlements and the destruction of trees and plantations. It requested the Executive Director to provide, within the UNEP mandate and within available resources, assistance to the Palestinians, particularly to the municipalities, in co-operation with UNDP and PLO, in order to help them protect and improve the territories' environment; it also requested him to report to the Council in 1989 on the environmental situation in the territories and on implementation of the decision.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/87 by roll-call vote.

Israeli economic practices in the occupied

Palestinian and other Arab territories

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General covers only the financial practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Requests the Secretary-General to implement General Assembly decision 40/432 in full and to report on its implementation to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/87

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 47-0-1 (roll-call vote)

11-nation draft (E/1987/L.43); agenda item 6.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bulgaria, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Meeting numbers. ESC 33, 34, 36.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iceland, India, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Following the vote, the Syrian Arab Republic voiced hope that the resolution would be followed up so that the Council would have no further occasion to request the Secretary-General fully to implement the 1985 Assembly decision.⁽⁸⁴⁾

Before the vote, the United States reminded the Council of the Organization's continuing delicate budget situation, saying that an obvious way to improve the efficiency of the United Nations machinery and to save money and time was to cut down the number of identical or virtually identi-

cal items inscribed on the agenda of various bodies in the same year, or on the agenda of the same body year after year. While the Council debated permanent sovereignty over national resources in occupied Palestine and other Arab territories, its sessional committees were engaged with reports on the living conditions of the Palestinian people and assistance to the Palestinians (see p. 270); it had been so at the 1986 Assembly and Council sessions, and every year for many years before that. It was doubly unfortunate that discussions of those items were politically inspired, were devoid of serious economic content and generated reports lacking objectivity. As long as such items appeared on the agenda of every meeting that came along and the Secretariat was inundated with requests for meaningless reports, the United States would continue to decline to participate in those discussions and oppose any related resolution, and urged others to do likewise as a message to their sponsors.

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Palestine refugees

In 1987, more than 2.2 million Palestine refugees were beneficiaries of the UNRWA programme of assistance. The emergency conditions under which UNRWA had to operate in Lebanon, especially in the first months of the year, posed severe challenges (see p. 285). In December, its operations were seriously affected by events in the occupied territories, especially in the West Bank and Gaza (see p. 301).

UNRWA activities and various aspects of the Palestine refugee problem were addressed by the General Assembly, which in December adopted 11 resolutions on: assistance to Palestine refugees (42/69 A) and to displaced persons (42/69 C); the Working Group on the financing of UNRWA (42/69 B); scholarships for higher education and vocational training (42/69 D); Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip (42/69 E) and the West Bank (42/69 J); ration distribution to Palestine refugees (42/69 F); refugees displaced since 1967 (42/69 G); revenues from refugee properties (42/69 H); refugee protection (42/69 I); and a proposed University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees (42/69 K).

UN Agency for Palestine refugees

As at 30 June 1987, Palestine refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East numbered more than 2.2 million, living in and outside camps, as follows: 278,609 in Lebanon (see p. 285); 257,989 in the Syrian Arab Republic; 845,542 in Jordan; 373,586 in the West Bank; and 445,397 in the Gaza Strip. UNRWA maintained field offices in these five areas of operation and was headquartered at Vienna.

The UNRWA programme of assistance consisted of direct relief assistance to only 5 per cent of all Palestine refugees, with the bulk devoted to educating children and furnishing advanced training (see p. 332), maintaining an effective public health care service and providing basic welfare service to a largely industrious and self-supporting refugee population.

The health programme comprised both curative and preventive medical care services, environmental (sanitation) health services in camps, and nutrition and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups. Services were dispensed through a network of some 100 health centres/points, maternal and child health clinics, specialist and special care clinics, dental clinics, laboratories, rehabilitation centres and maternity centres. During 1987, 3,025,136 visits were made to those clinics. Under the supplementary feeding programme, through which some 18,000 pre-school children normally

received a full midday meal six days a week, no less than 29,000 beneficiaries received meals, served at 94 centres. Expenditures on the health programme totalled \$37.3 million for the year, against a budget of \$38.9 million, representing about 20 per cent of the UNRWA regular budget.

Under the first phase of the 1987-1989 medium-term plan, 37 additional medical, dental, nursing and other support staff posts were established. Construction of a new health centre at Baqa'a camp in Jordan, funded by Canada, was completed. Two additional dental clinics each were set up in the West Bank and Gaza; dental services were reorganized and facilities and equipment were upgraded.

UNRWA expenditures for hospital bed subsidies increased due to rising hospital costs and to the increase in the number of beds to meet growing demands in the Gaza and the West Bank, including Jerusalem. Donations from Canada, Denmark and Sweden enabled UNRWA to provide essential medical equipment at subsidized hospitals. The number of bed days utilized by refugees in 34 hospitals with which UNRWA had special agreements amounted to 89,736.

Preventive medical services-epidemiology, communicable disease control, maternal and child health, school health and health education—continued to be a major component of the UNRWA primary health care programme. Increasing emphasis was being placed on development of health programmes for non-communicable disease control, mental health and health care for the elderly. Successful monitoring of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers continued to be one of the major achievements of the UNRWA primary health care programme. In all five fields of operations, the camp refugee population had already improved on the target of 50 deaths per thousand live births by the turn of the century set by WHO for developing countries. In West Bank camps, where infant mortality statistics had been closely monitored for over two decades, the rate in 1987 declined to 24 per thousand, compared to 64 per thousand 10 years earlier.

Family planning was offered on a limited basis through UNRWA clinics in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Under the health and family life education programme, supported by the NGO Radda Barnen International (Save the Children Federation), health education was provided for teen-age girls in their third and final year of preparatory school in Gaza. A research-intervention project carried out in co-ordination with UNICEF, WHO and Radda Barnen to assess the psychological problems of refugee children at the Jabal el-Hussein and Marka camps in Jordan had been extended for two years to October 1988.

Basic community sanitation services in 61 camp locations comprised potable water supply, sanitary

waste disposal, storm water drainage, latrine facilities and control of insect and rodent vectors of disease; sanitation in several camps was being steadily improved, with community participation and continued support by municipalities, local and village councils and host Governments.

UNRWA continued to provide financial and technical support for such self-help activities as construction of drains, laying of sewers and paving of pathways. Support for such projects for the West Bank was also made available by the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations and by the Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Agency's relief services consisted of a programme for special hardship cases (SHC) and a general welfare programme. In 1987, 30,549 families (4.68 per cent of the registered refugees) received SHC assistance in the form of food, clothing, blankets, small amounts of cash aid, cash grants for income-generating projects, assistance in the repair or reconstruction of shelters and preferential access to vocational and teacher training. Direct cash assistance amounting to \$581,548 was provided to qualified SHC and other families in the five areas of UNRWA operations. Assistance for shelter repair and reconstruction at a cost of \$603,033 was given to 826 families, and \$191,097 in cash grants to assist 47 families become self-supporting.

The general welfare programme comprised casework, women's activities, adult training courses, education and training of the disabled, promotion of self-support projects and assistance to refugees in emergency situations. Total 1987 expenditure on the relief services programme amounted to \$22 million, against a budget of \$20.4 million, representing about 10 per cent of the UNRWA regular budget.

In Jordan, the Government was providing indoor water taps to refugee shelters from recently completed water augmentation schemes at Baqa'a, Marka, Suf, Jarash and Husn camps. In the West Bank, indoor water connection facilities were provided to all shelters at Deir Ammar camp from the Israeli regional water distribution network; part of a water augmentation scheme for Dheisheh camp also was completed. An UNRWA-subsidized municipal water supply scheme for Sbeineh camp in the Syrian Arab Republic was completed and shelters were gradually being provided with indoor taps. A joint water and sewerage scheme to provide proper shelter connections was drawn up by UNICEF for Qabr-Essit camp in Damascus.

In addition, some 4,147 young men and 671 women participated in sporting, cultural and educational activities in 47 centres. The men's youth activities centres were organized and super-

vised by their members with support from UNRWA and the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; those for women were organized and supervised by UNRWA.

UNRWA activities and its financial situation in 1987 were described in the Commissioner-General's reports covering the periods 1 July 1986-30 June 1987(1) and 1 July 1987-30 June 1988. (2)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 A by recorded vote.

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/69 A of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513(VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1988;

5. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the

anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 A

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 153-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (125-0-1), 4 November (meeting 15); draft by United States (A/SPC/42/L.6); agenda item 79.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Israel said it had been forced to abstain because the text contained an interpretation of the 1948 Assembly resolution(3) referred to in paragraph 4 that did not correspond to its own interpretation; any reference to paragraph 11 of that resolution (by which the Assembly had resolved that refugees wishing to return to their homes should be permitted to do so as soon as practicable, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property) could only place new obstacles in the way of negotiations on a comprehensive settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242(1967)(4) and 338(1973).(5)

In resolution 42/69 H, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the Conciliation Commission, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel.

UNRWA financing

The audited financial statements of UNRWA for the year ended 31 December 1987(6) showed that the UNRWA budget for 1987 amounted to \$178.8 million for the General Fund. Revised budget figures for project funds were \$13.7 million for funded ongoing activities and \$10 million for cap-

ital and special projects (Capital Construction Fund), giving a total of \$202.5 million for the General Fund and project funds.

The General Fund budget-representing minimum resources for recurrent costs for the UNRWA core programmes (education, health, relief), including costs for staff, consumable materials, transportation, contractual services, grants and subsidies-was completely funded by October 1987, even though unexpected price increases and renegotiation of certain service contracts necessitated increasing the cash budget within the Fund from \$162.2 million to \$163.3 million. Ongoing non-construction projects were fully funded.

Expenditure over budget for the General Fund was due primarily to the increased valuations in United States dollars attributed by donors to their in-kind contributions. Expenditure on education services, as part of funded ongoing activities, exceeded the budget by about \$900,000, the result of increased contributions and expenditure for the Ramallah training centres in the West Bank. Due mainly to insufficient contributions, UNRWA expenditures on capital and special projects (Capital Construction Fund) amounted to \$3.9 million, or about 40 per cent of the budget (\$10 million) for that purpose.

Because the Capital Construction Fund remained largely unfunded, much needed construction had to be postponed once again, leading to a further deterioration of the standard of UNRWA schools, clinics and other buildings. However, rising exchange rates of most European currencies registered a gain UNRWA income, thus enabling it to draw on the General Fund for a limited number of the most urgently needed construction projects.

As at 31 December 1987, over \$14.8 million had been received for the Lebanon Emergency Fund, in response to UNRWA'S February appeal for \$20.6 million (see p. 285). Over \$8.1 million was spent during the year, leaving a balance of over \$6.7 million, earmarked for the repair of refugee shelters damaged during the camp wars, if and when conditions permitted in 1988.

UNRWA ended 1987, as it did the previous year, with an excess of income over expenditure under the General Fund of \$2,986,143. That, however, had to be seen in relation to the large deficits of earlier years and to the Agency's need to consolidate its financial situation by rebuilding its much depleted working capital, which totalled \$25.8 million by year's end, but still was not adequate in relation to the Agency's financial requirements. The excess of income over expenditure under project funds amounting to \$4,101,826 was largely due to the fact that the contributions reallocated from the General Fund during the latter half of 1987 had not been spent by year's end. The realloca-

tions, totalling \$4.2 million, were made for six construction projects, three each in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic; an allocation of \$212,000 was added for the purchase of equipment for the vocational training centre in Gaza.

The operating reserves (working capital) rose from \$33,420,937 in 1986 to \$45,269,424 in 1987, an increase of \$11,848,487. More than 40 per cent of that, however, was earmarked or obligated for special purposes and could not be used to cover core programme costs.

Budget estimates for 1988 for the General Fund amounted to \$188 million, of which \$172.2 million represented cash expenditure and \$15.8 million expenditure in donated food commodities and services-an increase of \$9.2 million, or 5.1 per cent, over the approved 1987 General Fund budget.

The 1988-1990 medium-term plan, the first multi-year plan covering all Agency activities, was revised in 1987 to review the substantive parts of the programmes and provide an up-to-date forecast of the level of financing required over the next planning period. Income projections for 1988-1990 were endorsed by a meeting of major donors and host Governments, convened by the UNRWA Commissioner-General at Vienna on 6 and 7 July 1987. The medium-term plan and 1988 budget estimates were based on the assumption that all administrative and support services would be held at the same level as 1987, but envisaged an average annual increase of 4.2 per cent in regular expenditures (those financed from the General Fund) for the requirements of a steadily increasing population, for price and salary increases and for some limited qualitative improvements in services.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA, which urged Governments and other agencies to contribute generously over and above their support for UNRWA'S regular programme to enable UNRWA to fulfil its construction programme, also recognized the Commissioner-General's concern about the implications for UNRWA of the recommendation of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations to reduce staff by 15 per cent.(7) It hoped that a way could be found to avoid such action, which could hamper the Agency's ability to administer services to the refugees. The Commission's appeal and views were transmitted to the Commissioner-General in a 27 August 1987 letter by the Commission Chairman.

Working Group on UNRWA financing

The Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA held three meetings in 1987, on 11 September and on 2 and 9 October.

In its report to the General Assembly,(8) the Group noted that UNRWA had managed a small

excess of income over expenditure in 1986, enabling it to begin restoring its much depleted working capital (operating reserves). It also noted that the level of contributions was being maintained in 1987, but regretted that special contribution pledges for the construction programme had not been sufficient. The Group shared the Commissioner-General's concerns about the continued postponement of construction work and the effects of deteriorating facilities on UNRWA services, welcomed his initiative in presenting that problem to the July meeting of major donors and host Governments, and expressed readiness to support him in the matter.

Despite the relatively favourable financial situation in 1986 and 1987, the Group believed that there was no room for complacency; efforts to involve donor Governments more closely with UNRWA must be intensified to take care of the natural increase in refugee population. Moreover, as pointed out to the Group, factors beyond the Agency's control, such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates and inflation, as reflected in the salaries paid to comparable government employees of the host countries, could seriously affect the Agency's financial situation.

The Group drew to the attention of all Governments the need for additional financial support in 1988, urging them either to start contributing or to increase their contributions and to do so as early in the calendar year as possible.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 B without vote.

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791(XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 B of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which permits the provision of only minimum services to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 B

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) without vote, 4 November (meeting 15); 16-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.7); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Accounts for 1986

Following the audit of the UNRWA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986, the Board of Auditors made several recommendations,⁽⁹⁾ summarized also in a July 1987 note by the Secretary-General.⁽¹⁰⁾ They included the need for presentation of a consolidated statement of assets and liabilities covering both the General Fund and project funds, proper accountability and reporting of contributions in kind (school contributions and proceeds from canteen rentals), disclosure of inventory supplies, and tightening control over imprest funds. ACABQ, in taking note of the Board's report in September,⁽¹¹⁾ trusted that the various situations raised by the audit would be resolved expeditiously.

The General Assembly, by resolution 42/206, accepted the financial report and audited financial statements of UNRWA and the Board's audit opinion and report on them, and requested that the executive head concerned be required to take immediate steps to correct the situations that gave rise to the qualification of the audit opinion.

Claims for compensation

In 1987, UNRWA reported⁽¹⁾ that, despite its efforts, no progress had been made towards a settlement of its various claims against the Governments of: Israel (for loss and damage caused to

UNRWA property during the 1967 Middle East hostilities, Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and its military action before then); Jordan (arising out of the 1967 hostilities and the disturbances of 1970 and 1971); and the Syrian Arab Republic (relating mainly to the levy of certain taxes from which UNRWA believed it was exempt under existing agreements). Those claims had been reported in 1986.(12)

In resolution 42/69 I, the General Assembly called again on Israel to compensate UNRWA for damage to its property and facilities resulting from its invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion.

Legal matters

The number of UNRWA staff arrested and detained without charge or trial did not increase during the 1986/87 reporting period.(1) In Lebanon, however, there had been a considerable increase in the number kidnapped: arrested or detained and later released without charge or trial—52 (49 who had been kidnapped by militias and 3 understood as having been detained by the Syrian forces in Lebanon); still in detention without charge—8 (4 kidnapped by militias and 4 understood to be detained by the Syrian forces in Lebanon). UNRWA remained unable to obtain adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrests and detentions; in the absence of such information, it could neither ascertain whether the staff members' official functions were involved nor ensure that their rights and duties flowing from the United Nations Charter, the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations(13) and the pertinent Staff Regulations and Rules of UNRWA were duly observed.

The Agency's rights, privileges and immunities, and ability to discharge its functions effectively were affected by various developments, in particular violations of its premises, since the uprising began in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in December 1987 (see p. 301). The Agency encountered increasing difficulties in its operations there as a result of procedural changes for the movement of its staff and their effects; three were being prevented from entering the occupied territories on duty travel and some had been denied entry despite possession of entry permits. Staff had also been subjected to substantial delays even when their papers were in order and had been prevented from using the UNRWA courier car to and from the West Bank terminal.

Other aspects

Displaced persons

Humanitarian assistance

In 1987, in addition to providing relief in the form of basic food commodities, blankets, clothing, shelter

repair and cash grants, UNRWA continued to provide a small measure of humanitarian assistance to persons who had been displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities in the Middle East but who were not registered with UNRWA as refugees. Since talks between Egypt and Israel had not resolved the problem of refugees stranded in the Sinai peninsula since Israel's withdrawal in 1982,(14) UNRWA continued to provide essential services to 789 families there. In the West Bank, various commodities purchased by or donated to UNRWA were distributed to registered refugees and non-refugees alike; during the 1987/88 reporting period,(2) an average of 4,700 non-refugees benefited monthly from such distributions. In Lebanon, emergency assistance was extended to all Palestine refugees, including those not registered with the Agency (see p.285).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 C without vote.

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/69 C of 3 December 1986 and all previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 41/69 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 C

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) without vote, 4 November (meeting 15); 24-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.8); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Repatriation of refugees

In August 1987,(15) the Secretary-General reported on the 8 July reply of Israel to the 1986 General

Assembly call on it to take immediate steps for the return of all inhabitants displaced since 1967 and to desist from all measures obstructing the return of such inhabitants.⁽¹⁶⁾ Israel stated that its position on the matter had been fully set out in successive annual replies, the latest having been the subject of a 1986 report by the Secretary-General;⁽¹⁷⁾ as a result of its continued effort to review individual cases of resettlement based on the merits of each case, approximately 73,000 persons had already returned to the administered territories.

The Secretary-General reported at the same time on information from UNRWA on the return of refugees registered with it. Since UNRWA was not involved in arrangements for the return of either refugees or displaced persons not registered as refugees, its information was based on requests by returning registered refugees for the transfer of their service entitlements to their areas of return; UNRWA was not necessarily aware of the return of registered refugees who had not made such requests. Agency records indicated that, between 1 July 1986 and 30 June 1987, 175 registered refugees had returned to the West Bank and 23 to the Gaza Strip. Some of these might not have been displaced in 1967 but might be family members of a displaced registered refugee whom they had accompanied on return or later joined. Displaced refugees known by UNRWA to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 numbered about 11,100. It was unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who had returned, as it kept records only of registered refugees, and even those records, particularly with respect to the location of registered refugees, might be incomplete.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 G by recorded vote.

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 G of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, and the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 G

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 125-2-27 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (102-2-23), 4 November (meeting 15); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.12); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Israel said the destructive hostility evident in paragraph 2 endangered the Middle East peace process. In Sweden's view, the wording of the text

seemed to rule out the possibility of negotiations or discussions on the modalities of repatriation.

Iran stressed that its affirmative vote did not mean that it recognized the Zionist occupation of territories prior to 1967; not only the territories occupied since then but all of Palestine must be liberated.

Food aid

The General Assembly, in December 1987, again called for the resumption of the general distribution of basic food rations to Palestine refugees, which had been suspended in September 1982,(18) except in Lebanon, where it had ceased in March 1984.(19)

The Secretary-General reported in August(20) that response had not been forthcoming to the 1986 Assembly call(21) for generous contributions to meet the needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of the interruption of its general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields. The annual cost of reinstating the basic ration for 1,730,000 refugees would be \$68.3 million, including \$6.25 million in cash. Since the required additional resources had not been at UNRWA'S disposal in 1987, it had not been possible to consider resuming the ration distribution; whatever income was available to UNRWA had had to be used to maintain its education, health and welfare programmes at the 1986 level.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 F by recorded vote.

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 F of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302(IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, and the report of the Secretary-General,

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. Regrets that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F and 41/69 F have not been implemented;

2. Calls once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to con-

tribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 F

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 131-20-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (103-19-51, 4 November (meeting 15); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.11); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Austria, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Spain.

The United States supported efforts to use UNRWA'S scarce resources most efficiently and respected the Commissioner-General's judgements concerning the ration distribution system and its relative value as compared to other priority programmes. Without sufficient financial resources, Sweden stated, the resumption of the ration distribution would endanger the vital educational, health care and basic welfare programmes, which must be given the highest priority; it cast a negative vote, since the request to resume distribution was again formulated in such a categorical way as to leave no room for the Commissioner-General to exercise his discretion and maintain priorities.

Education and training services

Schools and teacher training centres

The UNRWA education programme provided nine grades of general education, vocational and technical training, in-service teacher training and some higher education for Palestine refugees in conformity with their educational needs, identity and cultural

heritage. The curricula followed in the five areas of operations were those prescribed by the host countries-Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic-and, in the case of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by Jordan and Egypt, respectively.

In 1987, expenditures on the education programme amounted to \$108.7 million, against a budget of \$111.3 million, representing about 55 per cent of the total UNRWA regular budget.

During the year, 348,639 refugee children were enrolled in the 635 UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools served by 9,991 teachers. An additional 56,692 pupils attended government and private schools. Vocational, technical and pre-service teacher training was provided to 4,223 trainees by 416 instructors at seven training centres. During the 1986-87 academic year, there were 1,000 pre-service teacher trainees at three training centres, 773 in-service teacher trainees and 385 university scholarship holders.

Schools and training centres in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic operated normally throughout the year. In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, despite widespread disturbances in the early months of 1987, individual schools were interrupted for only relatively short periods and it was possible to make up for lost time by teaching additional periods. In the first three months of the 1987/88 academic year starting in September 1987, the centres operated with only minor interruptions; since the start of the uprising in early December, however, instruction courses were suspended, and, on 22 December, the Ramallah training centres were ordered closed for a month. The situation in Lebanon seriously affected school operations, as well as the training centre there (see p. 286).

In all areas except Lebanon, where no comparison could be made, students at UNRWA schools performed as well as or better than those in government schools in the State examination.

UNRWA continued to provide education and training for 210 disabled children in specialized institutions; of those, 106 attended the UNRWA-operated training centre for the blind in Gaza, funded largely by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and by NGOs. The centre played an important role in the Gaza Strip in providing education and training for blind children. In Jordan, day care centres for the mentally disabled at Suf, Jerash and Husn camps, administered jointly by UNRWA and OXFAM (United Kingdom) or the Mennonite Central Committee (United States), found strong community support.

The Agency received earmarked contributions in support of its training programmes. Denmark maintained its support for the two training centres at Ramallah, and the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy continued supporting the Wadi

Seer (Jordan) and Gaza training centres, respectively. Apart from providing scholarships for 15 UNRWA vocational training instructors, Japan provided experts and equipment for the Wadi Seer centre. OPEC contributed an additional \$546,000 during the 1986/87 year to enable UNRWA to buy equipment and tools needed for new courses and to re-equip existing courses in all training centres, except the Siblin Training Centre in Lebanon. EC provided funds for the introduction of two new courses at the Gaza Training Centre.

Proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"

As requested by the General Assembly in 1986(22) the Secretary-General reported in June 1987(23) on the establishment of a university for Palestine refugees at Jerusalem. The proposed university, first considered by the Assembly in 1980,(24) had since been the subject of annual reports by the Secretary-General with regard to measures taken towards its establishment, including a functional feasibility study. To assist in the study's preparation, the Rector of the United Nations University had made available the services of an expert, Federico Mayor (Spain).

The Secretary-General had addressed a note verbale to Israel on 11 February 1987, stating that the expert, to carry out his task, would have to meet with the competent Israeli officials in the area, bearing in mind that Israel exercised effective authority there. The Secretary-General indicated his awareness of the questions raised by Israel and its position on the matter, which could best be addressed during the expert's visit. In view of the 1986 Assembly resolution(22) and bearing in mind his reporting obligations, the Secretary-General requested Israel to facilitate the visit at a mutually convenient date.

Replying on 22 April, Israel referred to its previous statements,(25) saying that the sponsors of the annual resolution on the proposal were exploiting higher education to politicize extraneous issues. It pointed out that the higher academic institutions in Judaea and Samaria were successfully meeting all the requirements of the inhabitants there, while improving their education standards, and that Israel had enabled the establishment of five universities, colleges and teacher training schools currently attended by more than 15,000 students. Israel could not assist in taking the matter further until it received the clarifications it required. These related to standards of eligibility for admission, the earmarking of significant amounts of limited United Nations resources for a specific group of refugees, the compatibility of such a separate institution with policies aimed at rehabilitating refugees through their integration into the general population, and how such a university

could operate in the light of the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and within the framework of local legislation relating to higher education.

The Secretary-General stated that, in view of Israel's position, it had not been possible to complete the feasibility study.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 K by recorded vote.

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 K of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 K

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 151-2-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (125-2), 4 November (meeting 15); 10-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.16); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Equatorial Guinea.

Israel remarked that the text represented a case of special pleading, since it claimed special rights and privileges for one group of refugees-the Palestinian Arabs-who were among the most advanced in the Middle East in the field of education; the idea of setting up a university at Jerusalem exclusively for Palestinian Arab refugees did not meet the real needs for education. The United States deemed the text's approach unreasonable and impractical for meeting the educational needs of the Palestine refugees.

Scholarships

The Secretary-General reported in August 1987(26) on responses to the 1986 General Assembly appeal(27) for special allocations for scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees, for which UNRWA acted as recipient and trustee. He also reported on further action in response to similar appeals made yearly since 1977.(28)

In 1987, United Nations agencies responding to that appeal included IMO, which enrolled 29 Palestinians in the Arab Maritime Transport Academy (Sharjah, United Arab Emirates) in a variety of training courses. WHO awarded eight regional and international fellowships to Palestine refugee health staff of UNRWA under a post-graduate training programme designed to develop the technical and managerial skills of the Agency's Department of Health and to meet future replacement needs under various health disciplines.

UNESCO awarded five fellowships as part of its long-standing agreement with UNRWA. Outside that framework, it allocated \$140,000 to provide, during the 1986/87 academic year, fellowships to students and teaching staff in the occupied territories. In addition, in 1987 UNESCO set up a fund-in-trust (Special Account) made up of voluntary contributions, for the establishment of a Scholarship Fund for the Higher Education of Students of the Occupied Arab Territories, with a target budget of \$2.5 million to finance 50 scholarships a year; as of October, pledges had been received from the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Arab Organization for Industrial Development.(29) At their 1987 sessions, the UNESCO Executive Board and General Conference, by a decision and resolution, respect-

ively, on educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories (see p. 315), invited the Director-General to renew his appeal to States, organizations, foundations and individuals for contributions to the Account.

Among Member States responding to the Assembly's appeals, Japan provided scholarships for a further 15 UNRWA vocational training instructors to receive special training in Japan.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 D by recorded vote.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212(III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 D of 3 December 1986,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 41/69 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the es-

tablishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 D

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (126-0-11, 4 November (meeting 15); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.9/Rev.1); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Israel said certain of the resolution's formulations showed that its true purpose was not the promotion of education, but rather an unrelenting propaganda campaign against Israel. The United States did not support that part of the resolution dealing with the establishment of a university at Jerusalem.

Iran stressed that its vote for this and other resolutions on the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 did not mean that it recognized the Zionist occupation of territories prior to that date.

Property rights

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General reported in August 1987(30) on revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties, as requested by a 1986 General Assembly resolution.(31) He had transmitted the resolution to Israel, with a request for information on its implementation. He had also drawn to the attention of all other Member States the Assembly's call for pertinent information in their possession concern-

ing Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; none had replied at the time of reporting.

Israel advised on 8 July that its position on the resolution had been set out in statements to the Special Political Committee and in a 1986 report by the Secretary-General.⁽³²⁾ There was no legal basis for taking the steps proposed, as property rights within the borders of a sovereign State were exclusively subject to that State's domestic laws; the right of States to regulate and dispose of property within their territory (and of the income from that property) was a generally accepted principle. Significantly, the resolution's sponsors had not suggested that similar steps be taken regarding confiscated Jewish property in Arab countries. As a result of the 1948 war, approximately 800,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries were resettled in Israel; the property they had left behind, estimated to be worth billions of dollars, was expropriated by the Arab countries in which they had lived. There could be no difference in law, justice or equity between the claims of Arab and Jewish property owners, Israel asserted.

Report of the Conciliation Commission. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in its report covering the period 1 September 1986 to 31 August 1987,⁽³³⁾ stated that the circumstances that had limited its possibilities of action regarding compensation for Palestine refugee properties remained unchanged. The Commission continued to hope, however, that the situation and related circumstances in the region would improve, thus enabling it to carry forward its work in accordance with the 1948 resolution setting forth its mandate.⁽³⁾

Referring to prospects for implementing paragraph 11 of that resolution, by which the Assembly resolved that the refugees wishing to return to their homes should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of damage to property, the Commission noted that examination of various ways in which it might be possible to intensify its efforts towards that end had compelled the conclusion that all the ways envisaged presupposed substantial changes in the situation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 H by recorded vote.

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985,

41/69 H of 3 December 1986 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1986 to 31 August 1987,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394(V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Deplores Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 H

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 123-2-28 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (99-2-25), 4 November (meeting 15); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.13); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Israel said the text illustrated once again the abusive manner in which the Assembly was being used for an Arab political campaign against Israel; a rational examination would show that there was no logical or legal basis for the measures contained in the text. Neither the Charter nor any other instrument empowered the United Nations to intervene in the regulation of property rights in a Member State. For many years, Israel had managed with due respect for legality the derelict lands in order to bring them into productive use; it had spent vast sums on that endeavour without deriving financial profit from it. As for the income from property, reference was usually made to purely imaginary and astronomical figures. In the view of the United States, repatriation and compensation issues should be settled through direct negotiations between the parties. It was Sweden's opinion that property claims should be dealt with not in isolation but in the context of a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

In resolution 42/69 A, the Assembly noted with regret that the Conciliation Commission had been unable to achieve progress in implementing paragraph 11 of the 1948 Assembly resolution;(3) it requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards implementing that paragraph and to report to it no later than 1 September 1988.

Refugee protection

The Secretary-General reported in August 1987(34) on implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution(35) holding Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied territories and calling on it to compensate UNRWA for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The Secretary-General stated that Israel, replying to his request for information on steps taken or envisaged to comply with the resolution, said on 8 July 1987 that its position had been fully set out in previous statements to the Special Political Committee and in a 1986 report by the Secretary-General.(36) The resolution clearly demonstrated the hypocrisy of its sponsors, Israel stated. Despite its withdrawal from Lebanon in 1985, it was

still being blamed for the "continuous suffering of Palestinians" in Lebanon and for Arab persecution of Palestine refugees. In the past two years, Syrian and Lebanese forces had killed roughly 5,000 Palestinians and wounded over 10,000 in refugee camps in Lebanon; likewise, Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic were the scenes of untold death, destruction and misery. The sponsors had chosen to omit those facts from the resolution. No similar attacks or anything remotely resembling them had ever taken place among any of the refugee camps in Israeli-administered territories, yet the sponsors chose to single out Israel for imaginary maltreatment of Palestinian refugees and for not providing security for them—charges as preposterous as the resolution itself.

In previous reports on the subject, the Secretary-General had referred to the constraints he had faced in undertaking the measures requested of him by the Assembly. Nevertheless, the UNRWA Commissioner-General, as the senior United Nations official responsible for providing services to the Palestine refugees, continued his efforts, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to do all that was feasible to contribute to the refugees' safety and security. His efforts in regard to Palestine refugees in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were described in his annual report to the Assembly. (I)

Following the withdrawal of Israel's forces from the Saida and Tyre areas in February and April 1985, respectively, there was nothing further to state regarding the Palestine refugees in Lebanon in the context of the current report, the Secretary-General said. He also noted that there had been no progress on the claim against Israel by UNRWA concerning damage to its property and facilities resulting from Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 I by recorded vote.

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 511(1982) of 18 June 1982, 512(1982) of 19 June 1982, 513(1982) of 4 July 1982, 515(1982) of 29 July 1982, 517(1982) of 4 August 1982, 518(1982) of 12 August 1982, 519(1982) of 17 August 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982, and 523(1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 I of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

Deeply distressed at the tragic situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from the fighting,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to promote a co-ordinated programme of assistance for Lebanon by the other United Nations agencies, as reflected in paragraph 15 of the Commissioner-General's report,

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

2. Urges the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

3. Calls once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. Urges the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

5. Requests the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide emergency housing repairs for the shelters and Agency installations that have been partly damaged or destroyed in the fighting;

6. Calls once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 I

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 124-2-27 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (102-2-23), 4 November (meeting 15); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.14); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

The United States said the text contained an unacceptable and one-sided condemnation of Israel, which would complicate and intensify UNRWA'S real problems. It noted that, as the United Nations Legal Counsel had pointed out in 1982 during consideration of a similar draft resolution,(37) a text calling on the Secretary-General to guarantee the safety, security and rights of the refugees in the occupied territories raised practical and legal problems owing to possible jurisdictional conflicts.

Denmark, speaking for the 12 EC members, said the text did not reflect in a balanced way the situation of the Palestine refugees in Lebanon, whose suffering resulted from a complex reality and could not be attributed to a single factor. As to paragraph 2, EC deemed that the Secretary-General should not be entrusted with guaranteeing the refugees' safety; moreover, the responsibility of Israel, as the occupying Power, vis-à-vis the civilian population must not be called into question. Noting that the financing of the UNRWA construction programme remained insufficient despite an improvement during the previous fiscal year, EC wondered whether it was advisable to set unrealistic tasks for the Commissioner-General.

Finland and Sweden likewise felt that it was not the Secretary-General's responsibility to guarantee the refugees' security in circumstances where he had no means to do so; also, the language of paragraph 3 was indefinite and too sweeping. Finland added that its understanding of paragraph

6 was that the damages mentioned would be specified in the claim that UNRWA would present to Israel.

In Canada's view, the text contained passages whose scope was too general, such as paragraph 3, calling for the release of detainees regardless of the reasons for their detention. Austria believed that that paragraph in particular could have been improved by inserting the phrase "detained for political reasons".

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The Secretary-General reported in August 1987(38) on Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, in accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution.(39) In reply to his January 1987 request for information on the resolution's implementation, Israel stated on 8 July that its position had been set out in successive annual replies, most recently in 1986.(40) The resolution was distorted, unbalanced and inaccurate, and intentionally ignored the improved living conditions in the Gaza District since 1967; it made no mention of the 120 per cent increase in the number of pupils attending school, the 25 per cent drop in the illiteracy rate, the extensive development of medical care and the improvement of environmental services, including water supply, and sewage and refuse disposal. Moreover, since 1967 community development projects initiated by Israel in the Gaza District had enabled over 10,000 families to leave refugee camps and relocate to new residential areas; those projects, part of the voluntary refugee rehabilitation programme, were becoming increasingly popular because they materially improved the refugees' living conditions; Israel's positive role in initiating those housing projects had been recognized by the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in 1985.(41)

The Secretary-General stated that, based on information provided by the Commissioner-General for the 1986/87 reporting period, Israel had demolished 12 shelter rooms, affecting four refugee families (comprising 23 persons), as follows: on 8 July 1986—two privately built shelter rooms at Khan Yunis camp, occupied by one refugee family (10 persons), on the grounds that the construction contravened building regulations; on 11 February 1987—two Agency shelter rooms at Rafah camp and eight private rooms at Tel-es-Sultan, as a punitive action.

UNRWA followed up with the Israeli authorities the matter of rehousing refugees who remained affected by the 1971 demolitions.(42) Of 87 families previously categorized as living in hardship conditions, 14 continued to live in hardship, 18 remained inadequately housed, 37 were satisfactorily housed and 18 had previously purchased houses in Israeli-sponsored projects. The authorities con-

tinued to assure UNRWA that a solution to the situation of the 14 families living in hardship had been developed and would be implemented as soon as possible.

The Secretary-General stated that the Commissioner-General had received updated information relating to the demolition of refugee shelters on the grounds that they had been built without proper authority on State land outside camp boundaries. Regarding the group of families living on the northern perimeter of Jabalia camp(41) who had been told to remove some of their shelter extensions and against whom the High Court of Israel had ruled on the matter, their shelters had so far not been demolished but had been isolated by the bulldozing of sand around them. Of the 35 families whose shelters on the perimeter of Beach camp had been demolished in 1983,(43) 15 had received plots of land at Sheikh Radwan or the Beit Lahiya housing projects, 3 had left the Beach camp area, 1 had bought land outside the projects, 1 had moved in with relatives, and 15 were living in self-built temporary shelters on or near the Beach camp perimeter. Israel had stated its willingness to consider allocating land in a housing project for those not yet rehoused, although not at Sheikh Radwan, the nearest project. As to the status of the refugee families at Rafah camp who had agreed to relocate to the Tel-es-Sultan housing project,(40) the Secretary-General reported that, as at 30 June 1987, most of them had been allocated plots of land; pending construction, however, they remained in their shelters, currently isolated by the bulldozing of sand around them.

In addition, 20 plots of land in housing projects had been allocated by the authorities; 301 refugee families (1,854 persons) moved to 174 plots of land in housing projects, having accepted demolition of their camp shelters as a pre-condition. Another five families (33 persons) moved to five plots of land after handing over their shelters to the authorities, which were then made available to three other families, of whom two had to demolish their original shelters before moving. Among refugee families living outside the camps, 14 families (101 persons) moved to 14 plots of land and another five (36 persons) moved to five completed housing units consisting of 15 rooms; in addition, seven families (45 persons) moved prior to demolition of their shelters to seven completed housing units consisting of 22 rooms. In all, 519 shelter rooms were demolished during the reporting period, of which 260 had been built by UNRWA, 12 with UNRWA assistance and 247 without such assistance.

The Secretary-General said that, with a few exceptions, the figures were indicative of the continuing practice of requiring refugee families to

demolish their shelters as a pre-condition of moving to new housing. UNRWA had objected to the practice, not only because of practical complications in cases of extended families sharing the same shelter where not everyone wanted to move, but also because of the overcrowded conditions and urgent need for accommodations. The Commissioner-General had taken the matter up with the Civil Administrator of the Gaza Strip in June 1987 and asked for a review and relaxation of the policy in that regard.

To date, Israel had allocated approximately 3,734 plots of land in the Gaza Strip for housing projects. A total of 2,496 plots had been built on by 3,507 refugee families (21,670 persons); buildings on 201 plots were under construction, 910 were still vacant and 127 had been built on by non-refugees. In addition, 2,927 families (18,052 persons) had moved into 2,661 completed housing units, consisting of 5,874 rooms.

Refugee families continued to purchase plots at subsidized rates to construct houses in projects developed by Israel in the Beit Lahiya, Nazleh and Tel-es-Sultan areas. The construction of Israeli-sponsored multi-storey apartment blocks at Sheikh Radwan, offered for sale upon completion, continued.

Speaking before the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, the Commissioner-General said that the situation confronting the refugees in the Gaza Strip was especially acute; despite some improvements, much remained to be done to provide to the camps paved roads, sewage and waste water disposal. However, increased support was being given to UNRWA in the form of special contributions from a number of Governments, EC, UNDP and NGOs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 E by recorded vote.

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 E of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency

for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, and the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

Emphasizing the statement contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Commissioner-General, which reads as follows:

"The people of the Gaza Strip, two thirds of whom are refugees, still face the special difficulties to which I drew attention in my last report",

1. Reiterates strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 E

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 150-2-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (123-2-2), 4 November (meeting 15); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.10); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Liberia, Zaire.

In Israel's view, the text-an example of manoeuvring by certain Arab countries to promote an anti-Israel campaign in the United Nations—

displayed a certain degree of cynicism towards the refugees living in the Gaza Strip and disregarded their basic housing needs: it was unreasonable to call on Israel to refrain from providing the refugees with more decent accommodations than in the camps when those concerned were eager to move and continued to retain all the privileges connected with their refugee status.

Austria said it appreciated the slightly different wording of paragraph 2 as compared to the previous year's text; however, it believed that the request it contained implied that the means available to UNRWA and the need to provide services to the Palestine refugees elsewhere would be taken into account. Finland's vote was to express support for the UNRWA services to the refugees in the Gaza Strip on the understanding that all the services would be extended within existing resources. Sweden interpreted paragraph 1 as affirming Israel's obligation to refrain from transferring and resettling refugees against their will.

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

In an August 1987 report,(44) the Secretary-General noted that, of the 373,586 refugees in the West Bank registered with UNRWA, 278,762 lived outside camps. He also stated that, in reply to his request for information on steps taken to implement the 1986 General Assembly resolution(45) calling again on Israel to refrain from removing and resettling refugees in the West Bank, Israel wrote on 8 July 1987 that its position had been set out previously.(46)

The UNRWA Commissioner-General's position remained as set out in previous reports by the Secretary-General: he would not object if refugees in the camps voluntarily sought better housing, whether by improving existing housing or moving into new housing; he would strongly object, however, if any pressure or coercion were used to make refugees move or comply with any scheme. As pointed out in earlier reports, refugees would not lose eligibility for UNRWA services by the mere fact of relocation outside the camps.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/69 J by recorded vote.

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 J of 16 December 1985 and 41/69 J of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987,

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. Calls once again upon Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-third session, on any developments regarding this matter.

General Assembly resolution 42/69 J

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 145-2-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/780) by recorded vote (121-2-4), 4 November (meeting 15); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.15); agenda item 79.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 8-13, 15; plenary 89.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Zaire.

Israel stated that the text made a demand contrary to fundamental human consideration, in disregard of the refugees' basic housing needs. The United States could not support the sweeping injunction restraining Israel from removing and resettling refugees, which effectively excluded implementation of any programme seeking to improve the refugees' quality of life pending an overall political settlement.

Sweden interpreted paragraph 1 as affirming Israel's obligation to refrain from transferring and

resettling refugees against their will; it further noted that the definite article preceding the words "Palestine refugees" in the fifth preambular paragraph could be misleading.

REFERENCES

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Chapter X

Other political questions

Other political questions considered by the General Assembly during 1987 included issues relating to information, the South Atlantic, Antarctica and atomic radiation.

The Assembly requested that the 1987 recommendations of the Committee on Information be implemented within existing resources (resolution 42/162 A) and called on Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other groups to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (42/162 B).

The Assembly called on all States to co-operate in the promotion of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace (42/16). It appealed to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from their meetings (42/46 A) and called on them to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime on Antarctica until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (42/46 B). It requested the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to continue its work to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation (42/67).

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: public information. Africa: South Africa and apartheid—public information. Middle East: Palestine question—public information. General questions relating to colonial countries: the 1960 Declaration on colonial countries—information dissemination. Namibia: information dissemination. Other administrative and management questions: information systems and computers.

Information

The public information activities of the United Nations continued to focus on two broad objectives: publicizing the Organization's work and goals, and enhancing the information capacities of developing countries. Those activities were carried out by the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Joint United Nations Information Committee.

Information policies and activities also were considered by the General Assembly's Committee on Information. The Committee held in New York an organizational session on 16 March 1987 and its ninth session from 15 June to 2 July.⁽¹⁾ The Committee submitted 48 recommendations to the Assembly, most of which related to the operations of DPI.

Mass communication

UNESCO activities. Pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,^(*) the Director-General of UNESCO submitted in September 1987 a report⁽³⁾ examining two issues: implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)—a project aimed at helping developing countries to build communication infrastructure—and the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies.

At its eighth session (Paris, 20-26 January), the IPDC Intergovernmental Council approved contributions from the IPDC Special Account to 69 projects, including 37 current projects that required additional funding. Five of them were interregional, 26 regional and 38 national.

Africa received allocations of \$726,000; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$690,000; Asia and the Pacific, \$395,500; the Arab States, \$340,500; Europe, \$30,000; and interregional projects, \$88,000. Among the projects in Africa were communication training and career development for women journalists, a feasibility study for the development of a television industry and establishment of a subregional mass communication school for the Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean included creating an Information Service for the Evaluation of Communication Technologies, strengthening of satellite news exchange among television stations in the Caribbean and modernization of television training facilities at the Caribbean Institute of Mass Communication. Asia and the Pacific received allocations for, among other things, training in book publishing, broadcasting and print journalism, while the Arab States received allocations for a centre in Algeria for exchanges of news and features for television, and for the establishment of a network of documentation centres on communication and research poli-

cies. In Europe, Albania received an allocation to modernize its national news agency.

Interregional activities included a project by the International Radio Television University for the acquisition of equipment to improve programme exchanges in developing countries, the creation of an interregional network of women journalists, and a periodic report on the state of communication in the world.

During the year, UNESCO continued its collaborative research into the impact of new communication technologies. Twenty-four interdisciplinary studies of such technologies and their impact were in progress in all regions of the world, co-ordinated by nine research institutes or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The studies included an assessment of the impact of direct broadcasting satellites in the Maghreb region of Africa and in various Asian countries, popular media and the new communication technologies in the Caribbean and the impact of new technologies on the endogenous cultures of Africa.

Activities of the Committee on Information. At its 1987 session,⁽¹⁾ the Committee on Information focused its attention on three substantive questions: the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order; examination of United Nations public information policies and activities in the light of the evolution of international relations; and an evaluation and follow-up to the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications. The Committee made 48 recommendations on these topics.

The Committee recommended that the United Nations system and the developed countries be urged to co-operate with the developing countries towards strengthening their information and communication infrastructures. It also stressed the need to promote access by developing countries to communication technologies, including satellites, electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities.

It recommended that DPI and UNESCO explore additional ways of co-operating with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with those agencies' new economic information project (Eco-Pool) and with the regional news agencies of developing countries. Further, the Committee recommended that DPI co-operate with the developing countries in the audio-visual area, especially with the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries.

The recommendations were approved by the Assembly in resolution 42/162 A.

Communications. Three communications on questions relating to information were transmitted in 1987 to the Secretary-General by Zimbabwe

on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

In a Plan of Action adopted by an Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June),⁽⁴⁾ the Ministers recognized that the new technological revolution had reshaped the pattern of communication and stressed the need for developing countries to harness high technology. They called for co-operative multilateral scientific and technological projects among non-aligned and other developing countries in the areas of informatics and telecommunications.

The final documents of the Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 10-12 June)⁽⁵⁾ included the Declaration of the Conference and an Appeal to the Mass Media, as well as resolutions in support of UNESCO, on the use of regional satellite communications systems, on the reduction of communication tariffs, on the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, on the use of radio as an instrument of dissemination of hostile broadcasts against the non-aligned countries and in support of the mass media in southern Africa.

In its final communique, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly's 1987 session (New York, 5-7 October)⁽⁶⁾ reaffirmed the need to intensify co-operation so as to establish a new world information and communication order based on the free and balanced flow of information and to remove disparities in communication capabilities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/162 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984, 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/68 A and B of 3 December 1986,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987, the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo from 20 to 25 November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. Recalls the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. Considers that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications, and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its eighth session, held in Paris from 20 to 26 January 1987;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. Again calls upon Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. Recalls resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. Reaffirms its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. Reaffirms the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant consensus resolutions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

General Assembly resolution 42/162 B

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 140-1-11 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/814) by recorded vote (111-1-11), 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/SPC/42/L.21 & Corr.1); agenda item 78.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 20, 22, 24-28, 30, 34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland,

Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom.

The United States wondered what purpose was served by putting forward the text; in its view, most of the preamble was untenable, while paragraphs 2, 6, 8 and 9 were contrary to the goal of UNESCO reform.

The Netherlands saw no need for a separate resolution on UNESCO'S work in the area of information, given the UNESCO consensus on the subject; it objected to references to documents and declarations which, it said, it could not fully support and expressed reservations on paragraphs 3, 6 and 9.

Norway regretted the reference to a declaration issued by the June 1987 Harare Conference, equating zionism with racism. Denmark could not accept the reference to an appeal to the mass media to take note of their role in promoting peace, understanding and co-operation, as if a threat to world peace stemmed from, *inter alia*, zionism.

While voting in favour of the draft, Finland expressed reservations on the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 2; the reservation was based on the formulation equating zionism with racism. Sweden said its vote did not reflect any change in its position regarding various decisions referred to in the text.

Proposed new world information and communication order

Action by the Committee on Information. The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ recommended that all countries and the United Nations system co-operate in establishing a new world information and communication order, based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources and access to information and, in particular, recognizing the need to change the dependent status of developing countries in the area of information.

The Committee also recommended that the mass media be encouraged to give wider coverage to global development and the efforts of developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress.

The General Assembly approved the Committee's recommendations by resolution 42/162 A.

UN public information

The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ recommended that the United Nations system, through its information services, co-operate in promoting

a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations. Other recommendations dealt with co-operation by DPI with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and with UNESCO, the dissemination by DPI of information concerning United Nations activities regarding human rights, the right to freedom of opinion and expression under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁽⁷⁾ the serious economic situation in Africa and other global economic problems, the World Disarmament Campaign, the Middle East situation, apartheid, the illegal occupation of Namibia and peace-keeping operations. The Committee made a number of other recommendations concerning the organization and operation of DPI.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/162 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Recalling the recommendations of the Committee on Information as adopted by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of its resolution 41/68 A of 3 December 1986, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations on 3 December 1986 at the forty-first session of the Assembly,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

1. Takes note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations as adopted by the Committee at its substantive session in 1987:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to par-

ticipate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media world-wide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(a) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress

(b) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(c) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, inter alia, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructures in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communications policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the development of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communications technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems,

informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities with a view to improving their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should explore further ways and means of strengthening co-operation and co-ordination with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with the regional news agencies of developing countries, as this constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing imbalances. It is also recommended that the Department of Public Information should establish adequate co-operation with the developing countries in the audio-visual field, especially with the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries;

(7) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(8) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

(9) The Department of Public Information should be requested to disseminate information about the United Nations activities in the field of human rights and to make broad use of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which will be observed in 1988, for the dissemination of information on human rights;

(10) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already taken within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(b) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communications technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(c) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(11) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the priority areas such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980 and other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as a better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. It is recommended further that no new public information units independent of the Department should be created in the Secretariat of the United Nations;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to provide the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 with a feasibility study on the consolidation and co-ordination of all public information activities within the United Nations with specific reference to the financial implications as well as to the effectiveness of the Department of Public Information as the focal point for public information activities;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(14) In the light of the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information continues to do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recov-

ery and Development 1986-1990. In this respect, the efforts of the Department should be commended;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the need for strengthening the international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries;

(16) The relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 59(I) of 14 December 1946, in which the Assembly stated, *inter alia*, that freedom of information is a fundamental human right, must be reiterated;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(18) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace should also be recalled;

(19) The final documents of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, and of the Second Conference, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987, should be recalled;

(20) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(21) The relevant resolutions on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 19 January 1984, and the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, should be recalled;

(22) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, should be recalled;

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world, *inter alia*, the cultural, humanitarian, economic and social programmes of the specialized agencies, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(24) The Department of Public Information should, in the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, study the feasibility of applying modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution

of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, bearing in mind the possibility of owning one in the future. The Secretary-General should be requested to submit such a feasibility study, including its financial implications, to the Committee by its next organizational session, at the latest;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users. The Committee on Information notes with appreciation the positive response of those countries that are assisting the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge. In the light of this successful co-operation, the Department of Public Information is requested to continue its contacts with interested countries and broadcasting organizations, in both the developed and developing countries, especially those with recognized capabilities, to solicit this type of co-operation and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988 on the outcome of those contacts. The Department of Public Information should be requested to ensure that these radio programmes are objective and professional;

(27) The Committee on Information takes note with appreciation of regional efforts; especially among the developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries to develop further their media infrastructure, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, with a view to encouraging a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(28) The Department of Public Information should continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries. The Committee on Information notes that the workshop for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technologies, as recommended by the Committee and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/68 A, has not been organized owing to financial constraints. The Department of Public Information is once again requested, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, to ensure the continuation and expansion of this kind of activity. In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

29 In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educa-

tional institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and purposes enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize seminars for educators and education policy makers;

(30) Within the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(31) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(32) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policy and practice of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(33) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate adequately and accurately, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

(34) The Department of Public Information should further cover adequately and with impartiality the activities of all United Nations peace-keeping operations, in view of the paramount importance of such operations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(35) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure the continuation and improvement of United Nations radio and television programmes and, inter alia, to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The Department of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the Asian and European regions, the functions of the Asian and European Units should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(36) The unique function of the United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in a

mutually beneficial way. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with other United Nations offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres. The Department should ensure open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, taking into account particularly General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(a) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(b) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(c) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(d) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(e) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) Note is taken of the report on the curtailment of radio programmes and the improvement in the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information, and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1988. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should explore adequate measures to resume radio programmes that have been curtailed, bearing in mind the need to ensure effective utilization, timeliness and maximum audience impact;

(43) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for Development Forum, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that Development Forum retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(44) In order to ensure a better image of the United Nations and to promote a more accurate understanding of its activities, the Department of Public Information should guarantee daily coverage of all United Nations meetings through issuance of the daily press releases and the weekly news digest in all working languages. The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the members of the United Nations Correspondents Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, which provide them with the necessary raw material for adequate reporting. The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation in order to inform the public better about the activities of the United Nations. The Department of Public Information should again be requested to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2(I) of 1 February 1946, in its written and audio-visual documents and to provide the two press sections with the means of producing and distributing press releases and, accordingly, to arrange appropriate staffing. The Department of Public Information should co-operate with delegations when they request that their views be reflected with accuracy and objectivity, by issuing addenda or corrigenda in the language of the press releases;

(45) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, in particular the UN Chronicle, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and should reassess the effectiveness of this publication and report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988;

(46) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing adequate resources for the con-

tinuation of the World Newspaper Supplement project. The World Newspaper Supplement should be properly labelled to identify its sources;

(47) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(48) It is requested that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information be implemented within existing resources;

2. Requests that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1988, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

General Assembly resolution 42/162 A

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 136-1-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/814) by recorded vote (109-1-151, 25 November (meeting 34); draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/SPC/42/L.20 & Corr.1); agenda item 78.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 20, 22, 24-28, 30, 34; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The United States said that while the text represented some improvement over the 1986 resolution,⁽⁸⁾ elements remained which made it unacceptable, including the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The United States was committed to redressing imbalances in information infrastructures by practical rather than theoretical or ideological approaches. At a time of financial con-

straint, DPI should not be hamstrung with programmes that could not be implemented.

The Netherlands said it objected to references in the text to appeals with which it did not wish to be associated. The text should have limited the number of recommendations and should have more clearly set out the priorities for the work of DPI.

Norway said it felt obliged to abstain because it could not fully endorse the language contained in paragraph 1. It regretted the introduction of a reference to the provisions of the Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, whose Declaration had equated zionism with racism.

Denmark said it had abstained because paragraph 1 did not reflect the latest consensus resolution adopted by UNESCO; moreover, in dealing with DPI matters, the text included far too many items, which would not help DPI in its current situation.

The United Kingdom stated that it was principally concerned about the continued use of the word "establishment", rather than a word such as "development", in relation to a new world information and communication order; the implication that earlier UNESCO resolutions, other than the latest consensus text of 1985, were relevant to work in that field; the excessive number of recommendations on DPI; and the introduction into those recommendations of political issues.

Sweden said it had voted in favour of the text in the light of its vote on the same question in the past few years. However, had there been a separate vote on paragraph 1, it would have abstained. Citing its reservation regarding the principles contained in recommendation 19, Finland said it too would have abstained had there been a separate vote on paragraph 1.

Referring to recommendations 8 and 16, Iran said it supported them only to the extent that they remained consistent with Islamic laws. Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77, regretted that it had not been possible to adopt the text by consensus.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan noted that they had abstained on both texts concerned with information issues. Japan declared that some of the provisions of the drafts were not consonant with its position. The Federal Republic of Germany said both texts, in referring to a new world information and communication order, had again failed to reflect accurately the language which UNESCO had adopted by consensus; moreover, both repeated the practice of recalling meetings in which the Federal Republic of Germany had not taken part and declarations extraneous to information questions.

The Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions and a decision relating to information issues.

In resolution 42/14 D, it requested the Secretary-General to direct DPI to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing its information dissemination programme. In resolution 42/72, it requested him to continue to give widespread publicity to the work of the United Nations in the area of decolonization, and, *inter alia*, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice*, as well as other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series.

By resolution 42/23 E, the Assembly appealed to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and, DPI in disseminating information on the deteriorating situation in South Africa. It requested, in resolution 42/66 B, that the Secretary-General ensure the continued co-operation of DPI in covering the question of Palestine and, in resolution 42/66 C, requested DPI to continue its special information programme on the Palestine question during the biennium 1988-1989, with emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America.

The Assembly, by resolution 42/39 G, noted that the Secretary-General had instructed United Nations information centres (UNICS) to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign, adapting as far as possible United Nations information materials to local languages.

In decision 42/417, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, through DPI, to publicize the facts concerning military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (9)

DPI activities

During 1987, DPI, through its radio, visual and publications services and information centres (see below under the respective headings for details), continued to formulate and implement United Nations information activities.

Pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(8) the Committee on Information had before it in 1987 reports on: the timeliness and effectiveness of three DPI publications-the UN Chronicle, the Yearbook of the United Nations and the News Digest;(10) the charges to Member States and the media for United Nations video and audio tapes and news photographs;(11) the curtailment of certain DPI radio programmes and improvement in the distribution of taped ones (see below);(12) and DPI progress in recruiting nationals from developing countries to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of its staff.(13) The percentage of staff in posts subject to geographical

distribution on 1 January 1987 (as against 1 January 1986) was as follows: Africa, 17.8 (17.6); Asia and the Pacific, 17 (16.8); Eastern Europe, 8.3 (7.6); Western Europe, 19.1 (19.8); Latin America, 8.3 (8); Middle East, 4.2 (4.6); North America and the Caribbean, 25.3 (25.6).

Following its consideration of United Nations public information policies and activities, the Committee on Information recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to ensure that DPI activities were strengthened and improved, and that DPI continue to maintain editorial independence and accuracy, promote an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations, apply modern technologies for the collection, production, storage and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities, and continue its annual training programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries.

In addition, the Committee recommended that future DPI reports contain more adequate information on its output, costs, target audiences, end-use of products, analysis of feedback data, priorities and evaluation of effectiveness.

The Secretary-General, also in response to the 1986 Assembly resolution,(8) submitted to the Assembly in August 1987 a report on the implementation of the Committee's 1986 recommendations.(14) Among the topics dealt with were co-operation with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, activities in connection with the African economic crisis, short-wave radio broadcasting and telephone news bulletins, a workshop and training programme for media, a fellowship programme for educators, press releases and UNICS (see below).

Radio and Visual Services Division

The Committee on Information(1) recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to ensure the continuation and improvement of United Nations radio and television programmes and to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes, and that DPI implement the provisions of a 1983 Assembly resolution concerning the Caribbean Unit.(5) The Committee also recommended that the Asian and European Units should be expanded.

DPI, in May 1987, reported the results of a review of its decision to curtail certain radio programmes while improving the distribution of taped ones.(12)

During the past year, it said, DPI in New York and at Geneva had produced 35 continuing taped radio-programme series in 18 languages: Afrikaans, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English (10 programme series), French (five programme se-

ries), Hindi, Indonesian, Portuguese (for Africa), Russian, Sesotho, Setswana, Spanish (five programme series), Swahili, Thai, Turkish, Xhosa and Zulu. In addition, three special ad hoc series of four to six programmes each were produced: two on Namibia (one in English, and the other in English, Herero and Ovambo), and one on Palestine (in Arabic, English, French and Spanish).

Owing to the United Nations financial emergency, the production of taped programmes remained suspended in Filipino, Greek, Hebrew, Lingala, Portuguese (three programme series for Latin America and one for Portugal), Serbo-Croat and Urdu. For the same reason, no taped programmes were produced in Arabic, French and Spanish on the subject of women. Also, taped programming in French (two programme series) and Dutch for the Caribbean were deferred again.

As a rule, taped programmes were distributed by airmail or pouch, the least expensive method, which, however, entailed delays ranging from several days to several weeks between production and broadcast. For that reason, all but one of the 35 continuing taped radio-programme series were in the category of information-in-depth (documentaries, features), rather than news. The single exception was a weekly, 15-minute news magazine in English, produced in New York and distributed to radio stations in North America.

The distribution of all 35 continuing series had been kept under review. The sources for feedback concerning the utilization of those programmes included contacts with broadcasting stations and organizations, listeners' mail, reports from UNICs, and information provided by delegations and individual staff members.

Analysis confirmed most of the findings of the 1985 review of taped radio-programmes distribution. @) The majority of the programmes were regularly broadcast by radio stations and organizations. Of the 10 continuing programme series identified as lacking feedback in the 1985 review, one (an occasional taped programme in Somali) had been terminated and two others (a taped programme in Portuguese for Portugal and the women's programmes in Arabic) had been suspended for lack of funds. There had been some feedback concerning the utilization of the regular taped programme in Arabic, and broadcasters' as well as listeners' mail had been received continuously with regard to the programme in Indonesian. Feedback was minimal, or lacking, in the case of the taped anti-apartheid programmes in Afrikaans, Sesotho, Xhosa and Zulu.

The delays inherent in the distribution of taped radio programmes by airmail or pouch accounted for the majority of complaints received from broadcasting organizations. To the extent that the vagaries of the distribution system prevented

broadcasters from reserving regular time-slots for United Nations material, the system was not effective. Consequently, DPI was studying more effective distribution methods.

UN information centres and services

The Secretary-General reported in August 1987(14) that, in the second half of 1986, the United Nations financial crisis had resulted in a 51 per cent decrease in press releases produced by UNICS in English and French, a 28 per cent decrease in those produced in local languages, a 22 per cent decrease in the distribution of United Nations publications and, for lack of travel funds, a 38 per cent reduction in the number of lectures and speeches.

Discussions were under way on consolidating facilities wherever possible and on establishing common services among UNICs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations organizations. That was in line with recommendation 12 of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).(17) Every effort would be made in that context, and in line with recommendation 35 of the 1986 Assembly resolution,(8) to avoid duplication of work, within the framework of the review of UNICs.

The Committee on Information recommended that UNICs continue to assist press and information media and intensify communication exchange with local information and educational institutions and NGOs. Every effort should be made to co-ordinate with other United Nations field offices, particularly those of UNDP, to avoid duplication of work. However, co-ordination should take into account the functional autonomy of UNICs and DPI should ensure access by all people to UNICs and to the materials distributed through them.

Programme evaluation

The Committee on Information recommended that the Secretary-General accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating DPI activities, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback and end-use of DPI materials, and the need to maximize efficiency.

CPC consideration. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) concluded in May(18) that the current review of the activities and structure of DPI afforded an opportunity to examine the whole public information programme. It recommended that ways be considered to consolidate within DPI the various information

activities scattered throughout the Secretariat, that a principal objective of DPI's programme be global, comprehensive dissemination of information, and that steps be taken to carry out the work called for by the Assembly in 1983(15) regarding the Caribbean Unit in the DPI Radio Services Division.

In September, CPC decided to examine the question of DPI's programme structure at its 1988 session.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General discussed the question of public information in an April 1987 report(19) on the implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.(20) Adoption of that resolution had followed the report and recommendations of the Group of 18.

The Secretary-General recalled that in recommendation 37,(21) the Group of 18 had called for a complete overhaul of DPI functions, working methods and policies; he stated that if the United Nations were to develop a tight, realistic and acceptable agenda for the 1990s, it must enlarge the circle of active public opinion in its support.

A review of DPI activities began in March 1987 when a new Under-Secretary-General assumed direction of the Department. The review would be divided into three phases: the first, to cover DPI's major activities and management system; the second, to examine the distribution of human, technical and financial resources; and the third, to put into place a new structure.

By resolution 42/211, the General Assembly noted that, with regard to recommendation 37, reform in DPI should respect its mandated work programme in section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, and requested the Secretary-General to complete the review of DPI and UNIC functions, working methods, policies and activities as a priority matter.

Co-ordination in the UN system

JUNIC activities. The inter-agency Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC), which co-ordinated information activities in the United Nations system, held its fourteenth session in New York from 28 to 30 April 1987.(22) It considered the current public image of the United Nations system, preparation of a comprehensive information support programme for Africa, and the publications Africa Recovery, Development Forum and Development Business. In addition, it considered the work of the Non-Governmental Liaison Services (Geneva and New York), which dealt with NGOs in the industrialized countries concerned with issues of international economic development and co-operation; development education; women's is-

suess; audio-visual matters; and international expositions, conferences, years, decades and other special events.

JUNIC noted the status of implementation of various projects, with a view to presenting a unified, coherent image of the United Nations, and hoped that funding would be made available for activities that had been postponed. It decided that it was no longer necessary to hold separate meetings, such as the Development Forum Project Group or the Non-Governmental Liaison Service Sponsors' meeting, before its regular annual session. The items would be dealt with in plenary. Meetings of ad hoc working groups or task forces, when needed, would take place immediately before the JUNIC session.

Action by the Committee on Information. A report on JUNIC'S programme and activities was presented to the Committee on Information.(23) The Committee,(1) noting the report, urged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to secure a sound financial basis for Development Forum, the only inter-agency United Nations-publication concentrating on development issues. It recommended that the Secretary-General continue to ensure that Development Forum retained its intellectual independence, serving as a forum in which diverse opinions on economic and social development could be freely expressed.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/21. (2)YUN 1986, p. 356, GA res. 41/68 B, 3 Dec. 1986. (3)A/42/571. (4)A/42/411. (5)A/42/431 & Corr.1. (6)A/42/681. (7)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (8)YUN 1986, p. 359, GA res. 41/68 A, 3 Dec. 1986. (9)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (10)A/AC.198/118. (11)A/AC.198/119. (12)A/AC.198/117. (13)A/AC.198/116. (14)A/42/494. (15)YUN 1983, p. 366, GA res. 38/82 B, 15 Dec. 1983. (16)YUN 1985, p. 385. (17)YUN 1986, p. 880. (18)A/42/16. (19)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (20)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (21)Ibid., p. 1022. (22)ACC/1987/11 & Corr.1. (23)A/AC.198/120.

Zone of peace

The General Assembly in 1986 had adopted a resolution(1) declaring the Atlantic Ocean, in the region between Africa and South America, a zone of peace and co-operation and calling on States of the zone to promote regional co-operation for social and economic development, the protection of the environment and the conservation of resources. Other States were called on to respect the region as a zone of peace, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that were foreign to it.

Pursuant to the resolution, the Secretary-General, in January 1987, requested that Member States submit their views on the question of the declaration, and submitted in September a report⁽²⁾ based on the replies received from 21 Governments.

Guyana, on 18 June,⁽³⁾ forwarded the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, 9-12 March), noting with satisfaction the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and urging further action in pursuance of the objectives of the declaration. In its final communique, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October)⁽⁴⁾ expressed a similar view.

The importance of the declaration was emphasized in the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed on 29 November by the heads of State of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.⁽⁵⁾ They reaffirmed the need to prevent the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region and to protect it from the tensions inherent in confrontation between military blocs and supported the establishment of similar mechanisms in the South Pacific and in other zones of the region.

On 7 August,⁽⁶⁾ Argentina and Brazil transmitted a Declaration on Nuclear Policy, signed on 17 July at Viedma, Argentina, by the Presidents of their countries. The Declaration emphasized their commitment to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, reiterated their satisfaction with the progress of a joint working group on nuclear policy, underscored the importance of the exchange of information on nuclear projects, stressed the progress made in the legal and technical aspects of nuclear co-operation, and drew attention to public and private participation in the integration of the industries of the two countries.

On 4 September, at a ceremony commemorating the achievements of Brazil's nuclear technology programme, the President of Brazil said it was through Brazil's initiative that the Assembly had adopted the resolution declaring the South Atlantic a zone of peace and co-operation, free from nuclear weapons. (7)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/16.

Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the

region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic",

1. Commends the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional co-operation pursuant to resolution 41/11, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Urges the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Calls upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone;

5. Calls upon all States to refrain from any action inconsistent with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

6. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that the States of the region may seek in their joint endeavours to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States as well as information from other sources;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

General Assembly resolution 42/16

10 November 1987 Meeting 63 122-1-8 (recorded vote)

23-nation draft (A/42/L.22 & Add.1); agenda item 27.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal.

The United States declared that once again it had felt compelled to vote against the text on the zone of peace and co-operation of the South At-

lantic. It did not accept the premise that a zone of peace could be created by means of an Assembly resolution rather than through multilateral negotiations.

France stated that it had abstained because of ambiguities in the text, especially regarding the limits of the zone, the obligations of the States concerned and the application of international law.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 369, GA res. 41/11, 27 Oct. 1986. (2)A/42/557 & Corr.1.2. (3)A/42/357-S/18935. (4)A/42/681. (5)A/42/844-S/19314. (6)A/42/464. (7)A/42/599.

Radiation effects

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, in response to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ continued its work with a view to increasing knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources.

Technical discussions took up most of the Committee's thirty-sixth session (Vienna, 23-27 March);⁽²⁾ they were based on 10 scientific documents, dealing with a variety of topics. In physics, the Committee discussed natural sources of radiation, including the technologically modified ones; current exposures received from the production of nuclear power; exposures predicted for the future as a result of peaceful uses of the nuclear fuel cycle; exposures due to the use of radiation sources for medical applications; and an analysis of how to assign a biological weight to radiation doses received by the various body organs.

In biology, the Committee reviewed a paper containing risk estimates for the induction by radiation of genetic diseases, with an appraisal of the evolution of those estimates in the course of time; a study of radiation-induced carcinogenic effects of radiation, including an update of risk estimates for tumour induction in man; and a study of the early effects produced by high doses of radiation delivered to the human body.

Expressing its sympathy to the USSR in connection with the 1986 accident at Chernobyl,⁽³⁾ the Committee considered how information on the accident could be collected and studied to advance knowledge about the effects of radiation. The discussion focused on a Secretariat draft outlining the possible methodology for assessing the long-term consequences of the accident. When sufficient data were available, they would be analysed by the Committee and the findings reported to the Assembly.

The Committee stated that it was concerned about the inadequacy of its current resources. It had economized by reductions in the scope and

schedule of its programme, but those were palliative measures. Meanwhile, the need to respond to the demands for information had increased since the Chernobyl accident. The Committee expressed its appreciation for short-term financial support from the United Nations Environment Programme and the co-operation of the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements.

In its final communique, the eighteenth South Pacific Forum (Apia, Samoa, 29 and 30 May)⁽⁴⁾ welcomed Solomon Islands as the eleventh signatory to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaty (see p. 59). The Forum also welcomed the conclusion in 1986 of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region and its Protocols;⁽⁵⁾ it stated that nine countries had signed and one had ratified the Convention and called on all eligible countries to join it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/67 without a vote.

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 41/62 A of 3 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-two years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities,

to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 42/67

2 December 1987 Meeting 89 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/42/777) without vote, 28 October (meeting 10); 27-nation draft (A/SPC/42/L.2); agenda item 74.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Poland, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: SPC 3-5, 10; plenary 89.

Iraq submitted amendments,(6) which would have had the Assembly recognize that acts of armed aggression against nuclear installations might lead to radiation emissions harmful to man and the environment, express dismay at the failure to take international measures to safeguard nuclear installations against attack, and call on the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Conference on Disarmament to elaborate a draft convention prohibiting such acts. Following consultations with the sponsors, Iraq indicated that it would not insist on the amendments, although it maintained its reservations on the draft resolution.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 371, GA res. 41/62 A, 3 Dec. 1986. (2)A/42/210. (3)YUN 1986, p. 584. (4)A/42/417. (5)YUN 1986, p. 669. (6)A/SPC/42/L.4.

Antarctica

Reports of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General submitted two reports on the question of Antarctica to the General Assembly in 1987.

In accordance with a 1986 Assembly resolution requesting the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed on all aspects of Antarctica,(1) he presented in September 1987 a report,(2) which included a communication from Australia, on behalf of the Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay).

Australia recalled that, before the Assembly voted on the 1986 resolution, it made a statement on the Parties' views in which it declared that, in order to reflect their continuing disappointment at the lack of consensus in the Assembly's consideration of Antarctica, most of the Parties had decided not to participate in the voting. It said that Assembly consideration of Antarctica could proceed usefully and realistically only on the basis of consensus. That remained the conviction of the Parties, which were therefore not in a position to respond to the 1986 resolution. None the less, they indicated that they would continue to provide information about Antarctica to the international community under long-standing arrangements with United Nations bodies.

Also included in the Secretary-General's report was updated information on Antarctica provided by 11 specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies.

The second report(3) was submitted in response to another 1986 resolution,(4) in which the Assembly had viewed with concern the continued participation of the apartheid regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties and appealed to the Parties to take urgent measures to exclude South Africa from such meetings. The report contained a further communication from Australia, on behalf of the Parties, which explained that a number of them had voted for the resolution, based on their abhorrence of the apartheid system. Others, which likewise abhorred and condemned apartheid, decided not to participate in the vote; their decision was based on support for the principle of universality in the United Nations and the view that there was no valid basis under international law for limiting a Party's rights under the Antarctic Treaty. Australia said that countries hosting meetings under the aegis of the Treaty made the arrangements strictly in compliance with the relevant obligations that applied to such meetings and could not in any way be interpreted as having a bearing on broader foreign policy objectives.

Communications. Brazil, on 11 November, submitted the final report of the fourteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (Rio de Janeiro, 5-16 October). (5)

On 3 March,(6) Kuwait transmitted the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January), requesting members to support the establishment of an Antarctic treaty allowing for the involvement of the United Nations and other international organizations and urging them also to support the establishment of an equitable, non-exclusive and internationally accepted minerals and other resources regime for Antarctica.

In their final communique, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the Assembly's 1987 session (New York, 5-7 October)(7) reaffirmed that Antarctica should be accessible to all nations, urged the Antarctic Treaty Parties to exclude South Africa from their meetings forthwith, and hoped that all States would resume participation in the Assembly debate on the question of Antarctica.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 42/46 A and B, each by roll-call vote, on the question of Antarctica.

A

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 41/88 C of 4 December 1986,
Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist apartheid regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of apartheid practised by the racist minority regime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. Invites the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 42/46 A

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 122-0-9 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/758) by roll-call vote (96-0-71, 18 November (meeting 48)); draft by Zambia for African Group (A/C.1/42/L.86); agenda item 70.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 46-48; plenary 85.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal.

B

The General Assembly,
Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985 and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Taking into account the debates on this item held at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of interna-

tional peace and security, environment, economy, scientific research and meteorology,

Reaffirming that the management, exploration, exploitation and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica,

Also taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 A,

Reaffirming further that any eventual minerals regime on Antarctica should take fully into account the interests of the international community and that a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime should be imposed until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/88 B,

1. Calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings and the minerals regime negotiations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Also calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community 'can participate fully in such negotiations';

4. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 42/46 B

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 100-0-10 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/42/758) by roll-call vote (73-0-10), 18 November (meeting 48); 16-nation draft (A/C.1/42/L.87); agenda item 70.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 1st Committee 46-48; plenary 85.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint

Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Venezuela.

In the First Committee, Australia, on behalf of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, stated that they would reflect their views on the first draft in ways which did not prejudice their position on the successful functioning of the Treaty. They would not participate in the vote on the second draft, thus reflecting their disappointment at the failure to achieve consensus. They believed that the Assembly's consideration of Antarctica could proceed realistically only by consensus and did not accept the suggestion by several speakers that the Parties were the sole obstacles to consensus. Such consensus could be based only on resolutions which gave full regard to the Antarctic Treaty and the continuing operation of the Treaty system.

During the vote in the plenary on resolution 42/46 A, the following 24 States announced that they were not participating: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The same States, with the exception of Paraguay and Turkey, plus 22 others did not participate in the voting on resolution 42/46 B. The additional States were Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

While voting for the first draft and abstaining on the second, China explained that wide differences between States on international co-operation in Antarctic activities still existed, preventing consensus. It held that further study should be given to those differences, including ways to strengthen co-operation between the Treaty Parties and the Secretary-General to promote participation by more countries in the Antarctic system and to ensure that the future regime for Antarctic mineral resources would conform to the Treaty in the interests of all mankind.

Antigua and Barbuda submitted a draft resolution,(8) by which the Assembly would have considered that the Treaty Parties should estab-

lish an authority for sharing Antarctica resources and called on the Parties to begin negotiations with Antigua and Barbuda on an agreement to be signed and ratified by States not party to the Treaty before September 1988. Antigua and Barbuda subsequently withdrew the draft, saying that though it firmly believed in the principles enunciated in the text it was convinced that the ap-

proach to the matter should be one of negotiation and not one of confrontation.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 372, GA res. 41/88 A, 4 Dec. 1986. (2)A/42/586 & Corr.1. (3)A/42/587. (4)YUN 1986, p. 373, GA res. 41/88 C, 4 Dec. 1986. (5)A/C.1/42/7. (6)A/42/178-S/18753. (7)A/42/681. (8)A/C.1/42/L.88.

Chapter XI

Institutional machinery

During 1987, the Security Council held a total of 49 meetings, 26 of which were devoted to the situation in South Africa and related questions, 11 to the Middle East and related questions, five to the election of members to the International Court of Justice, two to the application of Nauru to become a party to the Court's Statute, two to extending the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, two to the situation between Iran and Iraq, and one (private) to consideration of the Council's draft report to the General Assembly.

The Assembly resumed and concluded its forty-first session in 1987 and held the major part of its forty-second session, with 144 items on its agenda. On 21 December, the Assembly suspended that session, retaining six items on the agenda (decision 42/460).

The Secretary-General stated (see p. 13) that it was a matter of Member States' individual national interest to work together within a multilateral framework since global challenges could not otherwise be successfully met. Countries that had the experience of putting aside national differences in dealing with global threats to economic and social well-being would more easily do the same in seeking resolutions to political problems.

During the year, the Secretary-General continued to exercise his good offices towards resolving the situations involving Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Iran and Iraq, and Kampuchea. In November, he was asked by the Assembly to make available his good offices with regard to the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.

The Assembly, in October, requested continued co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 42/4) and the League of Arab States (42/5). Also in October, it invited the African Development Bank to participate in its work in the capacity of observer (42/10).

As there were no new admissions to the United Nations during 1987, its membership remained at 159. On the decision of its Government, the formal and official designation of Saint Christopher and Nevis was changed to Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: Comorian island of Mayotte; co-operation between OAU and the UN system. Americas: co-operation with OAS. Asia and the Pacific: Iran-

Iraq armed conflict. Mediterranean: Cyprus question. Middle East: credentials of Israel. Regional economic and social activities: Africa-co-operation between the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and the United Nations; Latin America and the Caribbean-co-operation between the Latin American Economic System and the United Nations. Institutional arrangements: Economic and Social Council-co-operation with other organizations. Other colonial Territories: Falkland Islands (Malvinas). International organizations and international law: strengthening the role of the United Nations. Other administrative and management questions: calendar of meetings.

Security Council

The Security Council held 49 meetings in 1987 and adopted 13 resolutions.

Meeting numbers. SC 2731-2779.

In his annual report on the work of the Organization, presented to the General Assembly in September (see p. 3), the Secretary-General suggested that the Security Council could make fuller use of possibilities available within the meaning of the Charter of the United Nations, including peace-keeping forces, to head off violence and facilitate the resolution of disputes before armed conflict occurred.

On 12 June,⁽¹⁾ the Council President stated that he was placing on record that the Council had held consultations⁴ on issues raised in the Secretary-General's five annual reports covering 1982 to 1986. Members had explored possible ways to enhance the Council's effectiveness in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter and consultations were being pursued informally.

The question of enhancing the Council's role in limiting international conflict continued to be considered in 1987 by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see p. 1071).

Meanwhile, the Assembly, by resolution 42/92, stressed the urgent need to enhance the Council's effectiveness in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and

its authority and enforcement capacity in accordance with the Charter. It emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts, and reiterated the need for the Council, particularly its permanent members, to ensure the effective implementation of its decisions.

Further, by the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, as approved in resolution 42/22, the Assembly called for the enhancement of the Council's fact-finding capacity on an ad hoc basis in accordance with the Charter. It declared that States should strive to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through implementation of Charter provisions, particularly those relating to the Council's special responsibilities, and should accept and carry out its decisions in accordance with the Charter; States should give the Council every possible type of assistance in all actions taken by it for the just settlement of crisis situations and regional conflicts, strengthen the part it could play in preventing disputes, and facilitate its task of reviewing situations of potential danger to international peace and security at as early a stage as possible.

On 30 September,(2) Colombia, Denmark, Luxembourg, Singapore and the United Republic of Tanzania transmitted a summary of the final report of an international panel, convened by the United Nations Association of the United States of America, to study ways to strengthen the United Nations. Among suggestions related to peace and security was one calling for the establishment of ad hoc review groups under the Council's aegis to examine reports of questionable practices or apparent violations related to multilateral agreements and questions, initiate consultations between parties and refer serious breaches to the Council.

Agenda

During 1987—its forty-second year—the Security Council considered 12 agenda items. It continued the practice of adopting at each meeting the agenda for that meeting. (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.)

One item concerning the Republic of Nauru's application to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was included for the first time in the Council's agenda.(3)

On 11 September,(4) the Secretary-General notified the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of seven matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that the Council had dis-

cussed since his previous annual notification.(5) He listed 126 other matters not discussed during the period but of which the Council remained seized. By decision 42/411 of 27 November, the Assembly took note of those matters.

By several resolutions, the Assembly recommended that the Council, in fulfilment of its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, take certain measures, as follows.

In connection with disarmament, the Assembly called on the Council to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of human and economic resources to armament, and to take steps to implement Article 26 of the Charter with a view to enhancing the central role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to arms limitation as well as the strengthening of international peace and security. It recommended that the Council consider establishing subsidiary bodies to perform its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues (resolution 42/39 A).

The Assembly endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Council and with the participation of its permanent members, to take the necessary action to convene a proposed international peace conference on the Middle East (42/66 D and 42/209 B). It asked the Council to ensure Israel's compliance with all the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories (42/160 D). It also once more asked the Council to ensure that Israel complied with its resolution 487(1981)(6) and placed its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards (42/44).

With regard to Namibia (42/14 A), the Assembly called on the Council to declare Walvis Bay to be an integral part of Namibia rather than leave the question to be negotiated between an independent Namibia and South Africa. It expressed dismay at the Council's failure to discharge its responsibilities for maintaining peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members, and urged the Council to fulfil the United Nations direct responsibility over Namibia and to ensure that the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence was fully implemented. The Council was urged to act against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation regime to frustrate the Namibian struggle for self-determination and national liberation. It was also called on to tighten the arms embargo against South Africa and to ensure strict compliance by all States.

The Assembly urgently requested the Council to set a date not later than 31 December 1987 to

commence implementation of its resolution 435(1978),⁽⁷⁾ to commit itself to applying the relevant Charter provisions, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII, in the event that South Africa continued to defy the Council, and to undertake consultations forthwith for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (42/14 B). Council action with regard to sanctions and an arms embargo against South Africa was also urged (42/23 C and 42/23 G), as was action on the imposition of a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa (42/23 F).

Members

In 1987, the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and increase in its membership again was not considered. Draft resolutions proposing an increase in membership from 15 to 21 had been discussed in 1979⁽⁸⁾ and 1980⁽⁹⁾ by the General Assembly, but no action had been taken.

By decision 42/459 of 21 December 1987, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session.

Report for 1986/87

At a private meeting on 25 November 1987, the Security Council unanimously adopted its report covering the period 16 June 1986 to 15 June 1987.⁽¹⁾ The General Assembly took note of the report by decision 42/414 of 2 December.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/2. (2)A/42/620. (3)Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987: S/INF/43. (4)A/42/547. (5)YUN 1986, p. 376. (6)YUN 1981, p. 282, SC res. 487(1981), 19 June 1981. (7)YUN 1978, p. 915, SC res. 435(1978), 29 Sep. 1978. (8)YUN 1979, p. 435. (9)YUN 1980, p. 461.

PUBLICATION

Index to Proceedings of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, 1987 (ST/LIB/SER.B/S.24), Sales No. E.88.I.11.

General Assembly

The General Assembly met in two sessions during 1987, to resume and conclude its forty-first (1986) regular session and to hold the major part of its forty-second.

The first part of the forty-first session had been held from 16 September to 19 December 1986⁽¹⁾ and resumed in 1987 on 14 September, when it was declared closed after concluding consideration of the remaining items on its agenda.

The forty-second regular session was opened on 15 September and continued until its suspension

on 21 December. During the general debate, from 21 September to 9 October, the Assembly heard 152 statements by heads of State or Government and heads or members of delegations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following a statement by its President that, with the exception of six items, consideration of the agenda had been concluded, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/460 without vote.

Suspension of the forty-second session

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-second session the following agenda items:

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

Item 34: The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives;

Item 43: Current financial crisis of the United Nations;

Item 46: Question of Cyprus;

Item 47: Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;

Item 136: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

General Assembly decision 42/460

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by President; agenda item 8.

Agenda

As decided by the General Assembly in 1986,⁽²⁾ six items and one sub-item remained on the agenda for its resumed forty-first session on 14 September 1987. On that day, the Assembly, by decision 41/402 B, included in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (item 15 (c)).

Also on 14 September, the Assembly, by a series of decisions, included items in the draft agenda of its forty-second session on: a comprehensive programme of disarmament (decision 41/421 B); the current financial crisis of the United Nations (41/466 B); review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (41/471); the question of Cyprus (41/472); consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (41/474); and the ICJ Judgment of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance (41/475). In addition, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" (41/473).

The forty-second session initially had 143 items on its agenda, which was adopted by the Assem--

bly on 18 September; an additional item and two sub-items were later included.(3) (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.) Inclusion of the items and their allocation to the Assembly's Main Committees or plenary meetings(4) had been recommended by the General Committee,(5) on the basis of preliminary(6) and annotated preliminary(7) lists of items a 144-item provisional agenda(8) and a three-kern supplementary list.(9)

The Committee recalled that the Assembly, by decision 41/473 (see above), had decided to defer consideration of the item on implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations to the 1988 session and to include it in that session's provisional agenda. The Committee recommended: that one sub-item (need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation) and one item (question of East Timor) be deferred to the 1988 session; and that one item (convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation) should be a sub-item of another (measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes), rather than two separate agenda items (see p. 1063).

On 2 October, the Committee, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,(10) recommended that a sub-item on appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission be included in the agenda and allocated to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. On 19 October,(11) the Security Council President proposed that an item on the application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of ICJ be added to the agenda, and, on 7 December,(12) the Secretary-General suggested the inclusion of an additional sub-item on the appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), for consideration in plenary meeting.

By decision 42/406 of 21 October, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item on the question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following examination of the recommendations of the General Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/402 without vote.

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 18 September and 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first and second reports, adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the forty-second session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the sub-item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

At its 24th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee and the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission".

At its 49th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on a proposal submitted by the Security Council, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional item entitled "Application of the Republic of Nauru to become party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice".

At its 95th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session an additional sub-item of item 17 entitled "Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit".

At its 98th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, in the light of decision 42/450, decided to amend the wording of agenda item 16 (c) to read "Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination".

General Assembly decision 42/402

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/42/250 & Corr.1 & Add.1) without vote, 16, 17 September, 2 October (meetings 1-5); proposals by Secretary-General (A/42/241 & A/42/243) and Security Council (A/42/242); agenda item 8.

1988 agenda

On 2 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decided to include "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" (decision 42/415) and "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" (decision 42/416) in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session. On 21 December, the Assembly decided to place three more items on the

1988 provisional agenda: "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" (decision 42/457); "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" (decision 42/458); and "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council" (decision 42/459).

Organization of work

In both of its report(5) the General Committee made recommendations concerning the organization of the forty-second session, based on suggestions by the Secretary-General(13) and recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences (14)

The General Committee's recommendations provided for a schedule of daily meetings, fixed the duration of the general debate and drew attention to the recommendations relating to rationalization of the General Assembly's work made by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) in 1986 (recommendations 2, 3, 4 and 7).(15) With regard to the closing date of the session, the Committee recommended that, in view of the financial problems still being faced by the United Nations and the renewal and reform process under way, every effort should be made to curtail the session's duration. The Committee drew attention to the provisions of a 1979 Assembly decision(16) dealing with explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements, election of Chairmen of Main Committees, concluding statements, programme budget questions, documentation and resolutions. It also drew attention to the Secretary-General's proposals regarding meeting records(17) as approved by the Assembly in 1986,(18) and recommended that the practice not to reproduce in extenso statements made in a Main Committee, decided by the Assembly in 1983,(19) be maintained for the 1987 session. The Assembly's attention was also drawn to its 1979 decision,(20) 1985 resolution,(21) and a Group of 18 recommendation regarding special conferences (recommendation 2).(22) The Committee recommended authorization for a number of subsidiary bodies to meet during the session (see p. 1171).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the General Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/401 without vote.

Organization of the forty-second session

At its 3rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 18 September and 5 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first and second reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-second session.

General Assembly decision 42/401

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/42/250 & Corr.1 & Add.11 without vote, 16, 17 September, 2 October (meetings 1-5); suggestions by Secretary-General (A/BUR/42/1); agenda item 8.

In related action, the Assembly, by resolution 42/42 N, adopted a number of recommendations concerning rationalization of the work of the First Committee.

Representatives' credentials

At its first meeting on 7 October 1987, the Credentials Committee examined a memorandum of the previous day from the Secretary-General indicating that formal credentials of representatives to the General Assembly's forty-second session had been submitted by 109 Member States. At that meeting, the Legal Counsel provided supplementary information that credentials had subsequently been received from six other Member States.

The Committee heard statements in connection with the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile and Democratic Kampuchea. China reiterated that permitting Afghanistan to participate in the current Assembly session should not be interpreted as acquiescence in the situation created by foreign armed invasion and occupation of that country. The United States did not object to Afghanistan's credentials in view of the technical nature of the credentials exercise, although that country's Government had been installed as a result of foreign aggression. The USSR said that the statements by China and the United States were an attempt to distort historical and political realities; Afghanistan was a sovereign and non-aligned State and a full-fledged Member of the United Nations.

The USSR objected to accepting Democratic Kampuchea's credentials; there was no doubt as to the artificiality of the presence of representatives of a regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people. China and the United States said previous Assembly sessions had taken correct decisions on the legality of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, which were clearly in order. Singapore said it, and the majority of the international community, fully recognized Democratic Kampuchea's legitimacy and found the credentials in order.

The USSR also reconfirmed its non-acceptance of Chile's credentials, while the United States said there was no basis for their being called into ques-

tion. The Committee's task, said the Federal Republic of Germany, was to examine whether the credentials met the formal requirements of the rules of procedure; the credentials submitted were in order and should be accepted.

On an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee adopted without vote a resolution by which it accepted the credentials received, taking into account the various reservations expressed. It also recommended for adoption a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve the Committee's first report .(23)

On 1 December, at its second meeting, the Committee examined a further memorandum from the Secretary-General reporting that, since the Committee's first meeting, formal credentials from 36 other Member States had been received. The Legal Counsel stated that credentials had subsequently been received from two other Members. Credentials had also been received from a further five 'Member States. The USSR reaffirmed its non-acceptance of Grenada's credentials, while the United States stated that they were obviously in order and that it was deplorable that some delegations sought to politicize the Committee's functions.

Acting without vote on an oral proposal by its Acting Chairman, the Committee adopted a resolution by which it accepted the credentials received, taking into account statements by delegations. It also recommended to the Assembly a draft resolution approving its second report.(24)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendations of the Credentials Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on credentials of representatives to its forty-second session.

On 13 October, it adopted resolution 42/2 A without vote.

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 42/2 A

13 October 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Draft by Credentials Committee (A/42/630); agenda item 3.

Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 80 to 39, with 10 abstentions, decided not to act on an amendment sponsored by 20 States to reject the credentials of Israel.(25) That decision was taken on a motion by Finland, also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Two communications outlining reservations concerning those credentials had been received by the Secretary-General (see p. 262).

Explaining its position following adoption of the resolution, Egypt said its support for Finland's motion was in line with its position regarding the

approach to finding a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and a just solution to the question of Palestine through the convening of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices.

Referring to Afghanistan's credentials, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom indicated that the fact that they had not challenged those credentials did not imply recognition of the current Afghan regime.

With regard to Democratic Kampuchea's credentials, Ethiopia stated that its joining in the consensus on the Credentials Committee's report should not be taken as acceptance of that country's representatives. Democratic Kampuchea said that the Assembly had again confirmed it as a full-fledged Member of the United Nations and its Government as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Kampuchea.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/2 B without vote.

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 42/2 B

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Draft by Credentials Committee (A/42/630/Add.1); agenda item 3.

Explaining its position, Cuba said that the present regime in Grenada was the result of foreign military intervention and did not represent the interests of the people.

Observer status for the
African Development Bank

By a 12 May letter,(26) Côte d'Ivoire requested that an item entitled "Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly" be included in the Assembly's agenda. Introducing a draft text on the subject to the Assembly, Côte d'Ivoire stated that the broadening of the sphere of common interests of the Assembly and the Bank made an institutional link desirable, enabling the Bank's representatives to take part in the Assembly's work when it dealt with questions pertaining to Africa.

On 28 October, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/10 without vote.

Observer status for the African Development
Bank in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the African Development Bank for co-operation between the United Nations and the Bank,

1. Decides to invite the African Development Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/10

28 October 1987 Meeting 51 Adopted without vote

66-nation draft (A/42/L.8 & Add.1); agenda item 140.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Rationalization of UN procedures

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(27) the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization continued to review the question of the rationalization of United Nations procedures, devoting two meetings to the topic in February 1987(28) (see p. 1071). The Committee's Working Group had before it a revised working paper submitted by France and the United Kingdom, parts of which had been discussed at the Committee's 1986 session(29) and which had originally been submitted in 1985.(30)

Some Committee members stressed that the impact of the Organization depended on the effectiveness of its procedures. Others agreed that the topic was important but expressed doubts as to the advisability of pursuing in the Special Committee an activity that was also being carried out in the General Committee. Following a discussion of the revised working paper, the co-sponsors introduced a second revised version, which was favourably received by some members who found that it contained worthwhile ideas. Others considered it to be in need of further reflection and study. It was hoped that it could serve as a basis for reaching agreement at the Special Committee's 1988 session.

In resolution 42/157 on the report of the Special Committee, the Assembly again requested the Committee to keep the question under active review.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 377. (2)Ibid., GA dec. 41/470, 19 Dec. 1986. (3)A/42/251 & Add.3. (4)A/42/252 & Add.1-3. (5)A/42/250 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (6)A/42/50. (7)A/42/100 & Add.1. (8)A/42/150. (9)A/42/200. (10)A/42/241. (11)A/42/242. (12)A/42/243. (13)A/BUR/42/1. (14)A/42/548 & Add.1. (15)YUN 1986, pp. 891, 1084 & 1089. (16)YUN 1979, p. 440, GA dec. 34/401, 21 Sep., 25 Oct., 29 Nov. & 12 Dec. 1979. (17)YUN 1986, p. 1090. (18)Ibid., p. 1091, GA dec. 41/466, 11 Dec. 1986. (19)YUN 1983, p. 1206, GA res. 38/32 E, 25 Nov. 1983. (20)YUN 1979, p. 1214, GA dec. 34/405, 1 Nov. 1979. (21)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985. (22)YUN 1986, p. 1084. (23)A/42/630. (24)A/42/630/Add.1. (25)A/42/L.3. (26)A/42/142. (27)YUN 1986, p. 1000, GA res. 41/83, 3 Dec. 1986. (28)A/42/33. (29)YUN 1986, p. 381. (30)YUN 1985, p. 397.

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Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly, Forty-second session-1987/1988, Part I-Subject Index; Conclusion of the Forty-first session-1986/1987 (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.42 (Part I), Sales No. E.88.I.16 (Part I); Part II-Index to Speeches (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.42 (Part II), Sales No. E.88.I.16 (Part II).

Secretary-General

In his annual report (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that the United Nations Charter defined the principles to be followed in gaining peace in the fullest meaning of what true peace entailed, principles that had lost none of their relevance or validity. What had too often been lacking was the readiness of Member States to put aside national differences and national ambitions and work together within the United Nations in accordance with those principles towards common goals.

Good offices

During 1987, the Secretary-General continued the missions of good offices entrusted to him by either the Security Council or the General Assembly Those missions concerned Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Iran-Iraq conflict and Kampuchea.

Through the intermediary of his Personal Representative, the Secretary-General continued his efforts to achieve a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan. Two rounds of talks were held with the principals, mainly on the time-frame for withdrawal of troops (see p. 214). With regard to Cyprus, he continued high-level meetings with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities on overcoming the political impasse there (see p. 244). During the year, the Secretary-General continued to consult with the emissaries of Iran and Iraq in order to end the conflict between them. In July, the Security Council called on those two countries to co-operate with him in his mediation efforts (see p. 223).

In his renewed mission to assist Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Secretary-General maintained close contact with the two Governments and discussed the question with their Foreign Ministers and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations (see p. 1027). He and his Special Representative also maintained close contacts with the States most directly concerned with the situation in Kampuchea and with other interested parties (see p. 205).

In November, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (see p. 179).

Co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations

Co-operation between the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations was the subject of six 1987 General Assembly resolutions. Those organizations were the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see below); the Organization of African Unity (see p. 182); the Organization of American States (see p. 194); the Latin American Economic System (see p. 554); and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (see p. 531).

League of Arab States

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in July 1987 a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.⁽²⁾

The report described consultations and exchanges of information that had taken place between the two organizations since 1986 and summarized follow-up action on proposals for co-operation agreed by them in 1983.⁽³⁾ Information was given on multilateral proposals in the areas of disarmament, population, water resources, technical co-operation, new and renewable sources of energy, mineral resources, environment, maritime transport, labour matters, and promotion of equality for women in employment training and welfare services.

The report described the status, based on information received from United Nations organizations and agencies, of bilateral proposals in six main areas of co-operation. They included: political matters, particularly matters pertaining to the Middle East and Persian Gulf areas, but also outer space and apartheid economic, financial and technical co-operation for development; food and agriculture; social development, health, labour matters, human resources and cultural affairs; refugees, disaster prevention and emergency relief, and human rights; and information and communication. The report also summarized information on progress made on proposals adopted at a 1985 joint United Nations/Arab League meeting on social development,^(*) and on a proposed joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region.

In a September 1987 report on implementation of JIU recommendations,^(5) the Secretary-General stated that seven of the eight recommendations contained in the 1986 JIU report⁽⁶⁾ on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States were being implemented. With regard to the recommendation that support for joint inter-agency working groups be entrusted

to a senior headquarters specialist in technical co-operation, the Secretary-General believed that the Office for Special Political Questions should continue to maintain close contact with the League.

Statements in the Security Council. In 1987, the League's Permanent Observer to the United Nations made statements at three Security Council meetings, to which he had been invited to participate in accordance with rule 39a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Those meetings dealt with the Middle East situation, including the occupied Arab territories, and the situation in South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/5 by recorded vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the' League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 41/4 of 17 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 15 October 1987 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Express its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985, as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(b) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

7. Calls upon the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1988, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. Takes note with appreciation of the arrangements for the convening of a regional workshop on human resources development in the Arab region in Kuwait on 28 and 29 November 1987, in implementation of paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 41/4;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to arrange for a joint meeting in 1988 of the representatives of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review and appraise progress achieved in their co-operation during the past five years, with the objective of enhancing future co-operation;

10. Requests both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

11. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

General Assembly resolution 42/5

15 October 1987 Meeting 40 153-2 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/42/L.5); agenda item 23.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,

Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Explaining its vote, Israel said that the Arab League's political and economic warfare against a Member State violated the Charter's most elementary principles; it was untenable that any United Nations funds should be devoted to such co-operation with the League. The United States said it voted negatively because in paragraph 3 the Secretary-General was requested to implement Assembly resolutions which the United States had voted against.

Australia, Canada, Denmark, on behalf of the European Community (EC), Japan, New Zealand and Sweden, also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, while supporting the text, also had reservations about paragraph 3. Denmark added that EC would prefer such resolutions to deal with co-operation in terms which avoided introducing contentious elements.

Organization of the Islamic Conference

In response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(7) the Secretary-General submitted in July 1987 a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.(8)

The report described consultations which had taken place between representatives of the two organizations and their representation at meetings since the Secretary-General's 1986 report(9) it also outlined co-operation in political and security matters and in the areas of economic, social and cultural development.

On 3 March,(10) Kuwait transmitted to the Secretary-General the final communique and resolutions dealing with political and economic matters and information, cultural and social affairs adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January). On behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Kuwait transmitted a 19 October communique regarding the status of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine

Liberation Organization to the United Nations,(11) and a 15 December communique on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories.(12)

During 1987, the Permanent Observer of the Conference participated in three Security Council meetings under rule 39b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. The meetings dealt with the question of South Africa, the situation in Namibia and the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 October, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/4.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985 and 41/3 of 16 October 1986,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

bSee footnote a on p. 368.

4. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. Recommends that the third general meeting between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system should be organized in 1988 at a time and place to be determined through consultations;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

General Assembly resolution 42/4

15 October 1987 Meeting 40 Adopted without vote

Draft by Kuwait (A/42/L.4); agenda item 22.

Other intergovernmental organizations

At the request of the host Governments of several intergovernmental conferences, the main documents of those meetings were transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1987 for circulation as documents of the General Assembly, the Security Council, or both, as follows:

-Joint Political Declaration of the Third Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America, the European Community and the Contadora Group, and the Joint Economic Communique of the European Community and the countries parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama, following the Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic

Co-operation between the European Community, Central America and the Contadora Group (Guatemala City, 9 and 10 February);(13)

-Final communique and other documents of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March);(14)

-Documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Singapore, 15 and 16 June);(15)

-Final communique adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October);(16)

-Vancouver Declaration on World Trade, the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action, and the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October);(17)

-Final Declaration issued by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, Jordan, 8-11 November). (18)

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, 384, GA res. 41/4, 17 Oct. 1986. (2)A/42/394 & Add.1,2. (3)YUN 1983, p. 394. (4)YUN 1985, p. 731. (5)A/42/526. (6)YUN 1986, p. 383. (7)Ibid., p. 386, GA res. 41/3, 16 Oct. 1986. (8)A/42/388 & Add.1. (9)YUN 1986, p. 385. (10)A/42/178-S/18753. (11)A/42/666. (12)A/42/892-S/19348. (13)A/42/156-S/18726. (14)A/42/357-S/18935. (15)A/42/477-S/19048. (16)A/42/681. (17)A/42/677. (18)A/42/779-S/19274.

Other institutional questions

Composition of UN organs

In 1987, as in previous years since 1979, consideration of the question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations was deferred, based on a recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which reported that none of its members had requested to speak on the substance of the item.(1) Acting on that recommendation, the General Assembly on 2 December adopted decision 42/416, by which it included the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session.

REFERENCE

WA/42/700.

Economic and social questions

Chapter I

Development policy and international economic co-operation

The slow growth path in which the world economy appeared to be set and the likelihood of its delaying the great adjustment required at the national and international levels was the subject of discussion in several United Nations bodies during 1987. In major economic reports, the international debt situation and high unemployment rates were identified as serious problems which had been exacerbated by the economic slow-down.

The Secretary-General said that economic growth, finance and trade were crucial elements for raising world standards of living, yet those elements had been faltering (see p. 8). On the whole, although inflation had been brought under control or eliminated in a large number of countries and a few developing countries had experienced a sustained period of rapid economic growth, the state of the global economy was highly unsatisfactory. Under the circumstances, he said, it was important that a greater understanding had emerged of the interrelationship among economic and social problems, many of which could not be dealt with in isolation.

The seventh (July/August) session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII) (see p. 465) undertook an assessment of economic trends and of global structural change and, in its Final Act, agreed that multilateral economic co-operation should be a continuing endeavour from which important benefits could be expected for the development process and for the world economy as a whole.

With the end of the decade in sight, the General Assembly decided that in 1988 it would consider action to assess the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) and begin preparations for a strategy for the fourth decade (the 1990s). Following consideration of the Secretary-General's report on international economic security, the Assembly asked him to continue his efforts to enhance the United Nations capacity to focus on problems in the world economy to assist Govern-

ments to take concerted measures, particularly to solve development problems of developing countries. The Assembly also considered his report on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries and called on the international community to take action to eliminate the use of such measures, which had increased and taken new forms.

Although the question of launching global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, originally scheduled to start in 1980, remained on the Assembly's agenda, no progress was made. It was therefore decided to consider the matter again in 1988. The proposed new international economic order, including its legal aspects, continued to be discussed.

The World Economic Survey 1987, which analysed current trends and policies in the world economy, was the background document for the annual discussion in the Economic and Social Council of international economic and social policy. The Trade and Development Report, 1987 also addressed developments in the world economy and devoted considerable attention to the issue of technology, growth and trade. At its annual meeting, the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) was concerned with the constraints imposed by and opportunities available in a changing global economy.

In May, the Economic and Social Council emphasized the catalytic role of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance and invited the United Nations Development Programme and donor countries to provide funds to implement the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa. It also asked the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on a draft declaration on local self-government. In July, the Council invited United Nations organizations to provide opportunities to exchange experience and information on the role of the public sector in the economic and social development of developing countries.

The problems of the least developed countries (LDCs) were a major focus of UNCTAD VII. Based on recommendations by UNCTAD VII and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, the Assembly decided to convene a second United Nations conference on LDCs in 1990. In December, on the recommendation of CDP and the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly added Burma to the United Nations list of LDCs, bringing the total to 41. The problems of land-locked developing countries were also considered by the Assembly, which urged international development bodies to expand their support, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of those countries.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: disarmament and development. Operational activities for development. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief: critical economic situation in Africa. International trade and finance. Regional economic and social activities: economic and social trends-Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia; development policy and regional economic co-operation-Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia. Social and cultural development: social aspects of development. Health and human resources: human resources development. Human rights: right to development. Women: women and development. Statistics: economic statistics. International economic law: legal aspects of the new international economic order.

International economic relations

Development and economic co-operation

During 1987, several United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UNCTAD VII, discussed various aspects of development and economic co-operation. By resolution 42/193, the Assembly decided that, in 1988, it would consider action both to assess the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and to prepare a strategy for the fourth development decade. The Secretary-General's report on a concept of international economic security was considered by the Council and transmitted by it (decision 1987/162) to the Assembly, which requested him to consult with eminent persons representing all regions on principles of international economic security and to report in 1989 (resolu-

tion 42/165). A report by the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries was also before the Assembly, which called on the international community to eliminate such measures, which had increased and taken new forms (resolution 42/173).

CDP activities. At its April 1987 session,⁽¹⁾ CDP noted that the world economy in 1987 showed alarming signs of strain and stress, with huge imbalances persisting in trade flows and international payments, while major exchange rates had undergone drastic realignments. Since short-term concerns such as domestic problems and internal disputes over trade and macro-economic policy were preoccupying the major actors in the world economy, economic growth, investment for future growth and spending on health and education had fallen victim to extreme austerity and import strangulation in many developing countries. That was a serious set-back to an international development policy which sought to improve living conditions in developing countries through development assistance and a vast array of other efforts.

Remedying the disarray in the global economy was, said CDP, the responsibility of those countries having the greatest influence on world trade and finance markets. As the United States was tackling its budget and current account deficits, Japan and other main surplus countries could take initiatives to restore order. Channelling greater global savings into financing productive capital formation in developing countries would relax their severe import constraints and boost industrial countries' stagnant export growth.

CDP drew attention to three dimensions of the need to augment financial resources available to developing countries: a workable global strategy for a growth-oriented solution to the debt problem had to be found, taking account of the ability to pay, the need for growth and the mutual interests of expanding trade and employment; flexible measures for immediate liquidity needed to be devised for hard-pressed low-income countries whose debt-service arrears were assuming alarming proportions; and multilateral financial institutions had to be provided with the resources to enable them to play an expanded role in international adjustment.

With regard to the international trading system, there was need for more open, non-discriminatory and predictable arrangements that would promote the growth of trade. Multilateral trade negotiations would be made particularly difficult by the large structural changes in process and by the need to enlarge the régime for international economic co-operation to include services.

The prospect of a protracted process of adjustment lasting well into the 1990s had important im-

plications for development planning: domestic resource mobilization efforts would need strengthening; public sector policies would need re-examination, with unnecessary bureaucratic regulations being phased out; public expenditures would need greater scrutiny in relation to national development objectives (excessive defence spending was often an example of the mismatch between public expenditures and development objectives); and intrasectoral priorities would need careful examination with respect to cost-effectiveness.

ACC activities. In its annual overview report to the Economic and Social Council on its 1987 work,(2) the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) noted that while the world economic situation and international trade had improved slightly during the year, the performance was not adequate to create a supportive environment for substantial progress in trade, debt, poverty alleviation and development. The volatility of the financial markets was largely the result of accumulated tensions in the world economy owing, among other things, to persistent imbalances among major economies and the slowness of Governments in addressing them in a co-ordinated fashion that would stimulate overall expansion of the world economy.

The outcome of recent international meetings of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields, including UNCTAD VII, reflected the positive political atmosphere which characterized their proceedings. The meetings also reflected the need for sustainable, non-inflationary growth in the developed countries and for an environment supportive of accelerated development in the developing world. ACC emphasized that policy agreements reached in such multilateral forums should be implemented promptly by all Governments.

At its fifteenth session (New York, 8-10 September),(3) the ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, in accordance with a 1986 ACC request,(4) studied the long-term conditions for balanced growth and examined, from the social as well as the economic and financial angle, lessons to be learned from structural adjustment programmes.

The Task Force stated that the low rate of global economic growth during the preceding six years and that projected for the remainder of the 1980s should be cause for deep concern in the United Nations system, given its far-reaching social implications. The situation called for ways to accelerate growth in both developed and developing countries, and for appropriate development policy responses to prolonged economic slow-down and social decay. In addition to the need to deal with current economic and financial imbalances (trade, debt) and social dislocations, the long-term impli-

cations of the rapid pace of technical and demographic change were important.

The Task Force noted that several broad themes were likely to affect international co-operation in the coming decade: global structural change; employment; 'internationalization and convergence; constrained government finances; scarce development finance; and special emphasis on LDCs.

Following consideration of the Task Force's report, ACC agreed that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should convene, early in 1988, a group of senior officials to prepare some reflections on the issues involved in formulating a new international development strategy (see p. 378 and to review the mandate of the Task Force.(5)

World Economic Survey 1987. During its June/July 1987 discussion of international economic and social policy (see below), the Economic and Social Council had before it the World Economic Survey 1987(6) prepared by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and based on information available as at early April.

The Survey analysed trends and prospects in the world economy (see p. 383) and also raised the topics of macro-economic policy co-ordination, international trade, finance and debt (see Chapter IV of this section), world energy markets, redirection of policies in planned economies, sources of economic growth in developing countries and persistent unemployment in some developed market economies.

The Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy(7) focused on the world economic situation, the interaction of economic and social phenomena, the short- to medium-term outlook and the policy initiatives required at the domestic and international levels to achieve sustained growth and development, particularly in developing countries. International trade and resource transfer questions figured prominently in the deliberations. Food and agriculture, the development of human resources and the role of women, the environment, the role of multilateral co-operation and co-ordination and the streamlining of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields also received special attention from a large number of countries.

There was widespread concern about the unsatisfactory state of the world economy, with economic growth in most countries remaining modest and international trade sluggish, despite reductions in inflation and nominal interest rates. Two particularly disturbing features were the high unemployment levels in many developing countries and most European market economies, and the still negative rate of interest in the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the majority of

developing countries. An encouraging development was that several developing countries, especially the most populous countries in Asia, had experienced a rate of economic growth well above that of industrialized countries.

By decision 1987/188 of 9 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of a number of documents considered by it in connection with its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including the World Economic Survey 1987.

UNCTAD action. Two documents on economic development issues were prepared for UNCTAD VII. A report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on reviving multilateral co-operation for growth and development⁽⁸⁾ described in its first chapter the constriction of growth and development during the 1980s. Another chapter suggested elements of a policy response to that constriction taking into account the growing level of interdependence among segments of the world economy, linkages between short-term adjustments and longer-term growth in developing countries, and the role that could usefully be played by market forces and public decisions. A further chapter proposed action to renew the development process in the four principal areas of the Conference's main substantive agenda item: expanding resources for development; strengthening the commodity sector; improving the international trading framework; and supporting the development of LDCs. The report concluded by suggesting a number of policy approaches and concrete measures in the same four areas.

A report by the UNCTAD secretariat on revitalizing development, growth and international trade⁽⁹⁾ noted that there had been many manifestations of the development set-back during the 1980s: the number of countries experiencing GDP growth below that of their populations rose sharply; the gap between average living standards in developing countries and the rest of the world had widened significantly; rises in unemployment and underemployment had accompanied sharp declines in earnings; those declines had been accompanied by increases in hunger and malnutrition in several countries; cuts in health, education and other social services in developing countries had been caused by austerity policies pursued in response to external financial stringency; widespread import compression had affected categories of imports essential to investment and to many branches of production; and falls in investment and in public expenditure on education, training, and research and development had adversely affected technological development in many developing countries. The report noted that the 1980s had also been marked by a number of development achievements in agriculture and the

strengthening of the industrial base, even in some countries whose overall economic growth had slowed.

The report suggested that interactions between money, finance, debt, commodities and trade, which had been depressing development, could work positively if interdependence were better managed. That would require of UNCTAD member States: a renewed and extended commitment to multilateral co-operation designed to reverse the disarray of development; an evaluation of the problems and of the interrelationships among them and their possible solutions; and the sketching at UNCTAD VII of a strategy to enhance growth and restore momentum to development. Such a strategy should cover expansionary measures in developed market-economy countries and consider measures to address structural and systemic problems, as well as those dealing with the immediate crisis, including policies in the areas of resources for development, commodities and the trade régime, and in support of a more favourable economic and social situation for LDCs.

The Final Act of UNCTAD VII, adopted on 3 August 1987,⁽¹⁰⁾ contained an assessment of relevant economic trends and of global structural change. The findings of that assessment were that the world economy in the 1980s had been characterized by a slow-down in growth of demand and output, compared with the preceding two decades, generally lower rates of inflation, difficulties in many countries in adapting to structural changes, a mounting stock of debt, high real interest rates, inadequate net flows of financial resources, shifts in exchange rates, high and increasing levels of protection, commodity prices depressed to their lowest level in 50 years, terms-of-trade losses sustained by commodity-exporting countries, and a generally insecure economic environment in which millions of people lacked the basic conditions for a decent life.

Drawing on its findings, UNCTAD VII reached a number of general policy conclusions constituting a basis for continuing action by Governments, individually and collectively, and in international organizations, to pursue the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade.

The Conference reached a broad understanding on the need for: major market-economy countries to adopt co-ordinated policies to promote stable, sustainable, non-inflationary growth, to enhance the positive impact on development of measures to deal with their mutual imbalances, and to strengthen mechanisms for the ongoing process of multilateral surveillance of economic policies; developed market-economy countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe to contribute to strengthening the production potential of developing countries, improve access for those

countries' imports and undertake structural adjustment in agriculture and industry where appropriate, enhance the flow of resources and intensify economic assistance to developing countries, bearing in mind their particular resource needs; and developing countries, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility for their own development, to strengthen policies and measures to mobilize domestic financial and human resources, provide a suitable policy environment for external financial resources, improve the effectiveness of domestic and external resource use, continue to improve their mutual economic co-operation in pursuance of national and collective self-reliance, and promote the development of human resources.

In the context of its assessment and general policy conclusions, the Conference reviewed key issues in the four substantive areas of its agenda: resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions; commodities; international trade (see Chapter IV of this section); and problems of LDCs, bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs (see p. 390).

Report of the Secretary-General. In his September 1987 report to the General Assembly on the Organization's work (see p. 3), the Secretary-General stated that it was evident from the discussions at UNCTAD VII and the preceding session of the Economic and Social Council that his concerns about the problem-filled state of the world economy were shared by Member States. Under the prevailing economic circumstances, he found it important that a greater understanding had emerged of the interrelationship among economic and social problems. There had also been a movement towards greater integration of differing economic and trade systems, a distancing from rigidity in conforming with doctrine.

Communications. During 1987, many documents and communications dealing with general aspects of international economic relations were received by the Secretary-General. Among them were: the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January);(11) the Economic Declaration of the Economic Summit of the seven major industrialized countries and representatives of the European Community (EC) (Venice, Italy, 8-10 June);(12) a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (Berlin, 28 and 29 May);(13) a 23 June letter from the German Democratic Republic transmitting information on its assistance to developing countries and national

liberation movements in 1986;(14) a 25 June letter from the USSR transmitting a document concerning its economic co-operation with the developing countries;(15) the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June)(16) (see p. 382); the final statement of the fifth session of the InterAction Council (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 19-21 April);(17) the final communique of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum (Apia, Samoa, 29 and 30 May);(18) documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Singapore, 15 and 16 June);(19) a 30 September letter from Czechoslovakia forwarding a paper on its economic assistance to the developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986;(20) the Declaration adopted by the eleventh annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries (New York, 28 September-1 October);(21) a statement issued at the conclusion of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Cairns Group (14 countries committed to furthering the objective of liberalized trade in agricultural products) (Ottawa, Canada, 21-23 May);(22) a 16 October letter from Bulgaria transmitting a document on its assistance to developing countries in 1986;(23) the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October);(24) the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October);(25) and the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed by the heads of State of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela at the first meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Acapulco, Mexico, 29 November).(26)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee devoted a major part of its work during the General Assembly's 1987 regular session to development and international economic co-operation, making recommendations on a number of topics (see APPENDIX IV, agenda item 82). A list of pertinent documents was included in art I of the Committee's report on that item,(27) which the Assembly took note of on 11 December by decision 43/436.

By resolution 42/186, the Assembly adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, detailing issues, outlooks, goals and

recommended action in six main sections, one of which dealt with international economic relations (see p. 661).

In resolution 42/93, the Assembly called on States and economic forums to use all opportunities to promote a stable and equitable world economic environment and to strengthen international economic co-operation for development and work towards a new international economic order.

Preparations for a strategy for the fourth UN development decade

The first steps towards preparing a new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000) began in November 1987 when Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries, introduced a draft resolution on the subject in the General Assembly's Second Committee.

The review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) had been completed in 1985.(28)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/193 without vote.

Preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Concerned that the goals and objectives of the Strategy remain largely to be fulfilled,

Recognizing the crucial and urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide information which would be appropriate for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000), including that which would be relevant for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the information requested above;

3. Decides to consider, at its forty-third session, appropriate further action for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

General Assembly resolution 42/193

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.10) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.75), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.51); agenda item 82.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 43; plenary 96.

Proposed global economic negotiations

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly decision,(29) consideration of the question of launching a round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, originally scheduled to begin in 1980,(30) had been deferred to the 1987 session.

Speaking in the Assembly on behalf of the Group of 77, Guatemala regretted that the international community had been unable to agree on the launching of the negotiations and proposed that the item be deferred once again. Accepting the proposal without vote, the Assembly, by decision 42/458 of 21 December, decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third (1988) session.

Proposed new international economic order

During 1987, aspects of a new international economic order, called for by the General Assembly in 1974,(31) continued to be discussed in several United Nations bodies.

In August, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law adopted the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works as prepared by its Working Group on the New International Economic Order.

In December, the Assembly, in resolution 42/149, requested the Secretary-General to continue seeking Member States' proposals concerning procedures with regard to the consideration of a 1984 study by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on international law relating to the new order.

(See LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter VI.)

International economic security

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(32) the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in June 1987 a preliminary report on the concept of international economic security.(33)

In 1986,(34) the Assembly had requested him, in preparing the report, to analyse approaches and contributions to economic development and identify common elements in those approaches, to take into account views expressed at the 1986 Assembly session on ways to strengthen the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation, and to keep in mind the role of international and regional organizations, institutions and forums. Twenty-six Governments and 25 United Nations organizations responded to the Secretary-General's request for their views on international economic security.

The report briefly discussed the problems and potential of the world economy, drew an analogy between national security and international economic security, gave national and international sources of economic instability, and described national and international efforts to enhance economic security and emerging trends and common interests. In concluding remarks, the report stated that one example of a practical step towards the objectives underlying the concept of international economic security would be to encourage discussion of "early warning systems". Also, a more committed discussion in the United Nations on long-term global trends would make the international community better able to foresee potential problem areas. Thought could also be given to examining some provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to enable them to play more stabilizing roles in international economic relations. Finally, concrete results from the August/September International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (see p. 82) would help channel resources away from military purposes towards growth and development.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, by decision 1987/162, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report and invited the Assembly, when considering it, to bear in mind the need to promote the dialogue on international economic co-operation, with emphasis on the development interests of the developing countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For its consideration of the concept of international economic security, the General Assembly had before it, in addition to the Secretary-General's report,(33) an addendum(35) containing a synopsis of major points raised in replies submitted by Governments and United Nations organizations and summaries of those replies. In addition, a 16 October letter(36) from Hungary to the Secretary-General requested the circulation of

a joint statement of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR on the topic.

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/165 by recorded vote.

International economic security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 40/173 of 17 December 1985 and 41/184 of 8 December 1986, and taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/162 of 8 July 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security,

Reaffirming that co-operation among all countries should be based on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each State, and on the right of the people of each country to choose freely their own social, economic and political system,

Convinced that the efforts of States to co-operate in all areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling, in this connection, the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Further convinced of the need to strengthen the United Nations and the United Nations system to achieve the purposes set out in the Charter, in particular in Article 55, to create conditions of stability, well-being and economic and social progress, and to promote the development of developing countries,

Recognizing that the increasing complexity of the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade, commodities and development calls for a universal, more comprehensive and continuing dialogue to address these issues on the basis of common interest, equality, non-discrimination and collective responsibility and to the mutual benefit of all countries,

Aware that both national and international policies should be growth-oriented and mutually reinforcing in order to make interdependence, in contrast to the experience of the recent past, a vehicle for transmitting and cumulating positive impulses and benefits for all countries, with special emphasis on the development needs of developing countries,

Reiterating that the alleviation of the most urgent economic problems of developing countries is a major factor in ensuring international economic stability and a better political climate,

Calling for the reinforcement of multilateral co-operation in promoting a common understanding and determining practical approaches and measures to deal with problems of growth, development, in particular of developing countries, and other international economic issues,

Recognizing that the strengthening of co-operation within the United Nations system, including its operational activities, would help to create a more predictable and more supportive international economic environment and increase confidence in international economic relations designed to bring about a healthy, secure and equitable future for the world economy,

Reaffirming that regional and subregional economic integration could in appropriate cases serve as an essential element in strengthening economic and technical co-operation, in particular in the sphere of science and technology for development, as it contributes to a more predictable international economic environment,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on a concept of international economic security;

2. Emphasizes that the Charter of the United Nations provides a basis for conducting relations among States in a manner that would promote the shared objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade in a more predictable and supportive environment through multilateral co-operation and thus also promote peace, security and stability;

3. Expresses its conviction that the search for international economic security should be based on a constructive, universal, more comprehensive and continued dialogue within the United Nations and the United Nations system aimed at developing practical approaches and measures that contribute to improvements in the international economic system through reform and strengthening of the framework of principles and rules governing trade, monetary and financial relations within which countries operate;

4. Recognizes that the United Nations should make a greater contribution to the efforts of Governments to improve their capacity to manage the interrelationships among different economies and the linkages between various sectors and issues;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in monitoring the development of international and multilateral economic co-operation, to continue his efforts to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to focus on current and potential problem areas in the world economy in order to assist Governments in taking concerted measures, in particular to solve development problems of developing countries;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to consult with eminent persons representing all regions on principles of international economic security in the light of the present resolution, keeping in mind the existing mandates on development and international economic co-operation, and to submit the findings thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Norway, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey.

Denmark, on behalf of the 12 EC members, said they were unable to vote in favour of the text since, while recognizing the economic aspects of security, they objected to the use of the concept of international economic security in economic relations as the concept was itself controversial. Israel thought the concept was another hollow formula which was not even aimed at the promotion of the economic development of the developing countries. China abstained as it had difficulty in accepting the notion of international economic security.

Colombia supported the text but wished to make it clear that the establishment of a group of eminent persons, as provided for in paragraph 6, should be used only in special and important cases. Argentina said that paragraph 6 would help to secure an international consensus on the question. Guyana had no doubt that the proposal to use eminent persons would benefit the objective being pursued by the resolution. Poland, also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said the text's adoption would help efforts to strengthen confidence and trust among States in international economic relations and make it possible to establish a genuinely universal economic dialogue in the United Nations.

Coercive economic measures against developing countries

In response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution⁽³⁷⁾ the Secretary-General in October 1987 submitted a report on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries. (38) The report comprised: a summary-of replies received from 13 Member States and 18 United Nations bodies responding to a request for comments relating to the forms and impact of coercive economic measures; a com-

General Assembly resolution 42/165

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 119-10-20 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.1) by recorded vote (101-10-19), 27 November (meeting 43); draft by USSR (A/C.2/42/L.38/Rev.2); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 43; plenary 96.

pilation of relevant provisions in United Nations documents; and a summary of responses from Governments and United Nations entities relating to measures to prevent the application of such coercion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/173 by recorded vote.

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152(VI) of 2 July 1983 on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985 and 41/165 of 5 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185 and 41/165,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. Deplores the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. Reaffirms that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(a) Relevant information from Governments;
(b) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;
(c) Suggestions for monitoring the application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;
(d) If he deems it appropriate, opinions and suggestions of competent internationally recognized experts in this field;

5. Appeals to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above.

General Assembly resolution 42/173

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 128-21-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) by vote (103-21-4), 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.50); agenda item 82 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 42; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Spain, Turkey.

a/ Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Israel stated that while it was legitimate to wish to prevent the

adoption of coercive measures damaging to the economy of developing countries, it was surprising that, in paragraphs 2 and 3, only the developed countries were invited to take action in that connection. Denmark, on behalf of EC, said it was impossible to reach a consensus on a text which, in a pre-emptory and selective manner, defined the rights and duties of States in international economic relations.

Poland, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said they approved the Group of 77 initiative aimed at prohibiting the adoption of economic measures to exert political and economic pressure on developing countries. If States wished to improve international economic relations, they should stop using blockades, embargoes and other measures which affected not only the developing countries but also the socialist countries.

Proposed new international human order

Responding to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(39) the Secretary-General submitted a note(40) summarizing the views of one Member State (Ukrainian SSR) on a draft declaration on a new international human order: moral aspects of development, which had been transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in 1983 (41) The comments of other States had been submitted in 1983(42) and 1985(43)

In part X of its report on the topic of development and international economic co-operation,(44) the Second Committee noted that no action was taken on the sub-item, new international human order: moral aspects of development. On 11 December, the Assembly took note of the Second Committee's report (decision 42/444) and the Secretary-General's note on the subject (decision 42/445).

Enhancing competition in economic relations

At the June/July 1987 session of the Economic and Social Council, the United States put forward a draft resolution on enhancing competition in economic relations.(45) By that text, the Council would have called on the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations developmental and technical assistance activities supported and encouraged competition in international economic relations and refrained from supporting those which would reduce competition or otherwise impose restrictions on the free interaction of all enterprises in international economic relations. The United States subsequently withdrew the draft, expressing disappointment at what it said was the refusal of the Group of 77 to discuss the matter by saying that the concept was ill-defined; it re-

mained convinced that the ideas contained in the draft were important and it would revert to the issue at a later stage.

Guatemala said the Group of 77 considered that the text had been vague, had raised issues of principle and could have given rise to various interpretations; the Group was prepared to discuss the issues provided that the proposals presented were more specific and realistic.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

During 1987, the United Nations continued to promote economic co-operation among developing countries, mainly through UNCTAD. Technical co-operation among developing countries received the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see next chapter).

The UNCTAD Co-ordination Committee on Multilateral Payments Arrangements and Monetary Co-operation among Developing Countries met at Montevideo, Uruguay, from 2 to 4 November.(46) It discussed the role of commercial enterprises in expanding trade among developing countries, commercial banks and South-South trade, and the possible establishment of a South-South co-operation programme to enhance the role of trade among developing countries.

On 6 July,(16) Zimbabwe transmitted to the Secretary-General the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June). The Declaration comprised a section on South-South co-operation and the current international economic situation and recommendations for immediate action programmes for economic co-operation within the framework of the co-operation programmes of the developing countries.

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Economic and social trends and policy

Two major economic reports, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in 1987 as background to the annual discussion of international economic and social policy in the Economic and Social Council and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, noted the continuing slow rate of economic growth, which was likely to delay the great adjustments required at the national and international levels. The continuing effects of the debt crisis on the developing countries were discussed in both reports (see Chapter IV of this section).

Economic surveys and trends

The World Economic Survey 1987(I) stated that in 1986 the world economy slowed down for the second year running. Global output grew by only 3 per cent, compared with 3.4 per cent in 1985, while world output per capita increased by about 1 per cent, representing half the average pace achieved in the 1970s and only a third of that of the 1960s. The onset of economic depression in many energy-exporting developing countries and a significant deceleration in the pace of economic growth in China, Japan and North America were the major factors behind the decline. Large swings in terms of trade, caused by unprecedented changes in key raw material prices and exchange rates, and policy responses to them were the major determinants of economic change in the world economy in 1986. The slow-down in global economic activity exacerbated two serious problems: the international debt situation and high unemployment rates, especially among the young, in many developed and developing countries.

Owing to the slow-down in Japan and North America, the developed market economies grew by only 2.4 per cent in 1986 compared with 2.9 per cent in 1985. Several Western European economies, however, experienced a modest acceleration in economic activity, with most countries in the group entering their fourth or fifth year of continuous expansion; as at early 1987, there were no

clear signs of an impending generalized slump. The industrialized countries as a group continued to experience significant gains in per capita income in 1986 and greater convergence in their real output growth rates emerged, though at a lower rate than in 1985.

The aggregate GDP of the developing regions grew by only 2.5 per cent in 1986, which implied virtually no gain in per capita output that year. More significantly, average per capita income fell by some 4 per cent, largely as a result of a deterioration in their terms of trade. Diversity continued to characterize the economic performance of individual developing countries, with more than half having a growth rate of output equal to or less than that of population, but with most energy-importing developing countries expanding output significantly faster than population. Whole areas were affected by the decline in oil prices and the per capita GDP of the majority of energy-exporting developing countries fell considerably in 1986. The deterioration in terms of trade of that group of countries and of other exporters of primary commodities was the cause of the overall decline in per capita income in the developing countries during the year. On the other hand, per capita GDP increased by close to 10 per cent in the Republic of Korea and by between 2.5 and 6 per cent in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Turkey and Uruguay.

The centrally planned economies were also affected by developments in international trade and world energy prices, although less than other country groups. The decline in oil prices reduced the hard-currency earnings of the two main energy exporters, China and the USSR. China's growth rate of 7 per cent was still one of the highest in the world, despite a slow-down compared with recent years. The centrally planned economies of Europe grew by about 4 per cent. Most centrally planned economies continued to experience rising per capita net material product in 1986.

Regarding the short-term outlook for the world economy, the *Survey* stated that projections indicated that, without a major policy change, the world economy would continue to grow at a much slower pace than in the 1970s. World trade would also grow sluggishly, with a significant slow-down expected in 1987. The economic expansion of the developed market economies, which entered its fifth year in 1987, was expected to continue slowly, with the average rate of output growth of the industrial countries remaining below 3 per cent in 1987 and improving only marginally in 1988. While the average inflation rate was projected to remain below 4 per cent, high unemployment rates would not fall. Projections indicated that there would be a significant correction in trade imbalances of the Federal Republic of Germany,

Japan and the United States in volume terms starting in 1987; in nominal terms the imbalances were more persistent and their correction seemed to lie further in the future.

Developing countries as a group were also expected to grow at below 3 per cent in 1987. A moderate acceleration was anticipated in 1988 because of a partial recovery in the energy-exporting developing countries, but the average growth rate of GDP in energy-importing countries as a group was expected to decelerate by about 1 percentage point below 1986 as the favourable effects of lower oil prices began to fade. The great diversity of experience characterizing the developing countries' performance in recent years was expected to continue: average GDP growth in Africa was expected to remain well below the rate of population growth; Asian economies would grow at rates in the range of 4.5 to 5 per cent; and the Latin American region, with an expected average expansion of some 3.5 per cent, would continue to be dominated by the performance of the major debtor countries in the region, which, with high real interest rates internationally and expected low levels of capital inflows, would have little room for manoeuvre.

For the European centrally planned economies, the projected data for 1987-1988 largely showed stability in growth. China's growth was expected to exceed that of the 1970s but would be below the performance of the early 1980s. The change was largely predicated on the need to regain domestic and external balance in order to make headway with urban economic reforms.

Other chapters of the Survey were devoted to international trade and international finance, debt and balance-of-payments adjustment (see Chapter IV of this section).

In a chapter on recent developments in the world economy, the Trade and Development Report, 1987(2) noted that an unsatisfactory and declining pace of economic growth had during 1986 and the early months of 1987 characterized the world economy, which was moving close to the edge of recession. In addition, investment remained depressed in both developed and developing countries, commodity prices had declined, new lending to developing countries had contracted and debt servicing had become more onerous.

The world's economic performance was dominated by steep declines in two key prices: oil and the United States dollar. Those price movements had been expected to contribute towards reviving growth, eliminating imbalances and reducing uncertainty, but had failed to do so. Developing and developed countries had been transmitting slow growth to each other. The decline in commodity prices, closely connected to the slow pace of expansion in the world economy, reduced the developing countries' real income, and external con-

straints made it difficult for them to revive investment and combat inflation. The drop in exports to developing countries was a main reason why growth in developed market economies had slowed, raising unemployment even further. Lower import costs contributed to profits and disinflation in developed countries but failed to fulfil their promise of accelerating recovery.

The outlook would remain bleak, said the Report, unless a rapid evolution took place in the policies of the major market economies regarding budget balances and the domestic money supply, and the flow of finance to and from developing countries: if net capital flow to debtor developing countries did not rise substantially, even the minimal growth rate projected would not be achieved and those countries could fill their resource gap at the expense of debt-service payments; and there was a clear risk of recession if the pace of improvement of the United States external balance was so slow as to cause exchange markets to lose patience and oblige the United States to raise interest rates sharply.

To avoid disrupting the world economy, there was need for more expansionary macro-economic policies in the developed market economies, led by the surplus countries. Japan had already announced a programme of public expenditure and tax reduction and it remained for other surplus countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, to follow suit and for other countries to adjust their policies accordingly. Faster growth was the most practical means to arrest the slide of commodity prices, stem protectionism and stabilize the dollar. The cost to debtors and their trading partners of meeting debt-service obligations was receiving increasing recognition and there was a broad consensus on the need for a substantial flow of finance from surplus countries to developing ones, both to revive the development of developing countries and to avoid a conflict among developed market economies over the size of their individual trade balances.

Other chapters of the Report dealt with problems of capital market formation in market economies (see Chapter IV of this section) and technology, growth and trade (see Chapter XI of this section).

Development issues and policies

At the first part of its twenty-seventh session (27 April to 29 May),⁽³⁾ the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General on an in-depth evaluation study of the major programme of the United Nations on development issues and policies⁽⁴⁾ which had been requested in 1984. The report was prepared as part of a regular review, to be conducted two years prior to the completion of an in-depth study, and described progress made

in preparing the evaluation up to February 1987 and the future phases of work. It stated that work on the evaluation had commenced in August 1986 and would consist of five phases. In 1988, the final report would be submitted to CPC, whose recommendations on the evaluation would be transmitted to substantive units and intergovernmental bodies to be taken into account when they reviewed the proposed programme budget for 1990-1991.

CPC endorsed the approach proposed in the progress report and recommended that the Economic Commission for Africa be selected as the representative regional commission for the activities carried out at the regional level. It also recommended that the evaluation examine the effectiveness of the Secretariat's research and policy analysis work in meeting the needs of Governments in development issues and policies and assess whether technical co-operation activities had increased the recipient country's capacity to carry out policy analysis in decision-making as well as in development activities.

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Development planning, administration, education and information

The broad questions of how to improve the general functioning of the world economy and how developing countries could respond to the prevailing international environment were explored by CDP at its 1987 session. The Eighth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance was held in 1987 to discuss the needs of developing countries in that area and to review the United Nations work programme. In May, the Economic and Social Council considered the Experts' report and invited the international community to intensify and implement programmes and projects to help solve problems identified in the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa (resolution 1987/55). Also in May, the Council requested the Secretary-General to communicate a draft declaration on local self-government to Member States for their views (decision 1987/135). In July, the Council considered the Secretary-General's report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and invited the United Nations system to provide opportunities for exchanging ex-

perience and information on that subject (resolution 1987/92).

Development planning

The Committee for Development Planning held its twenty-third session in New York from 21 to 24 April 1987.(1)

Composed of 24 experts appointed by the Economic and Social Council, CDP made a series of recommendations for international action aimed at remedying the disarray in the global economy in order to support the development process (see p. 374). It also considered including Burma and Zambia in the list of LDCs (see p. 389).

Addressing the issue of development planning under international constraint, CDP stated that the prospect of a protracted process of adjustment lasting well into the 1990s had important implications for development planning: domestic resource mobilization efforts would need strengthening; public sector policies would need to be re-examined, phasing out unnecessary bureaucratic regulations and reforming the public sector; public expenditures would need greater scrutiny in relation to national development objectives; and intrasectoral priorities needed careful examination with respect to the cost-effectiveness of alternative development programmes.

In decision 1987/188 of 9 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of CDP's 1987 report.

Technical co-operation. During 1987,(2) the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) executed 182 projects in development issues and policies, with total budgets of \$36.4 million. Of total project expenditures, 44 per cent was for Africa, 11 per cent for the Americas, 21 per cent for Asia and the Pacific, and 24 per cent for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional projects. In the area of national planning, DTCD supported government measures to deal with public investment planning and management, foreign exchange and international debt, budget deficits, civil service reform, privatization, international assistance and improvements in income distribution and levels of employment. International aid co-ordination included assistance to international donors' round tables in Benin, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. In regional or local planning, promotion and support of local grass-roots development activities were increasingly undertaken in the context of nationally co-ordinated regional planning in, for example, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka. In the Trickle-Up Programme - a scheme for funding and facilitating very small grass-roots investment initiatives - DTCD assisted a project enabling the world-wide replicability of the scheme through increasing involvement of governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Development administration

In 1987, DTCD, whose main source of funds was UNDP, implemented 142 projects in the public administration and finance sector with budgets of \$9.3 million. Of that, 51 per cent was spent in Africa, 23 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, 11 per cent in the Americas and 15 per cent in the Mediterranean and Middle East and for interregional projects. DTCD interregional advisers in development administration undertook 37 missions (compared with 48 in 1986) in the following areas: tax reform and resource mobilization; management development and training; government budgeting and financial management, including accounting and auditing; public enterprise; and administrative reform. (2)

The Eighth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance was held in New York from 11 to 20 March 1987(3) in accordance with a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution.(4) The Experts met to review issues and priorities in developing countries, national measures required to promote administration for development and the United Nations work programme for the late 1980s. They were also to make recommendations on national and international action, and new modalities of technical co-operation to increase the effectiveness of United Nations technical co-operation activities in public administration and finance.

The Meeting noted that the challenges facing public administration and finance systems arose from diverse national situations and it was necessary for developing countries to follow a pragmatic approach in planning strategies to improve their development administration systems. Since challenges and constraints were ever changing, the Meeting recommended that the role of public administration be reviewed periodically.

The Meeting endorsed the current priorities in public administration and finance, the encompassing priority being productivity in its broadest sense. It recommended a number of policy and programme actions in the area of government structure to maximize productivity and effectiveness of national policies and programmes. The key areas identified were: administrative structures and networks; decentralization and local government; human resources development and public service management; resource generation and management; management of information systems; and administration and the citizen.

With regard to the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Meeting considered that the priorities identified by the Seventh (1984) Expert Meeting(5) remained valid, and recommended that country-level operational activities should be intensified

and enforced. On follow-up action, it was proposed that the Meeting's report(3) be commended to all Governments for action.

The Meeting recommended four themes for future action in the United Nations programme in public administration and finance: increased productivity and performance in the public sector; training/consultancy and human resources development in the public sector; the use of information management in public administration; and public participation.

The Meeting recommended that a proposed draft declaration on local self-government (see below) be considered by the Ninth Meeting, which should be convened in 1989 to consider the impact of the Meeting's deliberations and pertinent decisions of the Economic and Social Council on national and international public administration, the Meeting's usefulness as a forum for coordinating international public administration and finance activities, and the feasibility of a strategic plan to improve public administration.

Commenting on the discussions and major recommendations of the Eighth Meeting,(6) the Secretary-General agreed with the proposal on follow-up action with regard to the Sub-Saharan Action Programme.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/55 without vote.

Public administration and finance for development The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of flexible, effective and responsive public administration systems for economic and social development and of improving the productivity and effectiveness of development administration structures,

Welcoming the Special Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa,

Noting with appreciation the establishment of the trust fund of the United Nations Development Programme to enhance public administration, planning and management in Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Eighth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, held in New York from 11 to 20 March 1987, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon;

2. Emphasizes the catalytic role of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance in the improvement of systems of public administration and finance for development, in particular of developing countries;

3. Invites all organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to follow up the diagnoses made within the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa by intensifying and implementing programmes and projects to help solve the problems identified;

4. Invites also the United Nations Development Programme and donor countries to provide adequate funds to implement the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1988 on developments in this regard and on activities undertaken to improve public administration and finance systems in Africa;

5. Decides to consider the question of public administration and finance further at its second regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/55

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/90) without vote, 22 May (meeting 10); 3-nation draft (E/1987/C.1/L.7), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 10.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, India, Somalia.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Council's First Committee held a general discussion on public administration and finance for development at its June/July session. No proposals were submitted under the item.

Local self-government

The 1987 Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance(3) also had before it a Declaration on Local Self-Government which had been adopted by the International Union of Local Authorities, an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The Meeting took note of the efforts to enhance local governments as instruments of economic and social development and recognized the desirability of having a statement on the subject. However, given the subject's complex nature, the Meeting recommended that the proposed draft declaration be referred to Member States for their views before any action was taken by the United Nations. The document and their-comments would be considered by the 1989 Expert Meeting if the Council so decided.

The Council agreed to these suggestions by decision 1987/135 of 28 May, in which it asked the Secretary-General to communicate the draft declaration and the Meeting's recommendations to Member States.

Role of the public sector in promoting economic development

In response to a 1983 Economic and Social Council invitation,(7) the Secretary-General submitted in March 1987 his third comprehensive report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.(8)

The report discussed: structural adjustment, planning, regulation and promotion within a national economic framework; mobilization of national resources; public enterprises as the main in-

struments of the public sector;- and improving efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector.

The report concluded that the public sector's leading role in the economic development of developing countries had customarily taken several forms: it mobilized a large proportion of a country's economic resources in the form of government revenues; in allocating those resources, and also through its policies, it determined the principal directions of economic and social development; it provided planning for development, laid down economic and social infrastructure, determined critical prices and regulated the activities of other sectors; and it undertook, through public enterprises, direct production and distribution of certain goods and services. In many developing countries, the public sector constituted the major force for bringing about structural change.

The economic crisis of the 1980s, as reflected in increased national budgetary deficits and changes in international commodity and financial markets, had renewed debate on the role of the public sector and demands for reform had been made in many developing countries. In response to those demands, developing countries had made changes in macro-economic management, micro-economic regulation, scope and character of public enterprises, organization of the public service and public financial and personnel management. Although measures taken in many countries were impressive, much remained to be done.

It was increasingly recognized that economic development required the resolution of structural constraints and the provision of conditions for effective economic management. Short- and medium-term economic development would owe as much to improved productivity as to innovative and sound economic management. The critical challenge facing the public sector was provision of a co-ordinated policy framework for increased productivity, strengthening capacities for effective economic management and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the public management system in consonance with a country's national objectives.

Developing countries had accumulated a rich variety of experience concerning the public sector's role in economic and social development which had not been systematically reported to those who could best profit from it. The analysis, discussion and dissemination of such information would contribute to a better understanding of that role.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/92 without vote.

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1983/61 of 28 July 1983,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 41/182 of 8 December 1986,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

Recalling also that in paragraph 31 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade it was stated that due account should be taken of the positive role of the public sector in mobilizing internal resources, formulating and implementing overall national development plans and establishing national priorities,

Noting that the public sector plays an important role in the economic development of many developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the developing countries continually assess the role of the public sector in economic development with a view to achieving their national development objectives and priorities and increasing the standard of living of their population,

Bearing in mind the need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector in the light of the various difficulties which have been encountered by developing countries,

Concerned about the practical restraints that the public sector in its role of promoting economic and social development has confronted in developing countries, owing to the persistent economic difficulties of those countries and the financial burden on their own Governments,

Bearing in mind the importance of analysis, discussion and dissemination of the experience acquired by developing countries concerning the role of the public sector in economic and social development,

Recognizing the usefulness of the activities of the United Nations system for facilitating the exchange of experience and information on the role of the public sector in the economic and social development of developing countries and its relation to other sectors and the need to continue those activities,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to study the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and to submit an updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the different efforts made and the experience gained by the developing countries in improving the efficiency of the public sector and, inter alia, paying special attention to the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/137;

3. Invites the regional commissions and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General in studying the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in accordance with Council resolution 1978/60 of 3 August 1978;

4. Invites the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to provide, within their spheres of competence, opportunities for the exchange of experience and information on the role of the public sector in the economic and social development of developing countries; that exchange should take place in the framework of the sovereign right of all countries to establish an appropriate role for the public sector and other sectors in accordance with their development programmes and plans in order to stimulate initiative and dynamism in their economies.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/92

9 July 1987

Meeting 37

Adopted without vote

3-nation draft (E/1987/L.40/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 3.

Sponsors: German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Syrian Arab Republic. Meeting numbers, ESC 33, 37.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In decision 42/434 of 11 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the Secretary-General's report.(8)

Development education and information

At its April 1987 session,(9) the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) (see p. 354) decided to abolish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Development Education and agreed that JUNIC would continue to discuss development education each year. The Non-Governmental Liaison Service Sponsors' meeting would also discuss the subject regularly.

In resolution 42/162 A, the General Assembly urged the United Nations Department of Public Information to disseminate widely information on acute world economic problems, particularly the severe economic difficulties of LDCs and the need to strengthen international economic co-operation to resolve the external debt problems of developing countries.

REFERENCES

(1)E/1987/23. (2)DP/1988/45/Add.1. (3)E/1987/38/Add.1. (4)YUN 1985, p. 431, ESC res. 1985/10, 28 May 1985. (5)YUN 1984, p. 409. (6)E/1987/38. (7)YUN 1983, p. 425, ESC res. 1983/61, 28 July 1983. (8)A/42/138-E/1987/50. (9)ACC/1987/11 & Corr.1.

PUBLICATIONS

Guidelines for Development Planning: Procedures, Methods and Techniques (ST/TCD/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.II.H.1. Audit Standards in the Public Sector: An Analysis of Comparative Experience (ST/TCD/SER.E/4), Sales No. E.87.II.H.2. Planning and Control of Public Current Expenditure: Lessons Of Country Experience (ST/TCD/SER.E/7), Sales No. E.87.II.H.3.

Rural development

The ACC Task Force on Rural Development (Paris, 2 and 3 April 1987)(1) reviewed work accomplished since its 1986 meeting(2) in three

areas: joint action at the country and regional levels, people's participation in rural development, and monitoring and evaluation. The Task Force noted that during 1986 three inter-agency policy review missions were fielded by the lead agency—the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—to El Salvador, Panama and the Philippines as a follow-up to the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.⁽³⁾ It noted with satisfaction progress by the panels on people's participation in rural development and on monitoring and evaluation. The reports of those panels were annexed to the Task Force's 1987 report.⁽¹⁾

The Task Force discussed progress achieved in inter-agency co-operation to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (see p. 829) as they pertained to rural women. It noted the check-lists and guidelines available in most organizations for designing rural development projects, staff training at senior levels in the United Nations system, and emphasis on investment project interventions of economic and social benefit to rural women.

The Task Force adopted a detailed work programme and time frame for 1987.

In resolution 1987/40, the Economic and Social Council called on Governments and the regional commissions to give particular attention to the social aspects of rural development. The Secretary-General was asked to consider holding an interregional seminar on national experience related to the social aspects of rural development and to give special emphasis to the subject in the 1989 report on the world social situation.

REFERENCES

(1)ACC/1987/PG/8. (2)YUN 1986, p. 405. (3)YUN 1979, p. 500.

Developing countries

The problems of the least developed countries continued to be considered by several bodies during 1987, including the General Assembly and UNCTAD VII. On the recommendation of UNCTAD VII and the Trade and Development Board, the Assembly, by resolution 42/177, decided to convene a second United Nations conference on LDCs in 1990. By decision 42/428, it decided, on the recommendation of CDP and the Economic and Social Council, to add Burma to the list of LDCs, bringing the total of such countries to 41. The Assembly also considered the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries and appealed to the international community to extend all possible support to them in their efforts to im-

plement economic measures and policies to promote a pattern of growth that rendered them less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation (resolution 42/174). By resolution 42/194, the Assembly welcomed the establishment in Argentina of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation to promote the study of development issues.

Least developed countries

The special problems of the officially designated least developed countries were considered in several United Nations forums during 1987, including UNCTAD, the UNDP Governing Council and ACC.

With the General Assembly deciding in December to act on CDP and Economic and Social Council recommendations to include Burma in the United Nations list of LDCs, the number rose to 41. The others were: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen.

Identification of LDCs

Following the transmittal of letters to the Secretary-General from Burma (18 December 1986)⁽¹⁾ and Zambia (3 February 1987),⁽²⁾ asking that the Economic and Social Council consider their requests to be included in the list of LDCs, the Council took up the matter at its 1987 organizational session.

On 3 February, the Council requested CDP to consider, as a priority, the inclusion of Burma in the list of LDCs (decision 1987/101) and, on 6 February, also requested CDP to consider adding Zambia (decision 1987/109).

CDP action. In April,⁽³⁾ CDP examined the eligibility of Burma and Zambia for inclusion in the list. From data supplied by the Secretariat on the three criteria for determining eligibility—per capita GDP, share of manufacturing output in GDP, and adult literacy rate—CDP concluded that Burma qualified. It decided to suspend judgement with regard to Zambia for at least one year to see how the economic situation evolved.

CDP expressed reluctance to continue to assume responsibility for qualifying countries for the list based on criteria formulated over 15 years previously under the constraint of data then available on developing countries; it considered the criteria inadequate for the purpose they were meant to serve. Therefore, CDP stated its willingness to

reappraise the issue with a view to formulating new criteria and reiterated its 1985 view⁽⁴⁾ that new criteria should involve a clear definition of the purposes that the list of LDCs was meant to serve.

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed CDP'S conclusion that Burma be added to the list of LDCs and recommended that the General Assembly approve its inclusion (decision 1987/163).

On 11 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, included Burma in the list of LDCs (decision 42/428).

Programme of Action for the 1980s

Throughout 1987, United Nations bodies continued monitoring the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for LDCs, adopted in 1981 by a United Nations conference⁽⁵⁾ and endorsed by the General Assembly later that year.⁽⁶⁾ In response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in October 1987 a report,⁽⁸⁾ prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, on SNPA implementation.

In a section on recent economic performance and national action in LDCs, the report stated that, despite strenuous development efforts and policy reforms, the economic performance of LDCs had fallen short of expectations, although progress had been registered in some. Per capita GDP in LDCs declined in the first half of the 1980s, averaging only slightly above \$200 in 1985, a dismal growth performance which was widespread inasmuch as almost three fifths of those countries registered declines. The adverse external environment, particularly the state of primary commodity markets, was a major determinant of poor growth, while the unfavourable situation in the agricultural sector was another important factor. However, provisional estimates for 1986 indicated that the decline had halted.

With regard to international support measures, the report stated that official development assistance (ODA) increased in 1985 to \$8.4 billion, exceeding the 1980 level for the first time. That was mainly due to emergency relief and structural adjustment aid to African countries. Preliminary estimates for 1986 pointed to an increase almost entirely due to the appreciation of currencies against the United States dollar. A major development in the 1980s was the increase in recourse by LDCs to multilateral agencies, to which contributions fluctuated around a rising trend. The share allocated to LDCs by those programmes increased, exceeding one third of total assistance on average in 1985. UNDP was the largest provider of multilateral technical assistance and its share allocated to LDCs increased steadily during the 1980s, reaching 38 per cent in 1985. Disbursements to LDCs, however, fluctuated between some

\$230 million and \$200 million between 1982 and 1985.

The total external debt of LDCs was estimated at the end of 1985 to have reached \$41.7 billion, a small amount in absolute terms but which exceeded 50 per cent of the combined GDP of LDCs, imposing a severe burden on their economies. Some LDCs had obtained debt relief through retroactive terms-adjustment measures and multilateral renegotiations of debt. Other action was urgently called for, such as partial write-offs and interest-subsidy and refinancing schemes. However, a lasting solution to the debt problems of LDCs required adjustment and sustainable growth; to enable the resumption of growth, substantially increased finance was needed. Careful borrowing and strengthening debt management had become a major preoccupation in many LDCs and co-operation from donors in that area was crucial.

The report summarized information received from United Nations bodies on measures taken by them to implement SNPA and also outlined measures taken at the national, regional and global levels to facilitate its follow-up and monitoring. Also included was information on action taken on LDCs by UNCTAD VII (see below).

In conclusion, the report noted that the global review of SNPA would take place in 1990 and would provide a unique opportunity for the international community to examine the magnitude of the response to commitments made at the time of SNPA'S adoption. It was time to think of the 1990s and make adequate preparations for the global review.

In decision 42/445 of 11 December, the General Assembly took note of the report.

UNDP action. To achieve dialogue between individual LDCs and their aid partners on economic policies, round-table-related activities were held with UNDP assistance in 16 LDCs during 1987. Other countries elected to have the World Bank assist them with review meetings. By the end of the year, 21 countries had already participated in round-table meetings: 16 in Africa and 5 in Asia.

Improvements made in the round-table process and institutional support to it were set out in an April report by the UNDP Administrator,⁽⁹⁾ submitted in response to a 1986 UNDP Governing Council request.⁽¹⁰⁾ On 18 June,⁽¹¹⁾ the Council took note of that report.

Funding for the round-table process and other activities benefiting LDCs was provided by the UNDP Special Measures Fund for LDCs. Contributions to the Fund in 1987 totalled \$14.5 million and 15 countries pledged \$7.5 million for 1988. Resources from a trust fund established in 1983⁽¹²⁾ for a special contribution from the Netherlands for LDCs were used to prepare round-table conferences and to finance follow-up activities to conferences held in recent years.

During 1987, UNDP continued to give highest priority to assisting the poorest countries (see next chapter). Assistance to LDCs was also provided by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme.

UNCTAD action. The problems of LDCs, bearing in mind SNPA, was one of the four sub-items of the main substantive agenda item of UNCTAD VII (see Chapter IV of this section). The Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on revitalizing development, growth and international trade,⁽¹³⁾ a chapter of which was devoted to LDCs. The chapter included a short description of economic and social trends in LDCs and then discussed national policies in selected areas, such as mobilization of domestic resources, expansion of food and agricultural production, development of external trade and efforts to develop and implement adjustment programmes and similar programmes in LDCs. The chapter went on to describe international action, including financial flows, access to export markets and compensatory finance for commodity-export earnings shortfalls. It then suggested a number of national and international policy options relevant to the specific problems of LDCs.

UNCTAD VII also had before it a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on reviving multilateral co-operation for growth and development,⁽¹⁴⁾ which stated that special treatment of LDCs was particularly relevant in the areas of: volume and modalities of concessional finance, including ODA targets; debt relief, including cancellation or equivalent measures for bilateral concessional debt; compensatory financing, including full compensation for commodity export-earnings shortfalls; and access to markets, including specific improvements in the generalized system of preferences (see Chapter IV of this section).

On 3 August,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Final Act of UNCTAD VII was adopted. The section of the Final Act dealing with LDCs gave some basic features of the general economic situation and trends in relation to LDCs and agreed on the need for full and expeditious implementation of SNPA and of the recommendations of the 1985 mid-term global review of SNPA.⁽¹⁶⁾

UNCTAD VII reached a number of conclusions aimed at improving the economic and social conditions in LDCs. With regard to national efforts, LDCs should continue to implement adjustment programmes or take other necessary measures in accordance with their long-term social and economic objectives. It appeared imperative to: accelerate agricultural development and enhance food security; design structural adjustment and diversification programmes; mobilize human

resources through education and training in required skills; strengthen the role of women in the development process; encourage external financial flows; promote appropriate economic incentive systems; develop institutional arrangements to improve the efficiency of the public sector and encourage indigenous entrepreneurship; give priority to the advancement of the poorest and adopt measures to protect the most vulnerable part of the population during adjustment; take account of environmental issues; and develop and strengthen social and economic planning capability.

Regarding international efforts in the area of financial and technical assistance, UNCTAD VII urged donors to enlarge substantially financial assistance to LDCs in a volume and on terms corresponding to their immediate and long-term development needs. Developed countries were requested to attain the internationally agreed targets of 0.7 per cent of GNP for total ODA and of 0.15 per cent of GNP for ODA to LDCs, or doubling their ODA to those countries as soon as possible. The Conference stated that multilateral development institutions should be strengthened and that the overall volume of multilateral assistance to LDCs through the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, regional development banks, UNDP, the Special Measures Fund, UNCDF, UNV and others should be adequate to meet the substantially increased development needs of LDCs. Donors should take further steps to provide bilateral ODA to LDCs in the form of grants and to provide loans on highly concessional terms; they were urged to ensure that such loans and grants were untied to the maximum extent possible. Donors were particularly recommended to support domestic-adjustment measures and to provide aid in more flexible forms. The positive contribution of NGOs to the development of LDCs was recognized and NGOs of donor countries were invited to reinforce their role in consciousness-raising in their countries and in mobilizing increased resources for the benefit of LDCs.

In connection with the debt and debt-servicing situation of LDCs, UNCTAD VII noted with satisfaction that a number of donors, in response to a 1978 Trade and Development Board resolution,⁽¹⁷⁾ had cancelled ODA debts and it invited other donors to implement commitments undertaken in pursuance of the resolution. The Conference noted that repayments of debt to multilateral assistance institutions was an element in the overall debt-service burden of LDCs; those institutions should take into account the financial requirements in their lending programmes to LDCs. Measures should be taken to facilitate non-debt-creating capital flows, especially direct investment in LDCs, and measures to alleviate their

debt-servicing burden should be supplemented by technical assistance and by action in other fields, such as trade and commodities.

The Conference noted improvements in the country review meetings (see above) but recognized the need for further strengthening to make them more effective. UNDP and the World Bank should expand their technical assistance to LDCs to enable them to prepare for the meetings, and donor countries should be represented at an adequately high level. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to continue to prepare reports on the situation in LDCs as well as on the implementation of SNPA.

With regard to land-locked and island LDCs, the Conference said that transit countries should intensify co-operation with land-locked countries to alleviate transit problems, donors should focus on capital input in infrastructural development when providing assistance to land-locked and island countries, and international bodies, particularly UNDP and the regional commissions, should continue to support LDCs with measures needed to alleviate their transit-transport and communications problems.

In view of their vulnerability to declines in basic commodity export prices, LDCs should endeavour to promote diversification of their economic structures, and the international community should support those efforts through improved co-operation in the commodities sector. Trade relations with LDCs should be further developed and their special needs taken into account when implementing the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities. The Conference recognized that compensatory finance questions deserved full consideration, particularly as they related to LDCs.

With regard to market access, the Conference said that developed countries which had not done so should make efforts to provide access for products of LDCs in the context of their generalized system of preferences (GSP) schemes (see p. 473). The promotion of South-South trade through the global system of trade preferences among developing countries (see p. 474) and regional integration could also make an important contribution to expanding trade among developing countries. LDCs were invited to utilize opportunities already available in the area of market access, particularly under GSP schemes; increased technical assistance should be given to them through the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and UNCTAD to promote trade, expand production facilities for export and improve capacity to benefit from existing preferential arrangements. Developed countries and international organizations should assist LDCs to create industries for on-the-spot processing of raw materials and foods and to develop integrated projects to expand exports.

The Conference recommended that a United Nations conference at a high level on LDCS should be convened in 1990 to appraise and review the implementation of SNPA and welcomed France's offer to host it.

ACC action. In its annual overview report for 1987,(18) ACC announced that the eighth Inter-Agency Consultation on the Follow-up to the SNPA, scheduled for September 1987, had been postponed until May 1988. In the light of the UNCTAD VII recommendation to convene a United Nations conference on LDCs in 1990, it was felt advisable that the Consultation should concentrate on substantive contributions that United Nations organizations would make to that conference.

Preparations for the Second UN Conference on LDCs

UNCTAD action. On 16 October 1987,(19) the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board recommended to the General Assembly that a second United Nations conference on LDCs be convened in 1990 to review progress at the country level and in international support measures, particularly in ODA. It also recommended consideration and formulation and adoption of national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in LDCS during the 1990s. In addition, the Board recommended that France's offer to host the conference be accepted and that it be held in September 1990. In order to prepare for the conference, the Board stated that one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of LDCs should be held in the spring of 1989, followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on LDCs, acting as the preparatory committee for the conference, in early 1990. The meetings would last one and a half and two weeks respectively; their terms of reference were annexed to the decision.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution⁷ 42/177 without vote.

Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985, in which it decided to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990 and to determine the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that would take place under the auspices of the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference.

Bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should meet at a high level to carry out the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, and consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, *inter alia*, take the form of a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries,

Recalling also the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, in which the Conference recommended that a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries should be convened at a high level in 1990 to review and appraise the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 349(XXXIV) of 16 October 1987 on the preparations for the global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. Decides:

(a) To convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990. The mandate of the Conference should be as follows:

- (i) To review progress at the country level thus far in the decade;
- (ii) To review progress in international support measures and particularly in official development assistance;
- (iii) In the light of (i) and (ii) above, to consider, formulate, and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives;
- (b) To accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to act as host to the Conference;
- (c) To hold the Conference in September 1990;
- (d) To convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries in the spring of 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference; the duration of these two meetings will be one and a half weeks and two weeks respectively; the terms of reference of these meetings are annexed to the present resolution;

2. Decides to designate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point for the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations Con-

ference on Trade and Development to serve as Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in that capacity, to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference;

3. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings;

4. Requests all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, before the first preparatory meeting, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the preparatory meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

ANNEX

Terms of reference

A. Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries

The purpose of the Meeting is to provide substantive inputs to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. Taking into account the Substantial New Programme of Action, the Meeting will be devoted to:

- (a) Assessment of progress in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries during the 1980s in the light of ongoing national and international measures;
- (b) Consideration of the requirements of the least developed countries that are of particular relevance to their development and that call for strengthened efforts during the 1990s;
- (c) Consideration and identification of appropriate national and international measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s;

The results of the deliberations under (a), (b) and (c) above will be reported to the Conference through the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

B. Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries)

The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries will serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. The Preparatory Committee will consider the following matters:

- (a) Substantive preparation for the Conference on the basis of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, and of all other relevant inputs;
- (b) Provisional agenda for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
- (c) Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference;
- (d) Organization of work of the Conference,

General Assembly resolution 42/177

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.2) without vote, 2 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.84), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.65); agenda item 82 (b).

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/856; S-G, AK.2/42/L.83, A/C.5/42/57.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 42-44; 5th Committee 54; plenary 96.

Land-locked developing countries

In response to a 1985 General Assembly request,(20) the UNCTAD Secretary-General submitted in September 1987 a report on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.(21) The report's first part dealt with geographical constraints of those countries and their impact on trade and growth. The second part comprised summaries of replies received from countries and international and intergovernmental organizations to a request for information on specific action by the international community in favour of land-locked developing countries, and from Member States on the report of a 1984 ad hoc expert group (22) which had studied ways to improve transit-transport infrastructures and services for the countries in question.

The report pointed out that the majority of donor countries had reiterated that they did not recognize the land-locked developing countries as a category for which they had established special assistance programmes. They all agreed, however, that those countries faced particular problems resulting from their geographical handicaps and, in that context, they continued to provide assistance to them. That basic consideration also applied to the assistance policies of the World Bank and IMF. Other United Nations bodies, particularly the regional commissions, UNDP and UNCTAD, had special technical assistance

programmes specifically designed for land-locked developing countries. Replies from United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations and intergovernmental organizations indicated that assistance was generally given as part of the overall programmes for developing countries and not on the basis of specific preferential treatment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/174 by recorded vote.

Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63(III) of 19 May 1972, 98(IV) of 31 May 1976, 123(V) of 3 June 1979 and 137(VI) of 2 July 1983 and Trade and Development Board resolution 319(XXXI) of 27 September 1985,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the land-locked developing countries, most of which are also least developed countries, have been severely affected by the current socio-economic crisis,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,

Noting that the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries and the recommendations therein, and the various views and comments of Governments on the report, could be a basis for an approach towards resolving the problems that the land-locked developing countries face,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and transshipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Noting with concern that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63(III), 98(IV), 123(V) and 137(VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Urges the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

4. Invites transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting joint ventures, where appropriate, in the fields of transport and communications at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

5. Urges the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to further expand their support, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of the land-locked developing countries;

6. Appeals to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communication problems;

7. Appeals to the international community and, in particular, donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to implement economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

8. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, submitted pursuant to resolution 40/183, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

General Assembly resolution 42/174

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 152-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) by recorded vote (135-1), 27 November (meeting 43); 17-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.54/Rev.1); agenda item 82 (a).

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 43; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Because of a lack of agreement in the Second Committee on paragraph 1 of the draft, it was put to a separate recorded vote, resulting in its adoption by 110 to 1, with 21 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States said that, while it had opposed the draft as a whole, it was not unaware of the problems of land-locked countries, but saw no need to make a distinction between them and other developing countries. Turkey said its vote in favour in no way prejudiced its position on the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which it had not signed.

Several States explained their abstentions on paragraph 1. India and Pakistan said it made no mention of the sovereign territorial rights of transit States and of the need in that regard for bilateral agreements between land-locked and transit countries. Mauritania, too, felt that the paragraph's purposes would be better served by bilateral agreements. The United Kingdom, on behalf also of the Federal Republic of Germany, stated that problems as fundamental as those raised in the paragraph should be settled by consensus, and that specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries had to be related to their individual level of development and should aim at offsetting their specific geographical handicaps.

Peru voted in favour of paragraph 1 on the understanding that agreements in force between the parties concerned and the rights of transit States had to be respected.

Algeria, Iran and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, voting in favour of paragraph 1 and the text as a whole, stressed that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit were rights deriving from agreements concluded between the States concerned and on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

Island developing countries

UNDP action. The special needs of island developing countries were the subject of a section of a March 1987 report on the implementation of UNDP's fourth programming cycle, 1987-1991.(23) The report, submitted by the UNDP Administrator in response to a 1986 Governing Council decision,(24) addressed the longer-term development issues related to efforts by those countries to achieve self-sustaining economic growth as well as the recent economic conditions experienced by small island developing countries (populations of under 5 million) and the potential effects on them of a 1985 Governing Council decision on the fourth programming cycle,(25) which had imposed certain financial obligations on those countries. A study by a consultant to the Administrator indicated that economic performance and conditions of development of small island developing countries varied appreciably. Thus, the only broad conclusion reached was that many small island developing countries were under greater financial pressure than in the recent past. The financial impact of the obligations imposed by the 1985 Governing Council decision appeared to be modest because of the size of the amounts compared to the overall budgetary responsibilities of Governments. However, it could be of relevance that many of those economies had recorded successive budgetary deficits in recent years.

With regard to special measures taken by UNDP in favour of island developing countries, the report stated that UNDP policies and actions fully recognized the constraints imposed on the development efforts of small island developing countries and provided compensatory mechanisms through indicative planning figure calculations, special programmes of assistance to individual or groups of countries and other actions. Special programme resources were established by the Governing Council to enable the Administrator to respond to requirements resulting from natural disasters, to which island developing countries were especially susceptible. During the third programming cycle (1982-1986), 17 such countries received a total of \$4.1 million in essential technical assistance in support of longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction projects and some \$0.7 million in short-term emergency relief. In addition, of the countries designated as LDCs (see p. 389), nine were island countries which had

received a total of \$7.4 million in assistance from the Special Measures Fund for LDCs between 1973 and 1986. The report also gave information on specific measures in favour of island developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Caribbean and Africa.

The Administrator considered that the extent to which the net contributor provisions of the 1985 Governing Council decision could exacerbate the special problems of island developing countries and inhibit the achievement of self-sustaining economic growth was difficult to assess, since relatively small magnitudes of development assistance funds were involved. It appeared that some island developing countries faced greater pressure in their choice of budgetary priorities because of declining economic performance since 1983.

In a 19 June 1987 decision,(26) the Governing Council reiterated its continuing support for UNDP'S measures and programmes to respond to the special needs of island developing countries.

Raúl Prebisch Foundation

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On behalf of the Group of 77, Guatemala introduced a draft resolution in the General Assembly's Second Committee welcoming the establishment in Argentina of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation. Mr. Prebisch, who died in April 1986, had served as the first Secretary-General of UNCTAD (1963-1969) and as Executive-Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (1950-1963).

On 11 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/194, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Raúl Prebisch Foundation

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important and valuable contribution of Raúl Prebisch, first Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to the United Nations system, in particular to development and international economic co-operation,

1. Warmly welcomes the establishment in Argentina of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation to promote the study of development issues, especially those which affect the developing countries;

2. Invites all States and relevant agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support the activities undertaken by the Raúl Prebisch Foundation in the cause of development.

General Assembly resolution 42/194

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.10) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.71), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.62); agenda item 82.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 42, 43; plenary 96.

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- (1)E/1987/12. (2)E/1987/14. (3)E/1987/23. (4)YUN 1985, p. 433. (5)YUN 1981, p. 406. (6)Ibid., p. 410, GA res. 36/194, 17 Dec. 1981. (7)YUN 1985, p. 436, GA res. 40/205, 17 Dec. 1985. (8)A/42/576. (9)DP/1987/18. (10)YUN 1986, p. 406. (11)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/52). (12)YUN 1983, p. 431. (13)Revitalizing Development, Growth and International Trade Assessment and Policy Options (TD/328/Rev.1), Sales No. E.87.II.D.9. (14)TD/329/Rev.1. (15)Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, Geneva, 9 July-3 August 1987, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/352, vol. I), Sales No. E.88.II.D.1. (16)YUN 1985, p. 434. (17)YUN 1978, p. 429. (18)E/1988/42. (19)A/42/15, vol. II (dec. 349(XXXIV)). (20)YUN 1985, p. 452, GA res. 40/183, 17 Dec. 1985. (21)A/42/537. (22)YUN 1984, p. 418. (23)DP/1987/22. (24)YUN 1986, p. 407. (25)YUN 1985, p. 471. (26)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/25).

OTHER PUBLICATION

The Least Developed Countries - 1987 Report (TD/B/1153), Sales No. E.87.II.D.12.

Chapter II

Operational activities for development

In 1987, a total of \$6.3 billion in net transfers of concessional assistance for development, in the form of concessional loans and grants to developing countries, was channelled through the United Nations system. Such assistance focused on the poorest countries, with 40 per cent being provided to countries classified as least developed.

Case-studies were carried out on the functioning of the system's operational activities. Having reviewed the studies, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure effective leadership of the system in that area and to exercise overall co-ordination to provide a multidisciplinary approach to development problems (resolution 42/196).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - the central funding and co-ordinating body in the system in matters of technical co-operation - saw another record year in 1987 with contributions and pledges estimated at \$1.1 billion. Complementing that surge in income, the number of project approvals rose by 29 per cent and their value rose by 54 per cent. Expenditures from UNDP central resources totalled \$934.4 million, of which \$702.1 million was spent on field programme activities. The year was the first of the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) and, against a background of global economic uncertainty and heavy indebtedness, most programmes featured more efficient economic management and promotion of greater agricultural and industrial production.

The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development delivered some \$136 million in project expenditures, a drop of 7 per cent compared with 1986, a record year. Significant progress was made during the year in support of human resources development. Also noteworthy were the increasing efforts to co-ordinate research and development in energy programmes and to stimulate investment follow-up, as well as to promote contacts with non-governmental organizations and interaction between operational activities and research analysis.

The United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) expanded in 1987 with 1,269 volunteers in service. The thrust of UNV assistance was aimed at such sectors as agriculture, education and health, and priority continued to be accorded to the least developed countries.

In May, the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) held its fifth session and adopted decisions on a range of issues. In July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Committee's decisions and urged United Nations organizations to implement the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC and to inform UNDP of their activities in that regard (resolution 1987/88). In December, the Assembly endorsed the Council's action and asked that regional, interregional and global intergovernmental programming exercises for TCDC continue to be held and evaluated (resolution 42/179). The Assembly further requested United Nations organizations to ensure implementation of the High-level Committee's decisions (42/180).

In 1987, actual project expenditures by the United Nations Capital Development Fund totalled \$41.1 million, with an additional \$59.1 million approved in new commitments.

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: aid programmes and inter-agency co-operation. Middle East: aid programmes for Palestinians. Development policy and international economic co-operation: economic co-operation among developing countries; special economic areas. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief. International trade and finance: UNCTAD technical co-operation and development finance. Regional economic and social activities: technical co-operation. Natural resources: United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. Energy: energy resources development. Food: food aid. Science and technology: financing science and technology. Health and human resources: AIDS prevention and control; human resources development. Environment: terrestrial ecosystems. Women: women and development. Namibia: international assistance.

General aspects

In his report on United Nations operational activities for development in 1987,(1) the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) stated that some \$6.3 billion in concessional resources (grants and loans)

was made available to developing countries through the United Nations system, representing about 14 per cent of total official development assistance (ODA) to those countries. Those resources comprised: development grants, \$2.8 billion; concessional loans, \$3.5 billion; non-concessional loans, minus \$2 billion; and grant-financed refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities, \$0.6 billion (net transfers only were counted for loan expenditures).

The distribution of grant expenditures in support of development activities in 1987 was: UNDP, including UNDP-administered funds, \$789 million; World Food Programme (WFP), \$719 million; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), \$365 million; United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), \$107 million; regular budget, \$320 million; and extrabudgetary, including agency trust funds and government "self-supporting" funds, \$484 million.

An analysis of contributions to the system's grant organizations⁽²⁾ indicated that, following an increase of some 7 per cent in United States dollar terms in 1986, there was a further increase of about 8 per cent in 1987, bringing total contributions for operational activities for development to \$6.9 billion. Those increases were partly offset by movements in exchange rates, particularly the depreciation of the United States dollar against other major donor currencies. Given those exchange rate fluctuations, the complex mix of contributions in cash and in kind, and the variety of currencies in which contributions were made and expenditures incurred, it was almost impossible to measure whether there had been an increase or decrease in real terms in contributions to the United Nations system.

Policy review. As requested by the General Assembly in 1986,⁽³⁾ the DIEC Director-General, in his annual report to the Assembly in 1987,⁽⁴⁾ highlighted policy matters affecting the coherence and functioning of system-wide operational activities. He examined some issues relating to financing of operational activities, including the central funding role of UNDP, and reviewed some issues regarding the administration and management of those activities, including the participation of developing countries.

In his conclusions and recommendations, the Director-General identified a number of issues for Member States' consideration, including: ensuring a fair share of total ODA composed of contributions to the United Nations system and an adequate share for UNDP in keeping with its role as the central funding mechanism for operational activities for development; closer co-operation between UNICEF, WFP and UNDP; the need for Member States to take steps to consolidate autonomous units and funds in the United Nations under

one of its main organizations; intensification of contacts and exchanges between the United Nations and regional development banks; ensuring a balance between the funding of multilateral financial institutions and the funding of United Nations organizations engaged in grant-financed operations; steps to increase developing countries' share in United Nations procurement; consideration of possible changes to the system of fixed percentage remuneration of agencies for execution of projects and rationalization of the organizations' field representation, including the use of common services; working out by UNDP and other funding agencies of the elements of country programmes, if they were to serve as frames of reference for technical co-operation activities; strengthening of resident co-ordinators' role if they were to receive support for their functions from both recipient Governments and bilateral donors; and exploration by Member States of the possibility of selecting one or two themes for the Director-General's annual report for the years between the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development.

Also in accordance with a 1986 Assembly request,⁽³⁾ the Director-General submitted a report of a consultant on case-studies on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,⁽⁵⁾ carried out in Argentina, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Togo and Zimbabwe, and in the South Pacific region (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu). The report discussed the role and importance of assistance provided by the system, provision of assistance by the system, aid co-ordination, agency representation, interaction with Governments on matters of development policy, and the flow of information relating to development.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the report stated that: the importance of United Nations assistance went beyond its value in terms of its contribution to the volume of aid flow because of its multilateral and non-political character; efforts should continue towards greater integration of the system's operational activities through joint programming and other methods; the leadership role and operational functions of resident co-ordinators should be more exactly defined through an inter-agency agreement; there should be greater decentralization of the management of operational activities and gradual harmonization of procedures among agencies; there should be sufficient emphasis on sectoral, subsectoral and thematic programming rather than the project-by-project method; trends in the concept and modalities of technical assistance should be reviewed continuously; UNDP'S role as the central funding agency should be reinforced, with donors being asked to channel trust funds through it; UNDP should achieve

a higher degree of decentralization to increase efficiency at the country level; if joint programming methods became prevalent in the system, it might be necessary to consider a different type of document for country programmes based on a programme rather than a project approach; possibilities for closer co-operation between the World Bank and regional banks and the United Nations agencies should be further explored; the system's capacity for analytical work at the country level should be enhanced; there should be greater interaction with Governments in development policy matters; the flow of development information to the field needed to be improved; the system should provide maximum assistance to Governments to strengthen their role as co-ordinators of external aid; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should become part of aid co-ordination arrangements.

The report noted that the findings regarding agency representation were inconclusive, but there was considerable support among government officials and agency staff for maintaining the pattern of offices and field representation. However, some island Governments and bilateral donor representatives favoured consolidation of some parts of the United Nations system at the country level with particular reference to technical assistance agencies.

Addenda to the report(6) contained comments of United Nations organizations on the report's findings.

UNDP Council action. The UNDP Governing Council, on 19 June 1987,(7) brought implementation of the 1986 Assembly resolution on operational activities for development(3) to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. The Governing Council considered the resolution to be an important element of the framework for UNDP'S participation in the United Nations system's operational activities. In addition, its 1986 decision on issues of importance in the context of the triennial review of operational activities(8) outlined its views on several issues raised in the resolution.

The Governing Council drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to several decisions taken at its 1987 session which responded to various operational activities matters, including co-ordination of technical assistance, the organizational and financial structure of the system administered by UNDP, programme and project quality, procurement from developing countries and United Nations technical co-operation activities (see under relevant headings below).

The Council reaffirmed its support for improved co-ordination by the system at the country level and for the role and responsibilities of the resident co-ordinator envisaged by the Assembly in

1977.(9) It urged Governments and organizations of the system to provide resident co-ordinators with the authority to carry out their responsibilities and believed that the Assembly's 1986 resolution enumerated essential measures in that respect.

The Council was of the view that the main responsibility for defining the resident co-ordinator's activities at the country level resided with host Governments. It also recognized that an important step towards strengthening the resident co-ordinator involved the governing bodies of the United Nations system instructing their secretariats and field staff to interact with resident co-ordinators in the manner envisaged in 1977.(9) The Council noted that the resident co-ordinator's authority within the system had been enhanced by his designation as the Secretary-General's representative. As a further step towards strengthening his team leadership role, his views were to be solicited on projects proposed for United Nations funding if the recipient Government so desired.

The importance of the UNDP country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities was stressed by the Council. More complete participation by the system's members in the country programme process would help in using the programme as the framework for the system's technical co-operation activities.

Inter-agency collaboration at the programme level needed further development and the Council encouraged members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) to engage in more systematic exchanges 'to ensure a coherent and complementary approach to development efforts. Active co-operation at the field level was encouraged, including co-ordinated programming practices. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to review through JCGP the field representation of organizations under his authority and awaited concrete proposals from that review. While welcoming his approach regarding consolidation of United Nations information centres with offices of resident co-ordinators, the Council noted that additional information functions would not be funded from UNDP income or voluntary contributions. It drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to its 1987 decision on Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) reports, including one on field representation (see p. 406).

The Council stated that harmonized and simplified procedures for programming and delivery of technical co-operation should be more actively pursued, and urged other governing bodies, through the Economic and Social Council, to review their field representation and to consider with UNDP the feasibility of co-location and/or common services in consultation with host Governments.

Economic and Social Council consideration. In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution,(10) the Secretary-General submitted in June 1987 a note, with later addenda,(11) containing the views of the governing bodies of six organizations of the system on the resolution's implementation, particularly on the role of the resident co-ordinators, the use of the UNDP country programming process as a framework for operational activities, the co-location of field offices and the further harmonization of operational procedures.

In decision 1987/184 of 9 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's note, as well as of the DIEC Director-General's report on operational activities for development in 1986.(12)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/196 without vote.

Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 320(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/171 of 5 December 1986 on operational activities for development,

Recalling further its resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Reaffirming that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Emphasizing the need to keep under periodic review the structures and modus operandi of the organizations of the United Nations system in relation to their operational activities so as to ensure efficiency and responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the developing countries,

Deeply concerned that the targets for official development assistance spelt out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade have not been met, and stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, inter alia increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Emphasizing also the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

Emphasizing further the need to increase the proportion of grants in overall official development assistance,

Considering that all countries should continue to make efforts to participate in operational activities for development in accordance with their financial and developmental capacities,

Reaffirming that, at the national level, the allocation of resources for operational activities must be based on the national development plans, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries, to which the assistance provided by the United Nations system should conform,

Reaffirming also that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development and that technical co-operation among developing countries as understood in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, is an important instrument in this respect, and taking note with appreciation of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session,

Reiterating that the activities of the resident co-ordinators in fulfilling their role relating to operational activities, as defined in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, vary according to the development needs and priorities determined by the recipient countries,

Mindful of the special needs of the least developed countries,

Aware of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Deeply concerned about the falling share of developing countries in the procurement of equipment and services for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as reported,

Stressing the urgent need for harmonized, flexible and simplified procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in order to respond better to the needs of developing countries and particularly to reduce the administrative burden on Governments and facilitate their participation in these activities,

Noting with deep concern the shortcomings reported by the Secretary-General in the discharge by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), of the responsibilities envisaged for it as the forum for the consideration by the organizations of the United Nations system of central matters relating to operational activities for development, particularly their co-ordination,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development,

Aware that a substantial part of world resources, human as well as material, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

I

Report of the Director-General for Development
and International Economic Co-operation:
case-studies on operational activities
and follow-up action

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system and of the case-studies on the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, undertaken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/171;

2. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to discuss in detail, at their next sessions, the conclusions and recommendations of the report on the findings of the case-studies, and to submit their views to the Economic and Social Council;

3. Welcomes the announced intention of the Director-General to organize in early 1988 an informal discussion of the report's findings, with the participation of delegations, the authors of the report and the relevant programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Director-General to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to him under resolution 41/171 and to ensure, in accordance with resolution 32/197, effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

5. Takes note of the comments provided by organizations of the United Nations system in response to elements of resolution 41/171;

II

Priorities, resources and guiding considerations
for operational activities for development

6. Reaffirms that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are undertaken at the request of developing countries and are designed to respond solely to their development needs and priorities as determined by them;

7. Reaffirms the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and emphasizes the need to strengthen further the co-ordination functions of the Council in this respect;

8. Affirms the importance of the operational activities of the United Nations system in strengthening the capacities of recipient countries to plan and implement development policies and programmes in accordance with their goals and objectives, and recognizes the important role of the United Nations development system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting recipient Governments, at their request, in determining and meeting their technical co-operation needs, including human resources development, institution building and transfer of technology, as defined by them;

9. Invites the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation by the Committee

of its decision of October 1986 to improve the overall functioning and efficiency of its subsidiary machinery for operational activities and on further measures to improve performance in inter-agency co-operation in this regard, particularly through a review of the work of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities);

10. Emphasizes that a substantial and real increase in the flow of concessional resources, particularly grants, on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, is important for the development process of developing countries, and calls for increased contributions from a broader range of countries in order to provide such resources;

11. Reaffirms the central funding and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 and General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980, recommends to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve this role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical co-operation activities, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an analysis of the issues relating to the implementation of the central funding concept;

12. Affirms that the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be guided, *inter alia*, by the following considerations, taking into account the particular development needs, priorities and policies of recipient countries:

(a) Developing countries have the primary responsibility for co-ordinating the operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the national level, and the main role of the United Nations system in that regard should be to reinforce and strengthen the capability of developing countries to co-ordinate international co-operation and assistance in accordance with their priorities and needs;

(b) The programming procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be made more flexible within established principles of accountability so that they may correspond to the policies, procedures and objectives of recipient countries in order to permit the allocation of external assistance and co-operation in the context of a programme approach, either on a project-by-project basis or on a sectoral basis; this will also enable these countries to manage their programmes, to exploit substantive linkages among projects and sectors and to have a coherent and integrated approach;

(c) The United Nations system should improve its ability, at the field level, to respond to requests from developing countries for advice on developmental issues by, *inter alia*, enhancing its capacity for, and performance in, providing sectoral, multisectoral and integrated advice to Governments at their request, through, *inter alia*, increased co-ordination among the organizations of the system and improved technical backstopping;

(d) To facilitate the task of developing countries in co-ordinating development co-operation and assistance, multilateral and bilateral donors concerned should en-

deavour to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures in order to respond as fully as possible to conditions and practices in recipient countries;

(e) To maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities of the United Nations system, the resident co-ordinators should receive the necessary support from the United Nations system and donor and host countries in order to discharge their functions in accordance with the needs, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries;

13. Urges the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the existing subregional economic groupings, as appropriate, to provide increased support, as a matter of priority, to African countries in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

14. Urges the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to place priority emphasis on the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and the recommendations of the mid-term review of its implementation;

III

Programming

15. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other organizations of the United Nations system, to assess the constraints on the use of the United Nations Development Programme's country programme and programming process as a frame of reference for the operational activities of the United Nations system, to consider the nature, scope and feasibility of a wider, more effective process in terms of improved coherence of action and effective integration of the various sectoral inputs of the United Nations system, to identify the grant organizations and resources that such a process might take into account, and to report thereon for the next triennial policy review of operational activities for development, in 1989;

16. Welcomes as a potentially significant contribution towards improved coherence and co-ordination the joint and collaborative programming of activities undertaken by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, and requests the Director-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations that are members of the Group, to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of their joint and collaborative activities and to comment on the possibility of more systematic exchanges at the headquarters level among those organizations on a broader agenda;

17. Reiterates the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of development, calls upon the funding and executing agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, especially those from developing countries, and requests the Director-General, taking into account the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 in this regard, to report on

such efforts and on the establishment of mechanisms for generating baseline information and measuring results;

18. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system that provide grant assistance for technical co-operation to report to the Economic and Social Council on the content and nature of their current and prospective co-operation with the World Bank, including the criteria for the selection of the Bank as an executing agency and also indicating whether project agreements for World Bank-executed projects differ in character from those for projects executed by other United Nations agencies;

19. Requests the Director-General to examine in detail urgent measures that can be taken to ensure further flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for programme and project formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, so as to adapt them to the needs and priorities of developing countries, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

IV

Organization at the field level

20. Considers that decentralization of operational activities at the field level should, within established principles of accountability, foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to provide information on the measures taken by organizations of the system in this regard;

21. Urges funding and executing agencies to consider additional measures to ensure that expertise for all aspects of the project cycle, particularly project execution, is of the highest standard of quality and that project inputs are provided on a timely basis;

22. Invites Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to avail themselves, as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 32/97 and 41/171, of the services of the resident co-ordinators and to solicit the views of the resident co-ordinators in considering projects to be funded or implemented by the United Nations system;

23. Also requests the Director-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to assess the resources required by the resident co-ordinators to carry out their increasing responsibilities, taking into account differing national situations;

24. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system urgently to review and rationalize their field office structure to enhance co-operation, coherence and efficiency through, inter alia, increased sharing of facilities and services, and in this connection:

(a) Expresses the need for such a review to take full account of the need for the provision, at the field level, of ongoing technical advice by the organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with the needs identified by developing countries;

(b) Emphasizes that this advice should be offered in an integrated and multisectoral manner, as envisaged in resolution 32/197;

(c) Requests the governing bodies to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

(d) Also requests the Director-General to report periodically to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on developments related to the field office structure of the United Nations system;

25. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review the inter-agency arrangement concerning resident co-ordinators, with a view to enabling them to discharge better their leadership role and functions, and requests the Secretary-General to formulate specific proposals for the consideration of the Committee in that regard and to report orally to the Economic and Social Council;

26. Requests the Director-General to report on the progress made in the review undertaken by the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the structure of their field offices, and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to participate in this review process;

V

Procurement and project execution

27. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to consult with recipient countries and the relevant funding and executing agencies of the United Nations system and to make recommendations for innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially the procurement from developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations system, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for these countries and making maximum use of national institutions and firms, and giving due regard to regional comparative advantages, consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding and maximum effectiveness;

28. Considers in that respect that the data base for assessing procurement trends system-wide needs significant improvement and requests the Director-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to develop proposals for common practices within the United Nations system for the compilation and reporting of procurement information related to operational activities, including information on the sources of experts, training, services and equipment;

29. Affirms that all countries should have equal opportunities in and access to the procurement process of operational activities of the United Nations system and that the flow of information on procurement opportunities, including competitive international bidding, and on countries' capacities and offers should be facilitated as appropriate and that the information should be made available to all interested countries, all of which would facilitate obtaining the desired increase in the procurement from all sources, including under-utilized donor countries;

30. Requests all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide full support for the activities of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit so as to enable it to provide more comprehensive and reliable information on the procurement activities of the United Nations system;

31. Considers that the technical capacities of the United Nations system in the field could more fully be brought to bear in support of the modality of govern-

ment execution of projects, and requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-fifth session to consider what further support can be offered to Governments and what further flexibility may be called for to facilitate government execution of projects;

32. Requests United Nations funding organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to adhere rigorously to established criteria and procedures in the selection of executing agencies to be recommended to recipient Governments so as to ensure the provision of technical expertise and appropriate project support, including technical backstopping, as well as the reliability and accountability of the executing agencies;

33. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to examine modalities for enhancing the implementation of its inter-country programme, taking fully into account the technical skills and capabilities existing within the United Nations system and in other appropriate organizations and bodies and also taking into account the different characteristics of each region;

34. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, given the expiry in 1991 of current arrangements for project support costs, to begin considering successor arrangements designed to ensure enhanced project quality and maximum cost-effectiveness, with a view, *inter alia*, to ensuring the full utilization of technical and managerial capacities at all stages of the project cycle;

35. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to provide information to its field offices on programmes promoting or facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries offered by various developing countries;

36. Requests the 'Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/196

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/822) without vote, 4 December (meeting 45); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.92), following informal consultations on drafts by Canada, Denmark, Netherlands and Norway (A/C.2/42/L.58) and by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.59 & Corr.1); agenda item 83.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 29-34,40,44,45; plenary 96.

Financing of operational activities

Expenditures

In his report on operational activities covering 1987,(1) the DIEC Director-General stated that net transfers of concessional assistance for development through the United Nations system amounted to \$6.3 billion, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent from the 1986 level. Of that amount, development grants represented \$2.8 billion compared with \$2.6 billion in 1986 and concessional loans \$3.5 billion, up by \$0.5 billion from 1986. Non-concessional loans, on the other hand, had a negative balance of \$2 billion in 1987, and grants

to finance refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities amounted to \$0.6 billion.

Grant assistance through UNDP and UNDP-administered funds in 1987 totalled \$789 million, or 28 per cent of all grant expenditure compared with 31 per cent in 1986, and grants through other agencies were as follows: WFP, \$719 million (26 per cent compared with 25 per cent in 1986); UNICEF, \$365 million (13 per cent as in 1986); UNFPA, \$107 million (4 per cent as in 1986); and specialized agencies, \$805 million (29 per cent compared with 28 per cent in 1986), of which \$484 million was financed from extrabudgetary contributions and \$320 million from regular budgets.

Expenditures on technical co-operation, including the expenditures on training and consultants included in World Bank loans and credits of the International Development Association (IDA), but excluding WFP expenditures, totalled \$3.2 billion in 1987 compared to \$3 billion in 1986.

Total expenditure of the member organizations of JCGP (UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF) in 1987 was \$1.92 billion. Increases in grant funds had yet to be fully reflected in expenditures. However, measures adopted to ensure more rapid commitment and disbursement of funds were expected to have a significant impact from 1988 onwards. The 6.3 per cent rise in total expenditure in 1987 again concealed major differences in performance, with UNICEF expenditures rising by 12 per cent, WFP by 11 per cent, UNFPA by 5 per cent and the extrabudgetary expenditures of the specialized agencies by 7 per cent. After a major increase of 25 per cent in 1986, expenditures on UNDP core funds remained virtually unchanged in 1987, the first year of its new resource planning cycle.

The anticipated increases in grant expenditures from 1988 on were particularly important in view of developments in funding through the World Bank group. Although net transfers from IDA increased by 16 per cent from \$2.8 billion in 1986 to \$3.3 billion in 1987, net transfers of non-concessional loans from the World Bank moved from a positive balance of \$194.1 million in 1986 to a negative balance of \$2.2 billion in 1987. That reversal meant that overall expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system declined for the third successive year from \$7.8 billion in 1984 to \$4.3 billion in 1987.

Contributions

Contributions from Governments and other sources in 1987 for operational activities for development of the United Nations system increased by 8 per cent, from \$6.6 billion in 1986 to \$6.9 billion in 1987.(2)

Contributions to UNDP, UNDP-administered funds and trust funds, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and other United Nations funds and programmes to-

talled \$2.6 billion, compared with \$2.3 billion in 1986. Continued increases in contributions to core funds of UNICEF and UNDP were reported; increases for UNICEF in dollar terms were 23 and 24 per cent for 1986 and 1987, respectively, and for UNDP, 19 and 12 per cent, respectively. Efforts by other countries to offset the continued withholding of a contribution to UNFPA by one major donor enabled the Fund to maintain the encouraging levels attained in 1986. Contributions through the specialized agencies for operational activities also rose in 1987, reaching \$3.3 billion compared with the 1986 total of \$3.1 billion.

The increases, however, were in part offset by movements in the exchange rate, particularly the depreciation of the United States dollar against other major donor currencies. Given the complex mix of contributions received in cash and in kind and the variety of currencies in which contributions were received and expenditures incurred, it was practically impossible to measure whether there had been an increase in real terms in contributions to the system.

Contributions to IDA and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and capital subscription payments to the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) rose to \$3.6 billion from \$3.5 billion in 1986.

Contributions to United Nations bodies for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities totalled \$611 million in 1987.

Communications. The Secretary-General received a number of communications during 1987 concerning economic assistance to developing countries. Among them were: a 3 March(13) letter from Kuwait transmitting the final communique and resolutions of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 16-29 January); a 23 June letter(14) from the German Democratic Republic and a 30 September letter(15) from Czechoslovakia transmitting information on assistance rendered by them to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986; a 3 July letter(16) from Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitting information on contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system; a 2 October letter(17) from Guatemala transmitting the Declaration adopted by the eleventh annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries (New York, 28 September-1 October); and a 19 October letter(18) from Canada transmitting the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, 13-17 October).

UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities

The 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held in New York

on 3 and 4 November to receive government pledges for 1988 to United Nations funds and programmes concerned with development and related assistance.

As at 30 June 1988, pledges for 1988 from 137 countries for 23 programmes amounted to over \$1,532 million, with \$956.6 million designated for UNDP.

Inter-agency co-operation

The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its first 1987 session (Geneva, 27-29 April),⁽¹⁹⁾ discussed the policy review of operational activities for development (see p. 399) and agreed to request the DIEC Director-General to transmit the findings and conclusions of the case-studies being carried out in that regard to its second 1987 session. At that session (New York, 5-7 October),⁽²⁰⁾ the Committee considered the case-studies on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the system.⁽⁵⁾ While giving its broad support to the study, the Committee felt that further clarifications and assessments were needed on a number of points and on several conclusions. It was agreed that questions raised and recommendations made in the report would require continuing in-depth consideration by the Committee during 1988.

During 1987, JIU issued three reports on technical co-operation between UNDP and three regional commissions: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see Chapter VII of this section).

In May, ACC reported to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on progress made in creating a United Nations system register of development activities (see p. 1181).

Field representation

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly decision,⁽²¹⁾ a JIU report on field representation of organizations of the United Nations system⁽²²⁾ was transmitted to the governing bodies of those organizations for their comments.

In May 1987,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the ACC comments on the report. Most of the JIU recommendations were generally acceptable to ACC. With regard to the recommendation calling for the DIEC Director-General to establish a roster of possible candidates for resident co-ordinator posts, some ACC member organizations emphasized that the roster should include all organizations and entities of the United Nations system. UNDP proposed that it receive proposals for candidates for resident representative posts from the Director-General

and from heads of organizations to enable it to maintain an informal roster of candidates from the United Nations system. The Director-General and the UNDP Administrator would keep the matter under review. With regard to the JIU recommendation for a single accreditation to Governments covering the work of both the resident co-ordinator and the director of the United Nations information centre, it was noted that the Secretary-General had decided, in agreement with the UNDP Administrator, to consolidate United Nations information centres with the offices of the resident co-ordinator/resident representative wherever that was not already the case. He had also decided that the resident co-ordinator would represent him at the field level in his country of assignment, except in situations where other arrangements were more appropriate.

On 18 June,⁽²⁴⁾ the UNDP Governing Council expressed support for two of the JIU recommendations, regarding a stay in establishing new arrangements for field representation until prescribed criteria were established, and recommended that the Assembly appeal to Governments and urge United Nations organizations to adopt measures to achieve full implementation of those recommendations. The Council noted the ACC comments regarding establishment of a roster and welcomed the Administrator's intention to pursue consultations with the DIEC Director-General to ensure the selection of well-qualified and experienced candidates for resident co-ordinator posts from a broader roster.

In decision 1987/184 of 9 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the JIU report and of the ACC comments.

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- (1)A/44/324/Add.1-E/1989/106/Add.1. (2)A/43/426/Add.2-E/1988/74/Add.2. (3)YUN 1986, p. 414, GA res. 41/171, annex, 5 Dec. 1986. (4)A/42/326-E/1987/82 & Add.3. (5)A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1. (6)A/42/326/Add.2,4-E/1987/82/Add.2,4. (7)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/11). (8)YUN 1986, p. 419. (9)YUN 1977, p. 438, GA res. 32/197, 20 Dec. 1977. (10)YUN 1986, p. 411, ESC res. 1986/74, 23 July 1986. (11)E/1987/89 & Add.1,2. (12)YUN 1986, p. 415. (13)A/42/178-S/18753. (14)A/42/359-E/1987/112. (15)A/42/603. (16)A/42/381-E/1987/117. (17)A/42/604 & Corr.1. (18)A/42/677. (19)ACC/1987/8. (20)ACC/1987/16. (21)YUN 1986, p. 417, GA dec. 41/444, 5 Dec. 1986. (22)Ibid., p. 417. (23)A/42/290. (24)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/12).

Technical co-operation through UNDP

In his annual report for 1987,⁽¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that UNDP had another record year for income received in 1987 with an estimated total income of \$1,149 million. The volume and value of projects approved also increased during

the year. Pledges to UNDP for 1988 activities were a record \$1.1 billion, an increase of 7.6 per cent in dollar terms and almost 7 per cent in real terms over pledges for 1987. Adjustments in exchange rates subsequent to the November Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see above) resulted in a further appreciation in the value of pledges in United States dollar terms.

Five major donor countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Spain) raised their contributions by 8 per cent or more in United States dollar terms. Among recipient donors, four countries increased their contributions by over 40 per cent (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Jamaica, Portugal, Somalia) and 14 by 8 per cent or more.

Expenditures from UNDP central resources in 1987 totalled \$936.4 million, of which \$702.1 million was spent on field programme activities, \$79.9 million on agency support costs, \$150.5 million on UNDP administrative and programme support costs, and \$3.9 million on sectoral support and other field-level costs. Of the \$702.1 million in field programme expenditures, \$590.7 million was delivered under indicative planning figure (IPF) resources.

Project expenditures rose for the third straight year, from \$571.7 million in 1985 to \$702.1 million in 1987, an increase which enabled UNDP to field 8,417 international experts and consultants and 4,878 national experts during the year. The number of national experts increased by 40 per cent over 1986, while the number of international experts declined by 6 per cent. Fellowship placements for study abroad totalled 11,656.

The value of new projects approved in 1987 rose by 54 per cent compared with 1986, from \$465.4 million to \$714.6 million. New approvals increased by 29 per cent, from 1,530 in 1986 to 1,977. During the year, the three leading sectors by their numerical share of new approvals were: development strategies, policies and planning; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and industry.

For UNDP, Governments and United Nations agencies, 1987 marked the first year of the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). Against a background of global economic uncertainty and heavy indebtedness, the majority of UNDP programmes featured more efficient economic management and the promotion of greater agricultural and industrial production as prominent objectives. Strategies varied within and between regions, reflecting differences in the type and degree of industrialization, the extent of food self-sufficiency, the availability of qualified human resources, the structure of external trade and the size of external debts.

Certain areas continued to receive priority in most country programmes, including public sector efficiency measures, economic reactivation through the diversification of industry and exports,

greater incentives for the private sector and the use of technology in development. With budget economies being practised as part of the adjustment process in many countries, social equity and living conditions among the rural and urban poor were further important considerations in UNDP programming. Greater stress was also placed on incorporating women in development projects, co-operation with NGOs as partners in development, utilizing more United Nations volunteers, transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals and short-term advisory services volunteers as a means of providing highly skilled, low-cost services to development efforts world-wide.

In Africa, the overall economic performance remained poor in 1987, as the debt burden, unfavourable terms of trade and a net outflow of resources restricted growth severely. Country and inter-country programmes in the fourth cycle (1987-1991) supported African countries in their implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD), adopted by the General Assembly in 1986.(2) Programmes also reflected UNDP's concern to help African Governments to implement structural adjustment measures and address social issues emanating from economic reform or adjustment.

Although a number of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific felt the damaging effects of floods and drought, the region's average growth rate of 6 per cent in 1987 stood in sharp contrast to the sluggish expansion of other parts of the world economy. UNDP-supported projects operating in the region during 1987 reflected a changing pattern of development. Industry, science and technology, which had accounted for 19 per cent of UNDP project approvals in 1982, claimed 26 per cent of the 1987 total, overtaking agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The emphasis of the regional programme for the fourth cycle was on human resources development and the transfer of technology.

The economies of Latin America and the Caribbean continued to evolve unfavourably in 1987; the rate of economic growth declined, inflation accelerated and external sector improvements were concentrated in a small number of countries. By the end of the year, the region's external debt was estimated at \$410 billion. The UNDP programme for the region emphasized alleviation of critical poverty, science and technology, infrastructure, agriculture and industry, macro-economic management and rationalization of the public sector-crucial areas that had to be strengthened to redress negative trends and provide a basis for more sustained growth.

In 1987, responsibility for the Arab States and for European programmes was again vested in a

single organizational unit within UNDP. Adverse economic factors continued to influence developments in the Arab States during the year, with hostilities and the deteriorating security situation in the Persian Gulf making the economic situation worse, especially for countries already affected by the fall in remittances from their workers abroad. On the European side, some of the Eastern European countries initiated their own economic reforms in 1987. Improved technologies, for both agriculture and industry, were seen as a key to their economic development plans. Planning was begun for missions to determine the needs of the Arab countries and how European countries could share their experience and technologies with them. In that connection, focus was placed on co-operation between the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

UNDP administered six funds during 1987: the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (see p. 434), the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities (see p. 707), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) (see p. 564), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (see p. 842), UNV (see p. 426) and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD) (see p. 599). Four sub-trust fund arrangements were established on behalf of UNCDF (one) and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) (three). In addition, nine new trust funds were established in 1987 with contributions amounting to \$14.5 million (see p. 419).

In the area of emergency and disaster relief, UNDP collaborated with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other international agencies, approving some 24 relief projects while following up on similar assistance to countries struck by disasters in previous years. Disasters to which UNDP responded included locust invasions in Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco; flooding in Bangladesh; winter storms in Chile; landslides caused by heavy rain in Colombia; and cyclones in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Tokelau, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Vanuatu (see Chapter III of this section).

On 18 June,⁽³⁾ the Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report for 1986⁽⁴⁾ and urged him to continue measures to improve performance by the executing agencies in regard to UNDP-funded activities. It also urged him to continue encouraging execution of projects by Governments and to intensify measures to increase delivery rates. It appealed to Governments to intensify efforts to achieve higher implementation rates for projects executed by them.

The Council reaffirmed its support for the Administrator's measures to involve grass-roots or-

ganizations and NGOs in UNDP-supported activities and supported his plans to strengthen co-operation with NGOs through small-scale development activities, asking him to report thereon in 1988. The importance of improved management of the environment and the supportive role to be played in it by UNDP in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and other bodies was affirmed.

The Administrator was asked to pursue efforts to extend technical assistance to Governments and to alleviate the human and social consequences of their economic recovery and development programmes, including debt management strategies. He was also asked to facilitate the availability of information on aid requirements arising from debt problems in order to attract additional financing. The Administrator was urged to review efforts to increase public awareness of UNDP activities and its contribution to economic and social development, and to make proposals in 1988 on further steps in that regard.

UNDP Governing Council

In 1987, the UNDP Governing Council held in New York organizational meetings on 17 and 20 February, a special session to consider pending issues from 17 to 20 February and its regular thirty-fourth session from 26 May to 19 June.⁽⁵⁾ At the organizational meetings, the Council adopted decisions on the schedule of meetings in 1987 and the biennialization of documentation,⁽⁶⁾ its agenda and organization of work in 1987,⁽⁷⁾ and election of the members of the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole.⁽⁸⁾

At its special session, the Council adopted five decisions on: country, inter-country, interregional and global programmes and projects (see p. 410); recent trends in the recruitment, cost and utilization of project personnel and other personnel working in development co-operation (see p. 422); the Project Development Facility (see p. 419); implementation of the results of the job classification exercise for the General Service and related categories in UNDP and UNFPA (see p. 422); and representation of African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (see p. 160).

At the thirty-fourth session, the Budgetary and Finance Committee met between 26 May and 18 June to consider financial, budgetary and administrative matters, the Committee of the Whole met between 5 and 19 June to consider evaluation matters and country and inter-country programmes and projects, and the drafting group met between 2 and 21 June to consider proposals for draft decisions.

Forty-six decisions were adopted at the May/June session; those not covered in this chap-

ter dealt with: women in development and UNIFEM (see pp. 836 and 841); human resources development (see p. 651); assistance to national liberation movements recognized in its area by OAU (see p. 159); assistance to the Palestinian people (see p. 263); the role of UNDP in implementing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see p. 437); the IPF for Namibia (see p. 1023); co-operation against acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (see p. 644); UNFPA (see Chapter XIII of this section); UNRFRNRE (see p. 564); UNFSTD and the Energy Account (see pp. 578 and 599); and the activities of UNSO and assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa (see p. 707).

On 26 May,(9) the Council approved the agenda and organization of work for its thirty-fourth session. On 18 June,(10) it requested the Administrator to ensure simultaneous distribution of documents in all languages and recommended that he take measures to eliminate duplication of material and rationalize its presentation. It urged him and the heads of other organizations and programmes reporting to it to rectify the problem of timely distribution of documentation and asked to be informed at its 1988 organizational meeting of the measures taken. Decisions were also taken on future Council session(11) and the provisional agenda for 1988.(12) The Council also took note of several reports and other documents.(13)

Review of the Committee of the Whole. Following a 1986 Governing Council decision(14) to review the experience of its Committee of the Whole and its Working Group, the Administrator submitted in April 1987 a note(15) to facilitate that review. The Administrator stated that the Committee had worked smoothly since 1984, facilitating the approval of 86 country programmes, taking note of nine extensions of country programmes and of one regional programme, and considering four regional programmes, the global and interregional programmes and several projects, as well as other matters. The Working Group provided an informal setting for a free exchange of views on items before it. However, there was repetition in some debates as they moved from the Working Group through the Committee of the Whole to the Council's plenary. It was the Administrator's view that the Committee and its Working Group had been a useful mechanism, allowing a thorough consideration of matters assigned to them.

On 19 June,(16) the Council recognized that, although there was room for refinement in its working methods, the Committee had expedited the Council's work and strengthened its role in programme planning and review. It decided to continue the Committee with its current mandate, in

addition to which it would consider UNFPA programming matters on an experimental basis. It decided to review the Committee in 1990.

The Council considered that the Committee's Working Group had carried out its work acceptably in its year of existence and decided to continue the Group on an experimental basis and review its functioning in 1989 in the light of the General Assembly's review of the structure and functioning of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations (see below). The Council expressed the need for active participation of UNDP and executing agencies regarding issues taken up by the Working Group and decided to convene no more than two meetings of the Group per year for durations of up to one week each. It decided that, to facilitate participation of representatives from capitals of UNDP members, the Group's agenda items should be clearly focused and grouped according to subject-matter, particularly UNFPA items. The Administrator was authorized to facilitate, to the extent of available extrabudgetary resources, participation of officials from developing countries to attend the Group's meetings.

Intergovernmental structure and functions

At its May/June session, the Governing Council reviewed the question of its response to Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields. On 19 June,(17) the Council adopted its submission and asked the Administrator to transmit it to the Economic and Social Council's Special Commission on the subject. It agreed to consider at its 1988 organizational meeting how a number of areas for improvement listed in the submission could be implemented.

In its submission, the Council described its intergovernmental structure, including the Committee of the Whole and its Working Group (see above). With regard to interrelationships with other United Nations bodies, the Council said that the Special Commission might consider how the Economic and Social Council could consider more thoroughly the Council's report, preferably in conjunction with reports by other governing bodies dealing with operational activities. The Council would ensure that its future reports would be submitted with an introduction containing the main issues discussed by it. It was suggested that UNDP could benefit if the Economic and Social Council considered reports on operational activities of the different organizations of the system using a sector-by-sector approach. In addition, given the short interval between the UNDP Governing Council session and the Economic and Social Council discussion of operational activities, it was suggested that the Special Commission might consider

how best to organize the calendar of meetings. Other areas requiring attention were improved co-operation between UNDP and the regional commissions, more active agency participation in the Council's work, including subsidiary bodies, and more active UNDP participation in the work of governing bodies of organizations of the system. It was noted that UNDP and funds administered by it supported a number of activities on which other intergovernmental bodies set substantive and sectoral policy—another area where a higher degree of co-ordination and rationalization should be achieved.

With regard to secretariat support structure, the Council noted that, by a decision of 17 February(6) it had approved proposals on biennialization and further streamlining of Council documentation. It stated that, since its conduct of business was affected by late receipt of documents, the Special Commission might wish to consider steps to avoid future problems. It might also consider how to strengthen the authority of resident co-ordinators vis-à-vis local representatives of the United Nations system, and ways of locating, in a common facility, representatives of the system for operational activities in consultation with host Governments. The reinstitution of agency review meetings was considered useful to achieve better co-operation between UNDP and agencies and allowed agencies to express their views on operational matters.

On 9 July, by decision 1987/184, the Economic and Social Council took note of an extract from the report of the Governing Council covering its organizational meeting for 1987 and its May/June-session

UNDP operational activities

Country and inter-country programmes

In a report to the Governing Council's February 1987 special session,(18) the Administrator analysed 28 country programmes and a Caribbean multi-island programme, which he submitted for approval. Of the 28 programmes, 14 were from Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 were from Africa, 4 from Asia and the Pacific, 3 from the Arab States and 2 from Europe. The largest IPF in the programmes submitted was \$60.35 million for Burma. Argentina topped the list of total resources programmed, with \$83.8 million, including large sums of non-IPF resources. None of the 10 programmes from the Caribbean subregion had an IPF of over \$2 million, although many of them were much larger, owing to the inclusion of substantial resources from other donors. The report included information on the timing, preparations, financing, major development objectives and orientation of the submitted programmes, distri-

bution of resources by sector, use of resources by stages of programming, and attention to global priorities.

On 20 February,(19) the Council approved the 28 new country programmes and the programme for the eastern Caribbean within the limits of their illustrative IPFs for 1987-1991 and took note of the extension of certain ongoing country and regional programmes. It also took note of inter-country programmes for Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Council approved the global and interregional programme for the fourth cycle (1987-1991) covering the areas of agricultural research and technology transfer, health, water and sanitation, energy development, trade and economic co-operation, fisheries development, management development and training and other programmes. Global project recommendations on the special programme for research and training in tropical diseases, the diarrhoeal diseases control programme: biomedical and epidemiological research (phase III), and research and training in fertilizer technology and utilization were also approved.

In a report to the May/June session,(20) the Administrator analysed a further 42 country programmes which were submitted to the Council for approval. Of those programmes, 19 were from Africa, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 from the Arab States, 4 from Asia and the Pacific and 1 from Europe. Only 7 of the 42 programmes were from countries having IPFs of below \$10 million. Of the 13 programmes from countries designated by the United Nations as least developed countries (LDCs), 10 were in Africa, 2 were in the Arab States and 1 was in Haiti, the only LDC in the western hemisphere. The report did not include the country programmes for the Comoros and Mauritius which were submitted to the Council later.

In a section of his annual report for 1987(1) on project results of global/interregional programmes and special funds, the Administrator stated that agricultural research continued to receive high priority in 1987, with the global programme in agriculture supporting research on food crops important to developing countries and on the development of safe and non-chemical methods of controlling insects affecting crops, animals and human beings. All the global agricultural programmes provided substantial resources for training national personnel of developing countries through training courses, workshops and conferences. In 1987, the joint UNDP-World Bank Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched to increase the capacity of countries to deliver water supply and sanitation services to low-income groups, using primarily low-cost, community-based approaches. At the end of 1987, total UNDP support

since 1980 for drinking-water and sanitation projects reached \$171.8 million.

In the health sector, the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) selected for attack malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and leprosy. TDR had achieved concrete results in the form of vaccines, drugs, diagnostic methods and new vector control techniques and had also produced some 50 products, including potential malaria and leprosy vaccines and new drugs for malaria, river blindness, sleeping sickness and schistosomiasis. The programme also supported research on social and economic factors in disease control programmes. Some \$3.6 million was allocated to prepare and implement joint UNDP/WHO interregional and regional programmes and to forge linkages with national AIDS programmes. UNDP would also help to disseminate information on the status of blood transfusions world-wide and support blood-screening services to ensure safe supplies. Development programmes involving fisheries, trade, environment and public works were also supported by UNDP in 1987. Resources were also channelled to developing countries to assist special efforts in specific areas through the six funds administered by UNDP or its Administrator (see p. 408).

On 18 June,(21) the Council approved 44 country programmes and that of national liberation movements (African National Congress of South Africa, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, South West Africa People's Organization (Namibia)) within the limits of their illustrative IPFs for 1987-1991, taking into account the balance of overexpenditure and underexpenditure of their 1982-1986 IPFs. It took note of the regional programme for Africa and the extension of 16 country programmes, and approved global projects for the improved control of animal trypanosomiasis, development of wheat varieties for marginal areas, technology transfer on selected food crops for the semi-arid tropics and human resources development for generation and transfer of root and tuber crops technology. The Council agreed that, in the absence of a country programme for Afghanistan for the fourth cycle, the Administrator would continue to appraise and approve projects consistent with UNDP rules.

Country programmes by region

Africa

In a report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Africa region during 1987,(22) the UNDP Administrator stated that, for the fourth (1987-1991) planning cycle, 31 country programmes with total UNDP resources of \$768.6 million were approved by the Governing Council in 1986 and 1987. A total of 1,200 projects contin-

ued from the third (1982-1986) to the fourth cycle and an additional 486 newly approved projects began in 1987. When projects financed under the Special Measures Fund for LDCs, Special Programme Resources and Special Industrial Services were included, the number of projects with budgets for 1987 reached 1,754. The further inclusion of projects financed by other resources and trust funds brought the total to about 1,900.

The sectoral allocation of resources for Africa took into account the priorities identified in UN-PAAERD(2) and were concentrated as follows: food and agriculture (including water), 45.2 per cent; support sectors (agro-industries, transport and communications, trade and finance), 18.3 per cent; human resources development, 14.8 per cent; economic planning and administration, 15.2 per cent; and other sectors, 6.5 per cent.

Highest importance was attached to improving co-ordination of assistance to African countries and to mobilizing additional resources in support of their economic recovery efforts. During the year, round-table conferences were held for the Central African Republic and the Niger. For the former, announcements of annual assistance amounting to \$190 million were made against the financing requirements of the public investment programme estimated at \$160 million per year for the following three years. Financing announced for the Niger exceeded \$390 million per year against external financing requirements for the public sector estimated at a yearly average of \$350 million for the period 1987-1991. During 1986-1987, sector or special programme consultations were organized in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Togo.

Total resources under UNDP inter-country programmes for Africa in the fourth cycle amounted to \$211.9 million, of which \$195.7 million represented IPF resources and \$16.2 million Special Programme Resources, third-party cost-sharing and UNDP trust funds. The inter-country programme focused on four areas of concentration: research and development for food production, productivity and management for production of goods and services, natural resources and infrastructure.

At the regional level, UNDP provided funding for a number of projects in a variety of areas to be executed by ECA and for others being formulated in collaboration with ECA and OAU. The regional programme also supported a series of consultative processes to strengthen co-ordination in respect of African economic recovery, both within the United Nations system and between the system and Governments, donors, regional and subregional groups and NGOs.

Arab States and Europe

The Administrator, in a report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Arab States and Europe during 1987,(23) said that responsibility for the Arab States and for the European programmes was once again vested in a single organizational unit within UNDP, an arrangement which had been in place until 1978 when it had been divided into two units.

Twenty-one country programmes had been approved for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) by the end of 1987. Of the remaining 10 programmes, 9 would be ready for presentation in 1988. Bearing in mind the situation in Lebanon, the Governing Council had renewed an ad hoc arrangement authorizing the Administrator to approve the use of UNDP funds from the IPF on a project-by-project basis. The report assessed the region's country programmes approved by the Council in 1987 and the European regional programme (1987-1991). The latter programme, approved by the Council in February, involved all 33 member Governments of the Economic Commission for Europe and was developed by task forces of specialists in the priority areas of energy, the environment, science and technology, transport and communications, and management. The programme's main principles were that high-priority technologies should be selected for development and application, that the substantive workload should be divided among the countries according to their specific comparative advantages, and that self-sustaining networks should be created to continue the development process. By the end of 1987, 27 of the 35 projects were either well into their preparatory phase or already in their main phase.

The report stated that some 35 projects were the subject of in-depth reviews or evaluations during 1987 and described four of them as examples: strengthening of the geological survey (Somalia); training in post-investment maintenance (Morocco); information network (Albania); and an inter-country project, upgrading of industrial property systems in Arab countries.

The report also described preparations for the fourth inter-country programme for the Arab States (1988-1992), co-ordination of assistance, and management actions taken within the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes.

Asia and the Pacific

In his annual report on implementation of selected country programmes in Asia and the Pacific,(24) the Administrator said that during 1987 nine country programmes and the inter-country programme for the region were approved by the Governing Council, leaving only one country pro-

gramme (Maldives) to be approved. For the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), \$1,180 million of assistance was earmarked for the region, 11 per cent higher than for the previous cycle (1982-1986). Of that amount, \$997 million (84 per cent) was for country-specific projects and \$183 million was for inter-country projects. In addition, for 1987, cost-sharing expenditures on projects by recipient countries and third parties amounted to some 3.5 per cent of total funds disbursed in the region. UNDP resources for the region were also supplemented by special funds.

In 1987, the value of project-delivered assistance amounted to \$234 million, of which \$201 million was through country projects and \$33 million through regional projects, comparing favourably with the record levels of 1986. Sectoral allocation of resources continued to give prominence to primary activities (agriculture and natural resources), which absorbed one third of budgeted funds. Special themes assuming more importance in the region during the fourth cycle included the promotion of women in development, the wider utilization of NGOs, private sector facilitation, economic reconstruction and TCDC.

Project approvals for the fourth inter-country programme for Asia and the Pacific (1987-1991), which was approved by the Governing Council in February, reached \$144 million by the end of 1987, representing 85 per cent of the programmed resource level of \$170.1 million. 'The fourth cycle regional programme comprised 97 ongoing projects and 108 project proposals, with a total approximate value of \$170 million. It encompassed all the major development sectors, with the largest share—21 per cent or \$35 million—reserved for support to transport and communications, in keeping with the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994) (see p. 537). Other sectors receiving major shares were agriculture, forestry, fisheries, natural resources, development planning and science and technology.

At the subregional level, in addition to regional projects in which member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) participated individually, the ASEAN subprogramme was allocated \$10.27 million, compared with \$7.55 million in the previous cycle. With regard to the Pacific island developing countries, a subregional meeting of aid co-ordinators of those countries endorsed 29 projects to form the South Pacific component of the regional programme, amounting to \$28.8 million.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Administrator, in a report on implementation of selected country programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean during 1987,(25) stated that the region's high capacity to implement

an increasing programme was demonstrated by the fact that the 1987 actual expenditure of IPF resources was likely to reach \$63 million, almost \$4 million over the expenditure target. Total delivery in 1987 would exceed \$100 million. Of the 1987-1991 IPF resources totalling \$288 million, \$155.7 million had been committed in approved project budgets which, as of December, represented 54 per cent of the total.

As of December 1987, 100 projects had been approved for a total cost of \$154.9 million, of which \$58.4 million came from IPF funds and \$96.5 million were under cost-sharing arrangements with various sources. The sectoral distribution of the total amount approved was as follows: science and technology, 18.6 per cent; infrastructure, 16.9 per cent; agriculture, 16.1 per cent; planning and public sector, 11.8 per cent; education, 8.6 per cent; TCDC, 7.9 per cent; industry, 6.6 per cent; social development, 5.4 per cent; disaster and humanitarian aid, 2.9 per cent; health, 2.3 per cent; employment and culture, 1.9 per cent; and private sector, 1 per cent. While IPF funds were primarily allocated to agriculture (\$16.8 million), cost-sharing was concentrated in infrastructure and science and technology (\$42.5 million).

Of the country programmes presented to the Governing Council in 1987 (see p. 410), the priority areas of attention were economic reactivation; public sector management; critical poverty, including the informal sector; science and technology; and external debt management.

A review of the Jamaica country programme was carried out in September 1987 to examine progress in promoting its three major themes-human resources development, export promotion and technology. The review also considered the three regional themes of science and technology, critical poverty and public policy/administrative reform and the overall UNDP focus on private sector development, new partners (NGOs), women in development and the environment. The review proved useful in enabling the Government and UNDP to confirm the validity of the programme's overall direction while making adjustments to accommodate new needs.

The report also gave a brief account of selected individual projects: social emergency fund (Bolivia); training courses in project formulation and management (Brazil); development of biological processes and their industrial application in the bacterial leaching of copper ores (Chile); support to the national rehabilitation plan (Colombia); small-scale fisheries development (El Salvador); reactivation of the industrial zone in the southern outskirts of Lima (Peru); the regional programme on biotechnology; and Caribbean rural development and advisory training services.

The Administrator also reported on co-ordination activities carried out for Bolivia, Haiti and the Caribbean.

Indicative planning figures

In a March 1987 note to the Governing Council on implementation of the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991),(26) the Administrator described revisions made to certain country indicative planning figures for the fourth cycle since their establishment by the Council in 1985.(27) In 1986,(28) the Council had designated the front-line States as economically disadvantaged States in southern Africa, resulting in Lesotho, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania being awarded one supplementary point as new beneficiaries under that category. Also in 1986,(29) the General Assembly had included Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of LDCs. Three additional supplementary points were awarded to Kiribati and Tuvalu. Since Mauritania had already been treated as if it were an LDC, no change occurred in its IPF calculation. Suriname informed the Administrator, and the World Bank confirmed, that the 1983 per capita gross national product (GNP) for Suriname had been revised from \$3,420 to \$2,750. Suriname's fourth cycle IPF had therefore been recalculated so that it would receive no less than 100 per cent of its IPF for the third cycle.

The revisions resulted in no net IPF increase for Kiribati, Lesotho, Swaziland and Tuvalu. The IPF increases for Suriname and the United Republic of Tanzania would be financed from funds set aside for that purpose under unallocated resources.

On 19 June,(30) the Council took note of the Administrator's recalculation of fourth cycle IPFs. It also noted an oral presentation by the Associate Administrator regarding a request by Nicaragua that it be allowed to spread repayment of \$3 million in IPF resources previously borrowed over both the fourth and fifth programming cycles to avoid curtailment of IPF-financed activities. The Council asked the Administrator to effect during the fourth cycle full repayment of the IPF amount borrowed by Nicaragua and authorized him to permit Nicaragua to borrow up to \$2 million from the fifth cycle IPF.

Also in June, the Council considered the IPF for Namibia (see p. 1032).

Programme implementation

In accordance with a 1986 Governing Council request,(31) the Administrator submitted a review of programme and project activities,(32) which included a section on implementation of measures to improve programme/project quality. He outlined work being carried out by the Programme Review Committee, by project appraisal committees, established in each of the Regional Bureaux, and by the Action Committee, which reviewed country, regional, interregional and global IPF-funded projects not covered by the authority delegated to resident representatives.

The report also mentioned consideration of various proposals to ensure improved performance by executing agencies, including the introduction of disincentives and penalty schemes. However, it was concluded that penalty schemes were not practicable in the UNDP context and that UNDP should pursue other options to ensure performance accountability by the executing agencies.

Also discussed were: a review of selected projects approved by resident representatives within their approval authority in 1984-1985; programme management information; revision of the Policies and Procedures Manual; and development of a training programme.

The Administrator concluded that satisfactory progress was being made in implementing measures to improve programme/project quality. Some aspects which either involved major policy or procedural shifts or were linked to other management considerations under review required more deliberation. He presented no specific recommendations but assured the Council that he would continue to give priority to improving the quality and effectiveness of UNDP-financed programmes and projects.

On 18 June,(33) the Council noted the Administrator's decision to ensure that the Programme Review Committee was involved early in the country programming process and asked that the next annual report on programme quality include information on the procedural framework established by the Administrator for mid-term reviews of country and inter-country programmes. It welcomed the strengthened mechanism for project appraisal, which should lead to its speeding up, and noted that proposed changes in project development procedures should be undertaken to increase the capacity of recipient Governments in the critical early stages of project design. The Administrator was asked to report in 1988 on the outcome of initiatives to improve management information systems relating to programme activities, specifically the substantive and qualitative aspects, and urged him to ensure completion of the revision of the Policies and Procedures Manual by the end of 1987 and its prompt distribution in all working languages. The Council reiterated its 1986 decision(34) urging the Administrator to initiate measures to improve performance by executing agencies so that they were fully accountable for fulfilling their obligations in executing UNDP-supported projects. The resumption of annual agency review meetings was welcomed and the Administrator was asked to report thereon in 1988, including proposals to ensure agency accountability.

Co-ordination of technical assistance

In accordance with a 1985 Governing Council decision,(35) the Administrator submitted in April

1987 a report on co-ordination of technical assistance.(36) The report stated that developing countries were responsible for determining their own policies and priorities and the central responsibility for aid co-ordination lay with them. Also, as multilateral ODA in 1985 was a mere 15 per cent of the total provided to developing countries, aid co-ordination problems could not be solved by the United Nations system alone-the fullest collaboration among the members of the United Nations system, bilateral donors and recipient Governments had to be obtained. The solution was to assist Governments to strengthen their capabilities to co-ordinate external assistance more effectively; there was also a need for more discipline on the part of both the United Nations system and donor countries to respect the stated priorities of Governments. Other conclusions showed that: the national technical co-operation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs) scheme should be considered as an effective means of establishing priorities in technical co-operation and thereby assisting co-ordination; the UNDP yearly development co-operation report could be utilized to provide data on levels and nature of aid; JCGP represented a significant mechanism for more complementary and effective joint programming; and donors should adopt a more consistent approach in terms of trust funding and co-financing when advocating an expanded role for UNDP as the central funding agency.

On 18 June,(37) the Governing Council welcomed the report's emphasis on the need for recipient Governments to determine their own policies and priorities and to co-ordinate technical assistance programmes and projects, and supported the Administrator's efforts to assist recipient countries to strengthen their co-ordination mechanisms. The Council supported the principle behind co-ordinating mechanisms such as NATCAPS and round-table meetings and urged their expanded coverage after review and modification. It endorsed the Administrator's proposals to improve the quality of development co-operation reports and to issue annually a UNDP report on the state of technical co-operation and called on donors to follow a consistent approach in United Nations system governing bodies regarding the establishment of trust funds. The Administrator's initiative to present proposals on rationalizing the terms and conditions of technical co-operation with a view to encouraging donors to adopt standard modalities for technical co-operation and his intention to hold bilateral discussions on the subject with donors and recipient countries were noted. He was asked to submit those proposals in 1988. The Administrator and the DIEC Director-General were asked to promote the use of UNDP country programmes as a frame of reference for the pro-

gramming of technical assistance by the organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system.

Programme planning and management

Evaluation

In March 1987, the UNDP Administrator submitted to the Governing Council a report on evaluation,(38) dealing with the status of steps taken by him to improve evaluation policies and procedures. In response to a 1986 Council request,(31) the report also gave information on harmonization of monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures, criteria for selecting projects for evaluation, the integration of evaluation results into UNDP activities, and strengthening of government evaluation capacity.

The report also gave the results of the UNDP review of evaluations in three major areas of concern: the sustainability of project results; training as an aspect of human resources development; and issues affecting the role of women in development.

Short-term advisory services

In response to a 1985 Governing Council request (39) the Administrator submitted in March 1987 a note(40) in which he evaluated the activities of the focal point for short-term advisory services (STAS), established for a trial period of two years in 1985.

The Administrator stated that, considering that STAS was a new type of service which largely addressed itself to the private sector, which previously had had no reason to request UNDP assistance, the response during the trial period could be considered encouraging. New requests were averaging four to six per month and were expected to grow at a rapid rate as the performance and potential of the programme became more widely known. He therefore recommended an extension of the trial period.

On 19 June,(41) the Council asked that efforts be made to procure STAS from underutilized countries in order to achieve a better geographical distribution on the supply side. It extended the experimental period until 31 December 1989 and approved a maximum of \$450,000 from Special Programme Resources to finance the focal point's activities in 1988-1989.

Government execution

In his review of programme and project activities in April 1987,(32) the Administrator stated that a review and assessment of government execution had been carried out as requested by the Council in 1985.(42) A desk study was undertaken at UNDP headquarters and replies to a question-

naire which had been sent to field offices on the subjects of government execution and add-on funds were analysed. The Administrator recommended that the arrangement whereby add-on funds were provided be retained and that resident representatives be permitted to utilize add-on funds at any stage of a project's life in order to strengthen Governments' execution capabilities through the provision of resources to them for improved project implementation, through increased involvement of agencies and the Office for Projects Execution, or through the direct support of the field office. He also recommended that 1 percentage point of the 13-percentage-point "add-on" in respect of government-executed projects be applied to cover the Division of Finance's additional staff costs associated with that method of project execution.

On 19 June,(43) the Governing Council extended until 31 December 1988 the add-on arrangements as described in a 1982 decision(44) and took note that the Administrator was undertaking an evaluation study to assess the impact and cost-effectiveness of government-executed projects and a detailed quantitative and qualitative assessment of government execution. It asked the Administrator to report in 1988 on the outcome of that evaluation, giving specific attention to the question of auditing and to the UNDP headquarters' work-load associated with it. The Administrator was authorized to charge the Division of Finance's additional staff costs associated with government execution to UNDP support costs to a maximum of \$600,000 from 1 July 1987 for 18 months, pending decisions on the long-term financing of those costs to be taken by the Council in 1988 on the basis of the requested evaluation report.

Procurement

In response to two 1986 Governing Council decisions,(45) the Administrator submitted a report on procurement of equipment and services with special reference to procurement from developing countries.(46) The report gave the legislative background to the subject of procurement, including increased procurement from developing countries, listed the constraints faced, discussed steps being taken by UNDP and the executing agencies to increase procurement from developing countries, and suggested ways in which developing countries themselves could promote that effort. The Administrator stated that UNDP was committed to increasing procurement from developing countries and that both UNDP and the agencies had taken steps to expand such procurement, with further steps planned to strengthen those efforts. He believed that the United Nations system's efforts to improve the situation needed to be supplemented

by those of the developing countries themselves in working on constraints that were wholly or in part external to the system. The subject was also discussed by the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC (see p. 428).

On 18 June,(47) the Council noted with concern the drop in 1986 in procurement from developing countries. It invited executing agencies to contribute to the work of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU), which was planning to produce country binders of supply Sources in developing countries, and asked the Unit to extend missions for that purpose to as many countries as possible. The Administrator was 'urged to take further steps to increase procurement from developing countries and the participating agencies were urged to intensify their efforts in that regard. The Council considered it important that Governments take steps to promote procurement from developing countries and invited them to collect and disseminate information on local procurement capabilities/bidding opportunities in their countries. It asked the Administrator to assist Governments to collect data for directories of local procurement sources and to channel that information to IAPSU and executing agencies. Agencies were asked to provide the permanent missions of developing countries with notices on business/bidding opportunities and to ensure that statistical data submitted to the Council reflected the country both of procurement and of origin as well as source of funds. The Council noted steps taken by the Administrator to modify the procurement practices of the Office for Projects Execution, including evaluation criteria, and asked him to report in 1988 on steps taken, results and further action planned to promote more procurement from developing countries.

Also in response to a 1986 Council request,(48) the Administrator submitted an analysis of responses to a questionnaire on agency procurement practices.(49) Responses were received from 28 agency procurement services in answer 'to questions regarding procurement requests, identification of suppliers/vendors/bidders, the procurement process, preparation for bids, receipt of bids or proposals, evaluation, the contracts committee,' contract awards, post-contract follow-up and other matters.

On 19 June,(50) the Council urged IAPSU to work with the agencies to expand the area of commonality in procurement, particularly with a view to increasing procurement from developing and underutilized donor countries. The Administrator was asked to include in the report requested in the Council's 18 June decision on procurement (see above) detailed information on IAPSU.

Financing

In his annual review of the financial situation in 1987,(51) the Administrator stated that total income was \$1,196.3 million (\$95.5 million higher than forecast) and total expenditures \$933.7 million (\$49.6 million lower than forecast). As a result of the surplus of main programme income over expenditure, the balance of UNDP general resources increased from \$313.9 million at 31 December 1986 to \$533.2 million at 31 December 1987. Income from voluntary contributions totalled \$887.1 million. After applying the accounting linkage for local office costs, income amounted to \$880.7 million (\$28.3 million higher than forecast). That resulted from Governments meeting their commitments to UNDP for the year and significantly reducing amounts outstanding from prior years. Most significant, however, was the impact of the continued weakness of the United States dollar which affected the UNDP resource base in two ways: the value of pledges made in national currencies increased by \$52.3 million in dollar terms; and the value of assets held by UNDP in various currencies increased by \$96.6 million in dollar terms. For the second year in a row, pledges made to UNDP in dollar terms increased substantially; pledges for 1987 were 11.7 per cent higher than for 1986 and the 1986 increase was 14.7 per cent. The 1987 increase resulted from exchange rate changes of 6.7 per cent and an average increase in pledges in national currency of 5 per cent. The Administrator cautioned, however, that the benefits gained from the weakening United States dollar could not be expected to continue.

Field programme expenditures in 1987 totalled \$702 million, of which \$592 million represented expenditures against IPFS (including \$1 million in respect of add-on funds), \$79 million against cost-sharing and \$31 million against supplementary programmes in the UNDP account. The IPF programme expenditure of \$592 million represented an increase of 5 per cent over 1986.

In his annual report,(1) the Administrator noted that 1987 was another record year for income received, with an estimated total income of \$1,149 million. That amount comprised contributions to UNDP and UNDP-administered funds, including voluntary pledges, cost-sharing arrangements and sub-trust funds. Complementing the surge in income were the greater volume and value of projects approved; approvals rose in number and value by 29 and 54 per cent, respectively.

Total expenditure from UNDP central resources totalled \$936.4 million, of which \$702.1 million was spent on field programme activities, \$79.9 million on agency support costs, \$150.5 million on UNDP administrative and programme

support costs, and \$3.9 million on sectoral support and other field-level costs.

Through its 112 field offices serving 152 countries and Territories, UNDP offered Governments and their other development partners numerous services extending beyond its central responsibilities. Field offices played a major role in catalysing, co-ordinating and promoting linkages to obtain parallel financing. Figures reported by 49 field offices indicated that at least \$133 million in parallel financing could be attributed directly to UNDP-assisted activities during 1987. Field offices continued to support non-UNDP-financed projects through UNDP'S field infrastructure. In 1987, 69 offices reported assistance in implementing 1,238 non-UNDP-financed projects with total expenditures of \$206 million. Of that amount, major services were provided for 842 projects with expenditures of \$149 million. A further 396 projects were assisted to a lesser degree. UNDP assisted recipients of World Bank loans by placing at their disposal its field-based delivery system to support implementation of technical co-operation projects. Those management services were also available to recipients of bilateral assistance. The value of management services agreements signed in 1987, excluding IFAD, amounted to \$15.6 million.

Investment commitments related to UNDP-assisted projects amounted to \$10.4 billion in 1987, almost the same as 1986. Developing countries provided the largest component of investment commitments with \$5.2 billion reported for 1987, a 15.5 per cent increase over 1986. Multilateral organizations constituted the second largest source of financing, with a \$3.8 billion commitment in 1987 as against \$4.3 billion for 1986; loans and credits from the World Bank group of \$2.4 billion accounted for almost 63 per cent of reported commitments from those sources. Investment commitments from bilateral sources totalled \$1.3 billion as against \$1.6 billion in 1986. As in previous years, the public sector was the principal source of reported investment commitments in 1987, with \$10.2 billion contributed—about 98 per cent of reported investment commitments.

In 1987, project expenditures by the Office for Project Services reached \$159 million, a 26 per cent increase over 1986. Levels of expenditures increased for all sources of funds, with the largest amount, \$64.5 million, disbursed under projects financed from UNDP core funds, an increase of 12.4 per cent over 1986. As in 1986, the most significant rise in project expenditures was accounted for by activities undertaken through management services, which rose to \$53 million in 1987, an 80 per cent increase over the previous year.

The audited financial statements of UNDP for 1987(52) showed that the total of unexpended UNDP resources increased from \$461.1 million in 1986 to \$723 million as at 31 December 1987.

Contributions. The audited financial statements for 1987(52) showed that total income from contributions to the UNDP account was \$1,024.9 million. That included contributions from Governments and other sources as follows: voluntary contributions, \$880.7 million (\$887.1 million, less transfers to government local office costs of \$6.5 million); voluntary contributions to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC), \$14.5 million; cost-sharing contributions, \$118 million; and cash counterpart contributions for projects, \$14.1 million. Exchange adjustments on the collection of contributions of \$2.3 million were deducted to derive the total.

As at 31 December 1987, pledges made in 1987 to the UNDP account for use in 1988 amounted to \$496 million; pledges for 1988 for SMF/LDC amounted to \$7.5 million. The financial statements gave a breakdown of contributions by Governments in 1987 and of pledges for 1988.

In his annual report,(1) the UNDP Administrator stated that during 1987 five major donor countries raised their contributions by 8 per cent or more in United States dollar terms. Among recipient donors, 18 countries increased their contributions appreciably. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden confirmed their commitment to UNDP'S forward planning by announcing future years' contributions, and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom made supplementary pledges for 1988 totalling \$22.3 million.

Adjustments in exchange rates subsequent to the November 1987 Pledging Conference resulted in a further appreciation in the value of pledges in United States dollar terms.

In a 19 June decision,(30) the Governing Council confirmed the principles established with regard to achieving net contributor status during the fourth (1987-1991) programming cycle for recipient countries with 1983 per capita GNP above \$3,000, excluding island developing countries with a 1983 population of 1 million or less and with a 1983 per capita GNP between \$3,000 and \$4,200. It strongly urged Governments affected by those provisions to make voluntary contributions to UNDP to achieve net contributor status and asked the Administrator to continue consultations with those countries and report on the outcome in 1988. The Administrator was also asked to establish a programming profile for those countries that had not achieved net contributor status.

Budgets

Revised 1986- 1987 budget

Revised budget estimates of UNDP for the biennium 1986-1987 and budget estimates for 1988-1989(53) included for the first time UNIFEM and UNFSTD. The revised estimates for 1986-1987 amounted to \$342.7 million (gross) and \$288.5 million (net) for the organization as a whole. The 1.1 per cent increase in gross estimates over estimates given in 1986(54) was attributable to a \$2.4 million volume increase in respect of the Office for Projects Execution, cost adjustments amounting to \$3.5 million, offset by a currency release of \$1 million and a downward inflation adjustment of \$2 million.

In May,(56) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) said it had no objection to the revised estimates but, should the Governing Council accept ACABQ's recommendation regarding amortization under the 1988-1989 budget estimates (see below), the appropriations for 1986-1987 would have to be adjusted upward.

UNDP Council action. On 19 June,(56) the Governing Council approved revised appropriations in the amount of \$343,694,000 (gross), to finance the 1986-1987 biennial budget, and resolved that income estimates in an amount of \$54,445,800 should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$289,248,200.

1988- 1989 budget

Budget estimates presented to the Governing Council for 1988-1989(53) included a number of organizational and other changes intended to improve the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. Estimates for the organization as a whole totalled \$395.9 million (gross) or \$326.6 million (net), which included an overall volume increase of \$6.5 million (1.9 per cent), consisting principally of the incorporation of the Africa strengthening package in UNDP's core budget, as well as staff increases for UNV, UNCDF and UNIFEM. There was a slight staff decrease for UNRFRNRE.

In May 1987,(55) ACABQ recommended that a clearer explanation be provided for currency and inflation adjustments, including the rationale governing elements which were designated as cost adjustments and those included under inflation. It noted that, although the programme for office automation was discussed under the Division of Management Information Services, resources for its implementation were divided among various units; it trusted that future budgets would contain information on the totality of resources involved.

While not disputing the importance of aid co-ordination and providing support services to members of the United Nations family, ACABQ hoped

that field offices' capacity to discharge IPF-related responsibilities would not be adversely affected by those demands on staff resources. It trusted that, wherever feasible, UNDP would seek reimbursement for services provided to other programmes.

With regard to core activities, ACABQ did not disagree with strengthening UNDP'S operational capability in Africa but would have welcomed a proposal for additional field posts instead of a Deputy Director headquarters post. It noted that the Division for Women in Development would maintain close working liaison with UNIFEM and stated that such a relationship was essential to avoid duplication of the two units' activities. Noting that, although the UNDP Geneva office would be relieved of its programme responsibilities because of reorganization, it would continue to be headed by an Assistant Administrator, ACABQ believed that the situation should be reviewed in the context of the overall responsibilities of the other seven Assistant Administrator posts. With regard to the amortization of capital costs associated with altering newly acquired space, ACABQ stated that such a mechanism should be used in the budget only if the amount approved for investment was to be expended in the same pattern as the amortization schedule; the appropriation decisions for both 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 should be revised to reflect accurately estimated expenditures.

Also before the Council was a note from the Secretary-General(57) drawing attention to a 1986 General Assembly resolution(58) calling for implementation of a recommendation of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) which dealt with the need to reduce the number of posts at the Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General levels (recommendation 15). (59)

UNDP Council action. On 19 June,(60) the Governing Council approved appropriations in the amount of \$394,057,400 (gross) to finance the 1988-1989 biennial budget, and resolved that income estimates in an amount of \$62,368,000 be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$331,689,400. The Council decided that the budgetary grading of the Director of the Geneva office should be retained at the Assistant Secretary-General level for the 1988-1989 biennium or until the departure of the incumbent, whichever was earlier, and asked the Administrator to review the role and functions of the Geneva office as a whole, including staffing grades, and to report to the Council in 1988. The Council authorized, on a temporary basis, the establishment of one additional Professional post and one additional General Service post for IAPSU, charged to the UNDP support-cost line. The Ad-

ministrator was asked to review all types of expenditure charged to the support-cost line, especially in relation to the organization's administrative and programme support budget, and to present an action-oriented report in 1988. The Administrator was also asked to prepare a subject index of all Council decisions for distribution prior to the regular 1988 session and to report on progress on the index to the special session in February 1988.

Review of 1986 financial situation

In an April 1987 report,(61) the Administrator provided a comprehensive financial review of activities financed from the UNDP account during 1986 and of the financial position as at the end of that year. The report included estimates of anticipated resources and expenditures for 1987 and 1988, as well as information on cost-sharing activities, the status of SMF/LDC and Special Programme Resources, the placement of UNDP funds and the operational reserve, and the utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies. Information was also provided on agency support-cost arrangements, the status of the reserve for construction loans to Governments, and management and other support services.

In accordance with a 1984 Council decision,(62) the Administrator provided information on the flow of contributions to and payments from the UNDP system in respect of each participating Government and on the shortfall of contributions to local office costs.

On 19 June,(63) the Council asked the Administrator to monitor the resource situation and report to it in February 1988 to seek guidance on whether a review of IPFs for the fourth cycle should be undertaken for the Council's consideration in June 1988. He was also asked to report on problems relating to utilization of currencies and to provide in 1988 a comprehensive review of experience gained on providing management services. The Council agreed that the formula for establishing the level of the operational reserve during the fourth cycle should be the same as that for the third cycle and approved the Administrator's proposal to use up to \$650,000 from the reserve for construction loans to Governments to purchase appliances for rental to international staff.

Special Programme Resources

In response to a 1986 Governing Council request,(64) the Administrator, in a report on implementation of the fourth programming cycle 1987-1991,(26) proposed broad criteria for Special Programme Resources (SPR) allocations under the category of contingencies, namely, activities had to be of a priority nature, requiring special action by UNDP within the context of special programmes and/or initiatives undertaken by the donor and/or

recipient community; activities should address either specific or sectoral development issues, with the need for action to address such issues having been identified by the General Assembly, the Governing Council or other international forums dealing with development issues; activities would not normally qualify for financing from IPF or other resources available to UNDP; and activities would be geared towards the special needs of regional or other selected target audiences which ordinarily might qualify for alternative sources of financing in UNDP, but for which funds were not readily available, in which cases bridge financing could be approved which would be reimbursable to SPR. The Administrator said that while the criteria were sufficiently broad to accommodate important activities for which there was sufficient priority interest and for which IPF or similar financing was not readily available, they would not encourage a proliferation of SPR allocations for what should be considered normal country or inter-country technical assistance activities.

With regard to fourth cycle carry-overs, the Administrator said that to the SPR funds authorized by the Council in 1986(64) to be carried over from the third to the fourth cycle was added the category of funds budgeted but not expended. The amounts carried over to the fourth cycle totalled \$22.6 million.

On 19 June,(30) the Governing Council authorized the Administrator to implement his proposed criteria for future SPR allocations under contingencies, pending further review of those criteria in 1988. It approved the allocation of an additional \$500,000 for the Project Development Facility from the fourth cycle SPR earmarking for programme development activities. The Administrator was asked to report in 1988 on the experience with the Facility, particularly with regard to the timely development of an adequate pipeline of projects as required for increased IPF programme delivery in line with fourth cycle delivery targets.

By a decision of 20 February,(65) the Council had authorized the Administrator to incur additional expenses, until June 1987, up to \$500,000 for the Project Development Facility.

UNDP-administered funds

During 1987, nine new trust funds were established by the Administrator on behalf of UNDP.(66) They were: the Finland/UNDP trust fund for the construction of an agro-veterinary school in Rushashi, Rwanda; the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)/UNDP trust fund to support the project entitled "Development of underground water resources in Mali"; the Netherlands trust fund for the special action programme for public administration and management; the trust fund for emergency assistance to Mozam-

bique; the UNDP trust fund for receipt of payments by users of the African Project Development Facility; the CIDA/UNDP trust fund for the Bangladesh National Household Survey Capability Programme; the trust fund for the implementation-phase of the Nicosia master plan; the UNDP trust fund for participation of officials from developing countries in the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole; and the Finland trust fund for NATCAP activities. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(58) the administration of the special economic assistance programmes became the responsibility of UNDP. Effective 1 August 1987, the trust fund for those programmes (\$282,355) was transferred to UNDP. Contributions to those-funds received during the year, including the amount for the trust fund for special economic assistance programmes, amounted to \$14.8 million. A trust-fund arrangement was established on behalf of UNCDF and three on behalf of UNSO. The value of those arrangements was approximately \$4.6 million.

Voluntary contributions to the special purpose funds in 1987 (UNCDF, UNIFEM, UNFSTD, UNV, UNSO, UNRPNRE and the UNDP Energy Account) rose to \$48.9 million from \$41.4 million in 1986; income received by the funds from cost-sharing and sub-trust funds fell slightly to \$26.6 million from \$28.9 million in 1986.

In accordance with a 1986 Governing Council request,(67) the Administrator submitted in March 1987 a report(68) describing actions he had taken and proposed to take to rationalize and streamline the organizational and management arrangements in UNDP. It provided information on the establishment of various mechanisms in UNDP for review, appraisal and approval of programmes and projects financed from all sources of funds administered by the organization.

The Administrator had introduced changes in UNDP's organizational structure to ensure more effective management of trust funds and closer co-ordination between them and the main UNDP programme. He had also established mechanisms by which the criteria applied to the formulation and approval of programmes and projects financed from all funding sources were rigorous, uniform and consistent. Several measures had also been taken to harmonize policies, procedures and systems among the various funds. The Administrator expected the introduction of those improvements to make UNDP programmes more coherent and effective but, recognizing that the development environment was constantly changing, he would keep the management arrangements under continuous review and continue to consult with the Governing Council.

On 19 June,(69) the Council took note of the Administrator's conclusions regarding manage-

ment and staffing arrangements for the programmes and funds under his responsibility and asked him to report in 1989 on experience gained in that regard. Also on 19 June,(70) the Council took note of the Administrator's report on trust funds established by him in 1986.(64)

Emergency Operation Trust Fund

In a May 1987 report,(71) the Administrator informed the Governing Council of action taken to implement a 1983 General Assembly resolution(72) on liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of its remaining balance. With regard to the sum allocated to the UNDP Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition, the Administrator reported that out of the slightly over \$41 million in funds as at 31 December 1986, 138 projects with total budgets of \$41 million had been approved or accepted in principle, leaving only a small balance unprogrammed. As to the amount allocated to the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC/TCDC), the balance as at 31 December 1986 was \$6.5 million. A total of \$2.4 million had been approved as of that date for three projects.

On 19 June,(73) the Council expressed satisfaction at the Administrator's action in approving assistance to urgently needed projects in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition as a result of severe drought, with special emphasis on African countries. It took note of the status of projects concerning ECDC/TCDC and further noted the decision of the Group of 77 developing countries that only interest income earned on their share of the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund would be utilized to finance additional ECDC/TCDC projects for countries members of the Group, leaving intact the unencumbered funds as at 31 December 1986 of \$4,998,652.

Agency support costs

ACC action. In April 1987, ACC adopted a decision(74) inviting the UNDP Administrator to bring to the attention of the Governing Council the requests of executing agencies for it to consider extending for a further five-year period (1987-1991) the minimum arrangements foreseen in a 1980 Council decision,(75) whereby no executing agency would receive for each of the years 1982 to 1986 less reimbursement in United States dollar terms than the amount received for 1981, unless 14 per cent of the amount of actual programme expenditures would provide a lower amount.

In May 1987,(76) the Administrator transmitted to the UNDP Governing Council a letter from the Chairman of the ACC Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budget-

ary Questions) containing the ACC request. The Administrator also provided information showing the approximate additional amount of support-cost reimbursement which would be payable to the executing agencies in 1987 (\$3.55 million) if the Council were to agree to the proposed extension.

Also before the Council was a request from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for reimbursement of additional support costs for 1986 as a result of currency fluctuations.⁽⁷⁷⁾ The Administrator, in his annual review of the financial situation, 1986,⁽⁶¹⁾ noted that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) had projected deficits in its support-cost reimbursement from UNDP for 1986 and 1987 as a result of the weakening of the United States dollar against the Swiss franc, the currency of the agency's headquarters. While recognizing WMO's difficulties, the Administrator was aware that similar difficulties were to be faced by other agencies as a result of that and other factors and was therefore reluctant to recommend that an exception be made for one agency alone to the established principles of support-cost reimbursement.

On 19 June,⁽⁷⁸⁾ the Council, noting that the provisions of its 1980 decision on support-cost reimbursement were intended to provide temporary relief to executing agencies during a transitional period of five years, decided that the provisions should remain unchanged and not apply to the years 1987-1991. With regard to the UNIDO request, the Council noted that the average annual exchange rate of the UNIDO headquarters location had appreciated by more than 11 per cent against the United States dollar between 1985 and 1986 and authorized the Administrator to reimburse UNIDO for its 1986 support costs on the basis of 14 per cent of its UNDP-financed project delivery in that year. As to WMO, the Council invited it to prepare a financial statement for the years 1984 to 1986 showing actual support costs incurred by WMO in respect of UNDP-financed projects, delivery of such projects, similar information in respect of non-UNDP-funded projects, and support-cost reimbursement from non-UNDP sources. The WMO external auditors were asked to verify the amounts shown. The Council authorized the Administrator to make an additional reimbursement for support costs to WMO equal to the difference between amounts already reimbursed for 1984-1986 and the amounts to which WMO would be entitled, taking into account the support costs claimed by WMO; he should be satisfied that such support costs were in keeping with UNDP's definition of support costs used in the case of other agencies.

Sectoral support

In April 1987,⁽⁷⁹⁾ the UNDP Administrator transmitted to the Governing Council a report summariz-

ing a review of the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme, undertaken in accordance with 1986 Council decision⁽⁸⁰⁾ and carried out by consultants hired jointly by UNIDO and UNDP. Based on the review and on extensive internal consultations held by both organizations, it was concluded that the programme should continue. The Administrator made a number of recommendations, including: SIDFAs should be an integral part of the UNDP field office team, performing their functions under the direction of the UNDP resident representative; the location of SIDFAs should be periodically reviewed to ensure their optimal utilization; UNIDO should administer the programme and all SIDFAs should have UNIDO contracts, but UNDP's clearance would be required in selecting, locating, transferring and promoting them; UNIDO staff members, project team leaders and candidates from the market should constitute sources for selecting SIDFAs, who should be appointed at the P-5/D-1 level, with initial contracts of two years; UNDP's financial contribution should not exceed the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) allocation; and the sum of \$6.4 million, withheld in accordance with the Council's 1986 decision,⁽⁸⁰⁾ would be allocated to implement the programme in 1990 and 1991. The Administrator would review the programme in 1990 and inform the Council on the nature and scope of UNDP's involvement in it during the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996).

On 19 June,⁽⁸¹⁾ the Council endorsed the Administrator's proposals, with the amendment that SIDFA posts be classified only up to the P-5 level, with current D-1 incumbents retaining that level. It agreed that the \$6.4 million should be used for 1990 and 1991 to cover a maximum number of SIDFA posts. The Administrator was asked to provide in his annual review of the financial situation details on implementing the SIDFA programme, including the status of financial contributions from UNDP, UNIDO or other sources. He was also asked to review the whole sectoral support programme and report to the Council in 1990 on the nature and scope of UNDP support to the sectoral programmes of the specialized agencies during the fifth programming cycle.

UNDP/UNIDO manufactures evaluation

In accordance with a 1984 Economic and Social Council request,⁽⁸²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to CPC (New York, 27 April-29 May) a report on implementation of its recommendations on the UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in the field of manufactures.⁽⁸³⁾ In the light of UNIDO's having become a specialized agency in 1986,⁽⁸⁴⁾ the report was a factual review rather than a critical analysis of initiatives taken to implement the CPC recommendations. It found that UNIDO and UNDP had in-

initiated and implemented action on the recommendations of CPC, the UNDP Governing Council and the UNIDO Industrial Development Board. While many of the actions taken were too recent to make a valid assessment, it was found that UNIDO and UNDP had taken the CPC recommendations seriously into account, both at the secretariat level and at the level of their intergovernmental bodies. Efforts to ensure that improved standards and procedures were accompanied by an adequate support system for co-ordination and backstopping, as well as adequate training of field and headquarters staff and government officials in order for the whole process to be effective, should be fully supported, said the report. Attention should also be given to changing circumstances, particularly in terms of increased technical capacity of developing countries, so that the roles and responsibilities of UNIDO, UNDP and Governments could be adapted accordingly.

CPC action. CPC endorsed(85) the Secretary-General's conclusions and recommendations, with particular reference to the following: the UNDP training programme should be extended to additional recipient countries as resources permitted; UNDP and UNIDO should undertake a series of evaluations of projects in a particular sector or area of interest, the results of which should be combined into thematic evaluations of the entire sector or area; UNDP was urged to expedite its work on revising the Policies and Procedures Manual for programme and project design, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, recognizing Governments' role in determining their own development goals and objectives; UNDP and the specialized agencies should consider establishing sectoral guidelines; to enhance the effectiveness of the UNDP Central Evaluation Office, consideration should be given to relocating it to the Office of the Administrator; and the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly should invite the Industrial Development Board and the Governing Council to consider the review's recommendations, together with the CPC conclusions.

Accounts and auditing

Accounts for 1986

The financial statements of UNDP for the year ended 31 December 1986, together with the report of the Board of Auditors, were submitted to the General Assembly in August 1987.(86) The statements also covered UNDP-administered trust funds.

ACABQ, in September,(87) commented on the Board's findings.

By resolution 42/206, the Assembly accepted the financial report and audited financial statements and the audit opinions of the Board of Au-

ditors and asked UNDP'S governing body to require its executive head to take steps to correct situations or conditions that gave rise to the qualification of the Board's audit opinions.

Audit reports for 1985

In April 1987, the UNDP Administrator submitted to the Governing Council the audited accounts and audit reports of executing agencies relating to funds allocated to them by UNDP as at 31 December 1985.(88) He included comments on substantive observations of the auditors, UNDP follow-up with agencies with respect to such observations, and a summary of action taken by UNDP in response to a 1986 Council decision (80) on the need for long-form narrative audit reports that included observations on the effectiveness of financial management.

On 19 June,(89) the Council reaffirmed its wish that increasing emphasis be given by the external auditors of funds allocated to executing agencies by UNDP to preparing such long-form reports.

Staff-related matters

Job classification

In January 1987,(90) the UNDP Administrator drew the Governing Council's attention to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(91) by which it approved the results of the job classification exercise for the General Service and related categories in the United Nations Secretariat with effect from 1 January 1985. In view of that decision, the Administrator considered it appropriate to request the same effective date for UNDP, rather than the 1 January 1986 implementation date authorized by the Council in 1986.(92)

On 20 February,(93) the Council authorized the Administrator to revise the implementation date of the results of the job classification exercise for the General Service and related categories in New York to 1 January 1985.

Project personnel

In accordance with a 1985 Governing Council request(94) for a report on trends in the recruitment, cost and utilization of project personnel and other personnel working in development co-operation, the Administrator submitted a number of proposals, which were approved by the Council on 20 February.(95) The proposals, which were annexed to the Council decision, were: for the Council's 1987 regular session, 1986 information on project personnel should be updated and refined to remove inconsistencies and supply additional information; because of inadequacies of the data base and lack of precision in defining certain terms, UNDP should consult with agencies to es-

establish a data base containing the kind of information required by the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole; case-studies should be undertaken by projects with varying component mixes of different categories of personnel to determine the extent to which projects' objectives had been achieved, whether the right mix of experts had been used, and whether a different personnel mix would have achieved the same or better results and would have been more cost-effective; and UNDP should take steps to ensure that the best mix of personnel was always identified and used.

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Other technical co-operation

UN programmes

The United Nations, mainly through its Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD),

continued to provide technical assistance to developing countries during 1987. The Secretary-General reported to the UNDP Governing Council(1) on policy issues, DTCD's technical co-operation programme and those of other entities in the United Nations Secretariat.

In 1987 the United Nations delivered a technical co-operation programme of \$229 million, compared with \$232 million in 1986, a decrease of 1 per cent in project expenditures. Of that amount, DTCD executed a programme of \$136.2 million. UNDP-financed projects represented \$87.9 million; projects financed by UNFPA accounted for \$15.5 million; \$26.7 million was financed by trust funds; and \$6.1 million was expended under the United Nations regular programme for technical co-operation. In comparison with 1986, budgets decreased by \$12.9 million (7.4 per cent) to \$163 million, and the delivery decreased by 6.7 per cent. The implementation rate was 84 per cent.

The United Nations regular programme for technical co-operation financed activities totalling \$12.2 million through DTCD, the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Centre for Human Settlements, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, UNCTAD and UNEP. UNDP-financed projects carried out by those entities totalled some \$123 million.

DTCD activities

The Secretary-General stated in his report on technical co-operation activities(1) that in 1987 DTCD had under execution 998 technical co-operation projects with total budgets of \$162.8 million. The budget, and therefore expenditures, returned to more normal levels in 1987, after the record performance of 1986. Total delivery was expected to be about \$136 million in project expenditures, a drop of 7 per cent. Despite small budget reductions, the delivery rate increased to 84 per cent. In addition, for the second year in a row, DTCD maintained an operational surplus in its overhead account, thereby increasing its cumulative surplus from 1986.

In 1987, DTCD had under execution projects in the areas of development issues and policies, natural resources and energy, public administration and finance, statistics, population, ocean economics and technology, and social development and humanitarian affairs.

By sector, natural resources and energy represented 43.6 per cent of total expenditures, or \$59.4 million in project expenditures. Development planning was the second largest sector, representing 18.9 per cent or \$25.7 million. Statistics had expenditures of \$16.1 million (11.8 per cent); public administration and finance, \$14.1 million (10.4 per cent); population, \$7.9 million (5.8 per cent); social development, \$5.7 million (4.2 per cent); the United

Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, \$5.4 million (3.9 per cent); and others \$1.9 million.

By geographic area, the DTCD-executed programme included expenditures of \$64.5 million for Africa, \$32 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$25.2 million for the Middle East, Mediterranean, Europe and interregional projects, and \$14.5 million for the Americas. The largest growth was in Africa, where the programme increased by \$5.8 million over 1986. Project delivery in Africa remained the largest, and its share of the total increased from 40.2 per cent to 47.4 per cent.

DTCD executed 182 projects in development issues and policies during 1987, with a total budget of \$36.4 million: 44 per cent for Africa; 11 per cent for the Americas; 21 per cent for Asia and the Pacific; and 24 per cent for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. Of those projects, 54 per cent were newly initiated. Assistance to national planning, particularly in Africa, focused on measures dealing with foreign exchange, budget deficits, civil service reform, privatization, public investment management, international assistance and improvements in income distribution and levels of employment. In the NATCAP exercise in Africa, DTCD provided assistance to strengthen institutional and managerial capacity in development planning of African countries. In relation to its projects in eight Pacific island countries, DTCD began developing a macro-economic model specifically for island developing countries. In Africa and the Americas, particularly, assistance was provided in investment project planning, using such techniques as investment project banks, rolling plans and other planning and monitoring techniques. In international aid co-ordination, DTCD assisted international donors' round-table meetings in Benin, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. In regional and local planning, promotion and support of local grass-roots development activities were increasingly undertaken in the context of nationally co-ordinated regional planning. DTCD assisted the Trickle-Up Programme in broadening the reach of a scheme for funding and facilitating very small grass-roots investment initiatives and many projects in local development activities were undertaken in co-operation with other agencies, both bilateral and international. The emphasis in local development projects was on institution-building. Training continued to be emphasized throughout DTCD activities and was increasingly provided to national staff who would be trainers in the future. The role of women in development was emphasized through enhancing their participation in the development process and by increasing the number of women serving as international experts and consultants in DTCD projects.

In the area of natural resources and energy, DTCD had 82 mineral resources projects under execution in 1987 with overall budgets of \$12 million, a 16 per cent decrease compared with 1986. The largest share, 63 per cent, was for projects in Africa; 18 per cent went to Asia and the Pacific; 13 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean; and 6 per cent for Europe, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. A total of 69 technical advisory missions were undertaken by staff members and 20 by specialist consultants. Mineral exploration continued, particularly in African and selected Asian countries, resulting in the discovery of gold mineralization targets in Mali, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania, diamonds and non-metallic minerals in Cameroon, gold and other minerals in Gabon, bauxite in Mozambique, non-metallic minerals in Somalia, and gemstones in Pakistan.

In energy, the budget was \$26.3 million, compared with \$23.5 million in 1986, and was allocated as follows: \$10.8 million for Africa; \$8.4 million for Asia and the Pacific; \$3.6 million for the Americas; and \$3.5 million for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. Technical assistance was provided in petroleum, coal, electricity, geothermal energy, energy planning and new and renewable sources of energy, and covered aspects such as contract negotiations, manpower training, technology transfer and the survey and evaluation of energy resources. There were 126 water resources projects under execution in 1987, with total UNDP budgets of \$24 million. Those funds were distributed as follows: Africa, \$13.4 million; Asia, \$6.3 million; the Americas, \$2.2 million; and the Middle East, Mediterranean, Europe, interregional and regional, \$2.1 million. Fifty-six interregional missions advised on issues such as water legislation, well drilling, computerized data bank management and hydrogeology. A total of 64 projects were operational in the area of cartography, remote sensing and public works, with budgets of \$8 million.

In 1987, DTCD implemented projects in public administration and finance with budgets of \$9.3 million. Of that, 51 per cent was in Africa, 23 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, 11 per cent in the Americas and 15 per cent in the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. DTCD interregional advisers in development administration undertook 37 missions in the following areas: tax reform, and resource mobilization; management development and training; government budgeting and financial management, including accounting and auditing; public enterprise; and administrative reform. Improved productivity and performance in public services continued to persist as a priority objective of reform in developing countries. That required urgent action on trim-

ming public service and/or limiting its growth without necessarily reducing its responsibilities. A number of developing countries sought new approaches to technical co-operation in that area. Several countries attempted to carry out basic activities to strengthen their personnel management and training systems; in others, technical co-operation assistance focused on maximizing the use of modern computer-based information technologies to accelerate administrative development.

There were 172 projects in statistics and data processing during 1987, with \$18.7 million in budgets, the distribution of which was: Africa, 40 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 21 per cent; the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme, 27 per cent; and the Americas, 12 per cent. Basic data collection and data processing projects assisted countries in organizing and conducting population and housing censuses and demographic and related surveys, and in strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems. Technical expertise was provided in census cartography and organization, data processing, post-census evaluation surveys and publication and dissemination of results. Major efforts continued to assist developing countries to make statistical information available to users. Computer hardware, software and related technical skills were provided to speed the processing of data from population and housing census programmes and from economic and social surveys.

In the population area, DTCD had 98 projects under execution, with total budgets of \$8.5 million: 34 per cent was for Africa, 22 per cent for Asia and the Pacific, 9 per cent for the Americas and 35 per cent for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. Population and development training and related research included activities at the country level and at the Cairo Demographic Centre and the United Nations/USSR Interregional Training and Research Programme in Population and Development. The use of microcomputer software for demographic analysis increased the ability of programmes to conduct policy-oriented research. Many research monographs, papers and related studies were published by individual population training projects and their staff during the year. The second phase of an evaluation of United Nations activities in population training began with the mailing of 3,000 questionnaires to developing country officials, with final results anticipated in 1988. Increased use was also made of computers in completing the analysis of the 1980 round of censuses and in preparing population projections. Dissemination of census results through publications, meetings of policy-makers, technical seminars and workshops was made an integral part of the census analysis programme. Population projects also

provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their full participation in census analysis, preparation of analytical reports and seminars, leading to improvements in the capacity of Governments to execute their own projects. DTCD continued to assist some 25 countries to analyse the relationship between demographic variables and socio-economic factors, define population policies and integrate population variables into the national development planning process.

In 1987, the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea provided support to DTCD to implement projects in ocean economics and technology. Assistance to Ghana in strengthening its Minerals Commission was in the form of studies and reports to the Commission, including a report on revitalizing the State Gold Mining Corporation of Ghana. Recommendations from the report were under implementation in 1987 through loans from IFC. Ghana was also assisted with regard to coastal stabilization. Support to the Institute of Marine Affairs in Trinidad and Tobago also continued. The Institute had become fully functional and an important governmental agency for environmental studies, marine resources assessment and coastal area and exclusive economic zone policy making and planning.

In the area of social development and humanitarian affairs, budgets for the 12 DTCD projects financed by UNDP, to which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs provided substantive support, totalled \$1 million in 1987. Of that amount, 19 per cent was for Africa, 7 per cent for Asia and the Pacific and 73 per cent for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. Support was provided in the areas of advancement of women, crime prevention and criminal justice, youth, aging and disabled persons.

In 1987, budgets for project personnel totalled \$76.5 million, of which \$35.1 million was for Africa, \$13.5 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$9.9 million for the Americas and \$18 million for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programme. Budgets for equipment for technical co-operation projects totalled \$38.5 million and for contracts \$9.8 million. Equipment accounted for 23.6 per cent of total budgets and contracts for 6 per cent.

A total of 3,773 training awards were implemented in 1987, including fellowships, study tours, seminars and workshops. Fellows and participants from 149 countries were trained in 98 host countries.

UNDP Council action. On 18 June 1987,(2) the Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical co-operation activities during 1986,(3) and welcomed steps taken by DTCD to increase effectiveness and

productivity, the elimination of support cost deficits and increased project implementation rate. DTCD was urged to continue to give attention to its performance, especially with regard to its level of programme delivery in the context of project budgets at the outset of the 1987-1991 country programme cycle. Given the sizeable staff cuts already sustained by DTCD, the Council urged that recommendation 15 of the Group of 18(4) on staff reduction should be applied flexibly in the case of DTCD. It welcomed steps taken to improve analysis and reporting of project evaluation results and encouraged further such efforts. It also welcomed DTCD's implementation of recruitment measures and urged further action, particularly in increasing the participation as technical co-operation personnel of women, personnel from developing countries, and personnel from other countries whose potentials had not been sufficiently utilized.

The shares of developing countries and under-utilized donor countries in providing equipment and subcontracting services was noted with concern and the Council urged that efforts be pursued to improve the situation, particularly through wider use of information on the potentials of those countries. The Council welcomed the preparation of a departmental implementation strategy on participation of women in development and encouraged its application at the headquarters and field levels. It asked UNDP and donor countries to contribute funds to implement the Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa and urged DTCD to intensify its efforts to assist African countries to enhance public administration. The Council noted the augmentation of DTCD's programme in Africa and urged continuation of any necessary special efforts in that regard. It welcomed DTCD's new emphasis on support and follow-up to intergovernmental programming exercises for TCDC in conjunction with UNDP and encouraged further such efforts and allocations of resources. The Council recognized the importance of identifying opportunities for wider co-operation between UNDP and DTCD and urged that guidelines on such co-operation be finalized, bearing in mind DTCD's technical capabilities as executing agency and the financial and co-ordinating role of UNDP. The Secretary-General was asked to continue to make available information on the role, experience and competence of DTCD to assist Governments of developing countries and others to become more aware of the possibilities for technical co-operation available through its services.

By decision 42/446 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical co-operation activities in 1986.(3)

Evaluation

In an April 1987 report,(5) the Secretary-General reviewed implementation of 1984 CPC recommendations on DTCD's work.(6) The report reviewed implementation of recommendations concerning DTCD's internal structure and field and evaluation activities and of those involving its relations with other entities.

The Secretary-General recommended that: the remaining parts of the assignment of the Secretariat task force on the financial, organizational and operational aspects of DTCD should be completed; DTCD should establish a central evaluation mechanism to evaluate all its activities and to ensure that all projects' design, programme and project monitoring and evaluation conformed to UNDP standards and procedures; quantitative criteria such as delivery and delivery rates should be supplemented by criteria on the quality and impact of projects executed; following reviews mandated by the General Assembly in 1986,(7) the Secretary-General should issue terms of reference for all units in the economic and social sectors and responsibility for all matters pertaining to technical co-operation should be clarified in collaboration with UNDP and reflected in bulletins of the Secretary-General; and the Secretary-General should be asked to report to the UNDP Governing Council on the conclusions of the joint UNDP/DTCD task force and on the guidelines for field and headquarters practices to be established.

At its April/May session,(8) CPC decided that the Secretary-General's recommendations should be considered with the results of the ongoing review of DTCD as mandated by the Assembly in its 1986 resolution.(7) The need for more meaningful criteria to measure DTCD's performance was noted. Concern was expressed about the fragmented arrangements for evaluation within DTCD, although co-operation in that area with other bodies was welcomed.

United Nations Volunteers

During 1987, the United Nations Volunteers programme continued to grow and, by the end of the year, its established posts had increased by 15 per cent to 2,068 and its serving volunteers by 13 per cent to 1,269. An additional 130 candidates had been accepted and were en route to assignment and 669 were under recruitment.(9) The thrust of UNV assistance was directed to basic sectors such as agriculture, education and health. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and education each absorbed 15 per cent, followed by health (14 per cent), social conditions and equity (13 per cent) and general development issues, policy and planning (12 per cent).

Priority continued to be accorded to the 40 LDCs, which had 836 serving volunteers at the end of the year (66 per cent of the total). The 21 landlocked developed countries, 15 of which were also LDCs, had 469 volunteers or 37 per cent of UNV assistance.

The geographical flow of UNV assistance again favoured the Africa region, with 53 per cent of all volunteers assigned to 42 countries. The project of UNV emergency assistance to the drought-affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa was operationally completed in December 1987. During its duration (1984-1987), some 87 volunteers served in 24 countries and their activities included emergency aid co-ordination, water supply and sanitation, health, livestock management, anti-desertification, forestry and administration. In the wake of emergency conditions engendered by renewed drought and internal strife in parts of the region, UNV was called on, during the last quarter of 1987, to provide additional emergency assistance to two of the most seriously affected countries— Angola and Ethiopia.

The UNV domestic development services (DDS) programme in Asia and the Pacific entered a new phase in 1987 with the initiation of two projects—strengthening of indigenous NGOs and governmental bodies promoting self-reliance at the community level in the Asia region (nine countries), and assistance to youth participation in development in the Pacific region (six countries). In the Africa region, a full-scale project covering 23 countries—strengthening of national NGOs and governmental organizations for community-level activities—commenced in 1987, following a two-year pilot phase. The network of grass-roots initiatives being engendered by the project demonstrated the potential for increasing self-reliance at the village level with the minimum external input.

Under UNV's youth mandate, new project activities in Africa included assignment of UNV youth specialists to projects on assistance to youth training and on promotion of youth in the socio-economic development process, as well as placement of a UNV youth specialist in the regional DDS Africa project headquarters. In Asia, preparations were completed under a project on rural youth participation in national development, while a project on youth development for training and self-employment of youth was positively evaluated and an extension recommended.

In April 1987, UNV organized the fifth annual consultative meeting with co-operating organizations and interested Governments which endorsed the recommendations of the 1986 Maseru Declaration⁽¹⁰⁾ and agreed to elaborate a code of standards on international volunteerism to serve as a guide for Governments and volunteer-sending organizations.

UNV assisted Governments, organizations and other partners in voluntary work to organize the observance of the second International Volunteer Day on 5 December 1987. The Day was observed in most countries and was marked by festivities, including television and radio broadcasts, exhibitions depicting voluntary work, socio-cultural activities aimed at community groups and contributions towards promoting voluntary activities.

Estimated total expenditure for the 1,269 serving volunteers and related project costs totalled \$19.8 million, comprising \$12.2 million allocated to projects directly executed by UNV and external costs of volunteers from developing countries, and \$7.6 million for financing volunteers assigned to projects executed by other United Nations agencies. Funds for the \$19.8 million were obtained from UNDP resources (\$14.6 million), the UNV Special Voluntary Fund (\$2.7 million), government cash counterpart contributions (\$0.5 million), the agencies' own resources (\$1.3 million) and other resources (\$0.7 million).

A breakdown of contributions by Governments to UNV in 1987 and of pledges for 1988 was set out in the audited financial statements for 1987. (11)

UNDP Council action. By a decision of 19 June,⁽¹²⁾ the UNDP Governing Council reaffirmed its recognition of UNV as an important source of cost-effective operational expertise for development co-operation activities, asked the Administrator to continue to arrange annual consultation meetings with other volunteer-sending organizations and Governments, and endorsed the view that the use of volunteers should be expanded. The Administrator was asked to identify, and possibly eliminate from programmes, any unnecessary administrative and financial mechanisms restricting the use of volunteers. Other United Nations organs were invited to review their arrangements for project preparation to ensure that use of volunteers was considered and the Administrator was asked to hold operational-level meetings with other agencies to encourage their use of volunteers where possible. He was also asked to make efforts to increase the proportion of women volunteers. The Council urged UNDP to promote the volunteer concept in all regions by bringing to the attention of Governments and resident representatives the possibility of UNV as a source of technical expertise. The Administrator was asked to undertake a review of the UNV programme, the terms of reference of which were annexed to the decision. The Council recognized the need for UNV to continue to meet the existing and future demand for volunteers in developing countries, and, pending the results of the review, agreed to continue bridging arrangements until December 1988 to enable orderly operations and recruitment of volunteers.

The Administrator was asked to report in 1988 on action taken to implement the decision.

In another 19 June decision,⁽¹³⁾ the Council noted the Administrator's projection that volunteers in the field would reach at least 1,500 before the outcome of the review and agreed to continue bridging arrangements to December 1988 to enable UNV to cope with the growing demand for volunteers by maintaining extrabudgetary posts and increasing them by a maximum of four additional Professional and two additional General Service posts. For that purpose, it approved an exceptional allocation of up to \$1.3 million in 1988 to be charged against UNDP support-costs resources and to be treated as extrabudgetary income for UNV. The Council decided that, before recruiting the additional staff, the Administrator should satisfy himself as to the number of staff needed to meet UNV needs.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

In his annual report for 1987,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Administrator said that the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC assisted TCDC programming in Nicaragua, Peru, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela. Over 630 new TCDC projects emerged from those exercises in which 23 developing countries participated. The SPR project, managed by the Special Unit, made available the seed money to promote those activities, but the principal costs for their implementation were borne by the participating countries.

Data for 1985-1986 indicated that 30 countries were engaged in action-oriented TCDC activities, for which they had committed \$11.97 million or 3.45 per cent of their collective IPFs, 1.42 per cent of total IPFs available to all developing countries and Territories. Figures for regional and interregional and global IPFs for the same period were \$41.7 million and \$2.3 million, or 25.49 and 5.4 per cent respectively. The Governing Council had approved \$6.6 million in SPR for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), of which \$5 million was for action-oriented TCDC activities and \$1.6 million for information support activities.

The Information Referral System (INRES)-South data base continued to improve, with 800 new institutions registered during 1987, bringing the number of data base entries to 3,300 institutions in 107 developing countries. INRES-South responded to 985 inquiries during the year, an increase of 115 per cent over the 457 handled in 1986.

In December, the Special Unit helped the Group of 77 to convene the first meeting of representatives of its chambers of commerce and industry (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Over 140 delegates from 60 developing countries met to conclude some 320 bilateral business contacts.

Action by the Committee on TCDC. The fifth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries was held in New York from 18 to 22 and on 27 May 1987.⁽¹⁵⁾

The Committee had before it a report by the UNDP Administrator⁽¹⁶⁾ on progress in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC⁽¹⁷⁾ The report, covering the period 1 November 1984 to 31 October 1986, contained information from 23 United Nations agencies and organizations on their activities in promoting TCDC, their support for implementing operational TCDC activities, activities of special interest, and organizational and financial issues. The report stated that 7 of the 23 organizations providing information reported aggregate expenditures of approximately \$41 million in support of TCDC activities, of which \$34 million was for promotional activities and \$7 million was for operational activities.

The report concluded that the information received reflected tangible progress in using the TCDC modality in the development activities of several United Nations organizations. However, those organizations were mainly those that had showed progress in the preceding period and limited or absent responses from some organizations made it difficult to draw overall conclusions on the quantity and extent of progress in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action during the review period.

Promotional efforts of many organizations aimed to strengthen developing country institutions, equipping them with viable TCDC capacities, and to build institutional networks in developing countries in different sectors for sustained co-operation among institutions. There remained room for more sustained efforts by organizations in placing trainees in other developing countries' institutions and in promoting the use of developing countries' experts, consultants and equipment in project operations on a TCDC basis. There was evidence of renewed efforts in some organizations to strengthen internal secretariat mechanisms to introduce and adopt TCDC modalities in programming activities, project formulation and implementation procedures. In other organizations, progress on any or all of those fronts ranged from marginal to adequate, due partly to continuing attitudinal problems and partly to financial or structural problems or both. It appeared that TCDC continued to progress in its transitional phase in the United Nations development system as the decade following the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action drew to a close. The Administrator believed that additional resources continued to

be needed to optimize the role of TCDC in development efforts in the United Nations system.

An addendum to the Administrator's report provided information, in response to a 1985 Committee request,(18) on the use of the capacities of developing countries, in terms of experts, consultancies, fellowships and equipment, in the technical co-operation activities of the organizations of the United Nations development system.

In response to a 1985 Committee decision,(18) the Administrator submitted a report(19) outlining activities by Governments and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) at bilateral and multilateral levels in support of TCDC, both promotional and operational. Activities covered almost all major socio-economic sectors and related, in particular, to exchange of expertise, skills and training. Information was made available by 71 countries and 13 IGOs. Activities reported on were financed primarily from budgetary sources, but instances were also reported involving the use of UNDP IPFs to supplement national efforts.

The report concluded that the pulse of TCDC activities appeared to have accelerated and human resources development in general appeared to constitute the largest segment of activities globally. National focal points for TCDC largely appeared to be ill-equipped to organize and backstop TCDC as envisaged in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The establishment or strengthening of national focal points appeared to be of the highest priority.

On 27 May, the Committee adopted eleven decisions. In one,(20) it requested the United Nations development system to implement the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and to indicate in legislative provisions tasks to be accomplished in TCDC. It recommended that United Nations bodies carry out, biennially, base reviews of TCDC activities and report results to the Committee. United Nations organizations were invited to establish or strengthen their focal points for TCDC in order to disseminate the principles of TCDC throughout their programmes and to assist Governments to prepare and execute TCDC projects. The UNDP Administrator and United Nations organizations were asked to improve on the methodology for presenting TCDC-related data in future reports to the Committee. The Committee urged the system to establish greater transparency regarding resources available for TCDC activities and asked the UNDP Governing Council to ensure flexibility in the Programme's rules and procedures to enable developing countries to make fuller use of IPFs for TCDC. The Committee asked United Nations organizations to explore additional sources of finance for TCDC activities, including those of an interregional and global nature, and to allocate a greater proportion of their resources to such activities. It took note of a 1985

JIU report on support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and ACC comments on it (see also below),(21) and asked the UNDP Administrator to include in a 1988 report to the Governing Council the views of the United Nations development system on those documents. The Secretary-General and organizations of the system were called on to increase procurement in the developing countries by overcoming the lack of information on possibilities offered by those countries in the procurement area, and to achieve greater dissemination of information on procurement possibilities and practices of the system. The UNDP Administrator was asked to provide to the Governing Council in 1988 an expanded version of the report on procurement called for by the Committee in 1985 (18) The Committee urged the international community, UNDP and all United Nations development organizations to give full support, including sufficient resources, to facilitating implementation of UNPAERD (22) within the framework of TCDC. It decided to include in its 1989 agenda an item on overall appraisal and assessment of the implementation by the United Nations development system of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and asked the UNDP Administrator to submit a report on implementation of the current decision. The Committee also asked that all requested reports be made available well in advance of the 1989 session.

In another decision,(23) the Committee urged developed countries to make available to UNDP information on their TCDC activities and to support implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. It invited developing countries to continue to strengthen their TCDC focal points to promote TCDC-related activities at the country level and emphasized the increasing importance of TCDC for those countries in the light of the critical economic situation affecting them, particularly LDCs. Developing countries were invited to promote participation of the private sectors of their economies in TCDC activities and projects. The Committee recommended that UNDP and other United Nations organizations continue to support TCDC co-ordinating activities carried out by developing countries, particularly the biennial meetings of heads of national technical co-operation organs, and to undertake follow-up action on recommendations of those meetings relating to United Nations support of TCDC. The UNDP Administrator was asked to report to the Committee in 1989 on progress attained by Governments in their TCDC activities.

By a further decision,(24) the Committee urged United Nations organizations to adopt and implement the recommendations of the 1986 TCDC focal points meeting(25) for strengthening TCDC within the United Nations system and with respect to

procuring goods and services from developing countries. The UNDP Administrator was asked to convene TCDC focal points meetings every two years and to report in 1989 on the decision's implementation. The Committee invited UNDP, the United Nations development system and developed countries to assist developing countries to strengthen their TCDC focal points to enable them to participate effectively in TCDC activities.

In another decision,(26) the Committee recognized that intergovernmental programming exercises could constitute a useful modality to promote TCDC, that such exercises required an evaluation of the concrete execution of agreed projects and activities and that they should be closely linked with priorities and planning for national development objectives. It invited developing countries to participate in such programming exercises and take follow-up actions in accordance with their capacities and requirements. The Committee asked that regional, interregional and global programming exercises for TCDC continue to be held in accordance with the needs of developing countries and that evaluations of the exercises be made. It emphasized the importance of UNDP'S role in the exercises and in the execution of projects and recommended that the implementation of projects resulting from the exercises be incorporated into UNDP programmes. Other United Nations bodies were invited to participate in TCDC programming exercises and to provide financial support for resulting projects. Developed countries were also invited to support and finance projects and activities resulting from the exercises. The Committee called on international and regional financing institutions to join United Nations efforts to assist developing countries in their TCDC activities and invited participating countries to share information and experience related to the exercises. The UNDP Administrator was asked to submit to the Committee in 1989 an analytical report containing an evaluation of intergovernmental programming exercises and the state of implementation of resulting projects.

With regard to strengthening and improving TCDC activities undertaken by the United Nations system, the Committee adopted a decision(27) in which it considered that its 1989 session could be preceded by a two-day meeting of United Nations executing agencies with the developing countries to ensure the adoption of measures to achieve the objectives of ECDC/TCDC. It invited executing agencies to participate at the highest level at such a meeting and to present a comprehensive assessment of their TCDC activities since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. By a further decision,(28) the Committee approved the provisional agenda for its 1989 session.

Other Committee decisions (see below) dealt with the co-operative exchange of skills, staffing

of the Special Unit for TCDC, a JIU report on TCDC and use of UNDP funds for TCDC activities. A further decision concerned the role of women in TCDC: (see p. 841).

JIU report. On 27 May,(29) the High-level Committee took note of the 1985 JIU report on TCDC and of the ACC comments on it.(21) It supported the ACC view that the JIU report and the discussion on its findings should lead to a useful re-examination of policies and practices in the United Nations development system to support and assist developing countries to formulate and implement TCDC projects. It supported the JIU view that the Buenos Aires Plan of Action should be considered a binding legislative framework for United Nations support for TCDC, leaving no need for a new system-wide mandate. It expressed appreciation of the JIU recommendations and believed that their implementation by the system should have a salutary effect on strengthening TCDC, particularly the use of TCDC modalities and the establishment of co-ordinating units for promoting and implementing TCDC. The Committee urged all United Nations organizations to support the implementation of the JIU recommendations and to inform the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC of their implementation. The UNDP Administrator was to report in 1989 on their implementation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 July, the Economic and Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/88 without vote.

Strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in the social and economic development of developing countries and in strengthening South-South co-operation,

Reaffirming the validity of the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Noting with satisfaction the results of recent programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries and for the reinforcement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Recognizing that intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries constitute a useful modality for promoting such technical co-operation,

Recognizing also the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting, where appropriate, activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recognizing further the importance of the catalytic and supporting role of the United Nations development sys-

tem in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries and the need to enhance its activities in that field,

Taking into consideration the need for improved integration of the potential and capacity of technical co-operation among developing countries in operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the framework of country programming,

1. Takes note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session and endorses the decisions contained in the report;

2. Urges all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively, within their respective fields of competence, in supporting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to inform the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme of their activities in this regard so that complete information on the effectiveness of all the functions of the United Nations development system in support of technical co-operation among developing countries will be available to the High-level Committee at its sixth session, which will take place ten years after the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/88

9 July 1987 Meeting 37 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/126) without vote, 6 July (meeting 14); lo-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.15), orally revised; further orally revised in Council; agenda item 14.

Sponsors: China, Egypt, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania.

In other action, the Council, by decision 1987/184(of 9 July 1987, took note of the the 1985 JIU report on United Nations development system support to the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the comments of ACC thereon ,(2l)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/179 without vote.

Strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Recognizing the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their social and economic development and in the reinforcement and final achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries in recent years,

Emphasizing that the intergovernmental programming exercises should be guided by the principle of equality

and mutual benefit among participating developing countries, while laying stress on practical results,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recalling recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in which, inter alia, Governments of developed countries were invited to give full support to technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling also the particular responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme for catalysing and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the importance of the catalytic and supporting role of the United Nations development system in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries and the necessity of enhancing its activities in this field,

Considering that the support and involvement of international and interregional financing institutions would further enhance the promotion and implementation of activities for technical co-operation among developing countries,

Considering also the need for further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries to meet the growing requirements of developing countries in their socio-economic development,

1. Endorses the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/88 of 9 July 1987;

2. Recognizes that intergovernmental programming exercises constitute a useful and effective modality for further promoting technical co-operation among developing countries, and that the further strengthening and improvement of such exercises requires an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities;

3. Recognizes also that intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries should continue to be closely linked with national priorities and planning for national development objectives;

4. Requests that regional, interregional and global intergovernmental programming exercises, sectoral and/or comprehensive, for technical co-operation among developing countries continue to be held in accordance with the expressed needs of the developing countries and that an adequate evaluation of these exercises be made;

5. Recommends that the execution of the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible or appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. Encourages developing countries to support and participate in intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries and to take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with their own capacities and requirements;

7. Emphasizes the importance of the catalytic and promotional role of the United Nations Development Programme in these exercises and its role in the execution of projects resulting from the exercises;

8. Requests the United Nations development system to support actively, within their respective fields of competence, the implementation of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to finance, with available resources, project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises;

9. Encourages and calls upon the international and regional financing institutions to join in the efforts of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their activities for technical co-operation among developing countries;

10. Invites developed countries to continue to provide support and financing for projects and activities resulting from these exercises;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

General Assembly resolution 42/179

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.4) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.72), based on informal consultations on 16-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.21); agenda item 82 (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 34, 38, 39, 43; plenary 96.

Also on 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/180 without vote.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and the catalytic role of the United Nations system in supporting such activities in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. Reaffirms the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action

for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. Endorses the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session;

3. Urges the Governments of developing countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 1 to 14 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

4. Urges the Governments of developed countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

5. Invites the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level;

6. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system continue to support all co-ordinating activities for technical co-operation carried out by developing countries among themselves, particularly the biennial meetings of the heads of national technical co-operation organs, and to take appropriate follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at such meetings relating to the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries;

7. Requests all organizations of the United Nations development system to explore additional sources of financing for projects and activities for technical co-operation among developing countries, including those of an interregional and global nature, and to allocate an increasing proportion of their resources to activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

8. Reiterates the need to make full use of the potential of developing countries and, in this context, invites the organizations of the United Nations development system to strive more actively to use the equipment, services, experts and consultants available in the developing countries, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, and to continue to review their procurement practices and policies;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and calls upon all organizations of the United Nations development system to take the steps necessary, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, to increase procurement of equipment and services from the developing countries by, *inter alia*, moving to obtain information about the procurement possibilities offered by those countries and by disseminating information about the procurement possibilities and practices of the United Nations system;

10. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of executing each project on technical co-operation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance;

11. Recommends that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consider the allocation for technical co-operation among developing countries of at least 25 per cent of the regional, inter-regional and global indicative planning figures, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the report called for in paragraph 18 of the present resolution, the

suggestions of the Governing Council on ways and means of achieving this goal;

12. Urges all organizations of the United Nations development system, in their relevant spheres of competence, to participate actively in support of the implementation of decision 5/9 of 27 May 1987 of the High-level Committee;

13. Emphasizes that technical co-operation among developing countries is a means of improving the integration of women in development, and requests the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals on technical co-operation among developing countries for the next medium-term plan, clearly to specify measures to increase the participation of women in all aspects of technical co-operation among developing countries in the major programmes;

14. Requests the organizations of the United Nations development system to participate actively in the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to be carried out at the sixth session of the High-level Committee in 1989;

15. Requests the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary action, in their particular fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee and the present resolution;

16. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-fifth session, to give the necessary attention to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the High-level Committee, including decision 5/2 of 27 May 1987;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals for the next medium-term plan, to give the necessary priority to technical co-operation among developing countries;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/180

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.4) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.74), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.53); agenda item 82 (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 34, 38, 39, 43; plenary 96.

Use of UNDP funds for TCDC

In response to a 1985 High-level Committee decision,(30) the UNDP Administrator submitted a report describing progress made in using country, regional, interregional and global IPFs for TCDC activities during 1985 and 1986.(31) It indicated that, while UNDP'S policies and procedures concerning TCDC remained in effect and the number of countries using TCDC modalities in their IPF-financed projects increased from 17 to 30 during the review period, the reduction of illustrative third-cycle IPFs to 55 per cent continued to limit the amounts available for new projects which could use the modality for their full or partial implementation.

The report concluded that the increasing level of IPF commitments for TCDC activities was facilitated by the availability of resources from completed

projects and was indicative of a trend that was expected to gain momentum as new projects with potential for using the TCDC modality were designed, approved and implemented.

On 27 May,(32) the High-level Committee urged UNDP to incorporate in its programming new activities relating to TCDC and recommended that the Governing Council review its 1981 decision on IPFs for TCDC.(33) UNDP and the United Nations development system were asked to take measures to enable developing countries to have the choice of executing each technical co-operation project totally or in part within the framework of TCDC or according to traditional technical assistance methods. The UNDP Administrator was invited, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to prepare adjustments of UNDP policies and mechanisms and to help other United Nations organizations to achieve the Plan's objectives. The Committee recommended that the Governing Council consider allocating at least 25 per cent of UNDP funds for regional, interregional and global IPFs for TCDC activities and asked the Administrator to report in 1989 on implementation of the decision.

Staffing of the Special Unit for TCDC

In response to a 1985 High-level Committee decision,(30) which called for the strengthening of the Special Unit for TCDC, the UNDP Administrator submitted a report(34) stating that he had reviewed the Unit's staffing situation. In relation to overall resources available, he was of the view that no additional staffing would be possible for the Unit, or indeed for other hard-pressed headquarters units. He would, however, continue his practice of relieving pressure on the Unit when possible by temporary assignment of staff until the budgetary situation improved, permitting a staffing level that would correspond to the Unit's mandated responsibilities.

On 27 May,(35) the Committee expressed regret at the Administrator's inability to provide additional staffing for the Unit, urged him to take into account the high priority that should be accorded to ensure adequate staffing, and requested him to report in 1989 on the Unit's ability to fulfil its mandate in view of its staffing capacity.

Skilled workers

In accordance with requests by the High-level Committee in 1985(36) and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in 1986,(25) the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Board a study on some development aspects of skill exchange in TCDC.(37) The Board took note of the study, which was also made available to the High-level Committee.

The study examined the role of the exchange of skills among developing countries and its contribution to their technological transformation, and reviewed the expansion of the skill base in developing

countries over the preceding two decades. It examined some demand and supply factors in the exchange of skills among developing countries, identified and examined the principal forms for such exchange, provided illustrations of country experiences on a broad geographical basis and dealt briefly with international and regional support to promoting exchanges.

The study concluded that, although increasing, the exchange of skills among developing countries encountered constraints, particularly regarding its integration into the technological development of countries involved. Better information on the potential for supply of skills and on actual and future demands for skilled personnel could offer greater possibilities for exchange. The strengthening and diversification of financing arrangements to implement the modalities would also be needed. Some countries, in response to an UNCTAD questionnaire on the issue, had indicated that formulating a policy regarding co-operative exchange of skills -would help to-facilitate implementation of existing bilateral agreements or to take new initiatives in the area.

To tackle specific issues related to the different components of an integrated approach to co-operative exchange of skills, it was suggested that countries convene seminars or workshops to deal with the various facets of skill exchange in a comprehensive fashion. Future research work would also be needed on the implications of rapid technological change for skill exchanges among developing countries. There were various possibilities for co-operation among developing countries in areas such as joint research and development work, pooling of training facilities, exchange of expertise and sharing of information in new technologies, particularly micro-electronics. Such co-operation was a promising area requiring systematic attention and exploration by Governments, funding agencies and international organizations in order to contribute to improving the skill profile of developing countries in an era of rapid technological change.

On 27 May,(38) the High-level Committee expressed satisfaction with the study and its conclusions and recommendations and invited United Nations organizations to support the implementation of an integrated approach to the co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries.

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- p. 489. (19)ICDC/5/3 & Corr.1. (20)A/42/39 (dec. 5/5). (21)YUN 1985, p. 490. (22)YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986. (23)A/42/39 (dec. 5/3). (24)Ibid. (dec. 5/6). (25)YUN 1986, p. 437. (26)A/42/39 (dec. 5/8). (27)Ibid. (dec. 5/7). (28)Ibid. (dec. 5/11). (29)Ibid. (dec. 5/9). (30)YUN 1985, p. 492. (31)ICDC/5/5 & Corr.1 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1 & Add.2. (32)A/42/39 (dec. 5/10). (33)YUN 1981, p. 467. (34)ICDC/5/7. (35)A/42/39 (dec. 5/2). (36)YUN 1985, p. 493. (37)TD/B/II.28. (38)A/42/39 (dec. 5/1).

UN Capital Development Fund

In his annual report for 1987,(1) the UNDP Administrator said the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which provided concessional capital assistance for small-scale investment projects, particularly in LDCs, approved 25 projects valued at \$59.1 million in 1987. New joint-financing arrangements of \$2 million were concluded during the year, bringing the total value of such arrangements since 1981 to \$37 million. Project expenditures for all budgetary items and from all funding sources totalled \$41.1 million. Of the 205 UNCDF-financed projects under way at the end of the year, 94 benefited from UNDP-financed technical assistance.

UNCDF was involved in private sector promotion, assisting private entrepreneurs mainly in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Credit was a crucial component of projects focusing directly on increasing the income and productivity of the poor or those aiming to develop small- and medium-scale businesses. Of approximately \$230 million in project commitments to agriculture, irrigation, industries and housing, some \$108 million represented projects with credit components. Countries which had projects under way included Bhutan, Nepal and Yemen.

UNCDF'S relations with UNDP and other sources of financing were characterized by complementarity, some examples of which were: projects supported by the World Bank, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), UNDP, FAO and UNCDF to develop fishing off the north coast of Somalia; a labour-intensive road construction project and reforestation programme in Burundi, undertaken by UNDP and UNCDF with assistance from Belgium, the European Development Fund, DANIDA and the Netherlands; and a UNCDF project to develop women's co-operatives in the rural areas of Senegal, with technical assistance from UNDP/ILO.

On 18 June,(2) the UNDP Governing Council commended the Administrator on progress achieved regarding programme delivery and expansion of UNCDF activities, decided that the Fund should modify the partial funding system as proposed by the Administrator in his report on 1986 activities,(3) and asked him to report in 1990

on implementation of the modified system. The Administrator was asked to include in future reports to the Council information on results obtained in the Fund's various fields of action and on experience gained with different funding modalities. The Council called on countries making voluntary contributions to the Fund to increase them and appealed to others to contribute to ena-

ble UNCDF to maintain the momentum achieved in channelling concessional capital assistance to LDCs in order to accelerate their economic and social development.

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Chapter III

Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief

In 1987, countries facing severe economic difficulties and those requiring aid for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development continued to receive special assistance from the United Nations system. Many of them were the least developed in the world, and assistance was often needed in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters.

The General Assembly, by a December resolution on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu (resolution 42/205) urgently appealed to all international organizations to continue and increase assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries. The Assembly also requested continued assistance for Chad (resolution 42/200), and asked the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to organize a round-table meeting to formulate an emergency assistance programme to reconstruct and rehabilitate Chad's northern region and resettle persons displaced by war. The international community was also urged to increase assistance to the Central American countries (resolution 42/204) as a way of bolstering their efforts to achieve peace and development.

During the year, action by the international community was reviewed in response to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. In December, the Assembly called for necessary resource flows to African countries to implement the Programme of Action and established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to review and appraise it in 1988 (resolution 42/163). In his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said there should be a comprehensive approach to the problem of financial flows to Africa, one that would accelerate Africa's implementation of its priority programme for adjustment and place the region on a path to more rapid development.

The United Nations system, particularly the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, continued to assist countries stricken by disasters. Recognizing the importance of reducing the impact of natural disasters, the Assembly designated the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 42/169), the objective of which would be to reduce, through

concerted international action, loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters. The Secretary-General was asked by the Assembly (decision 42/433) to implement his recommendations concerning arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination; his initiative in establishing a focal point in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure effective response in disaster and other emergency situations was welcomed.

In other action, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and the strengthening of its coastal defences in the aftermath of tidal waves (resolution 42/202).

In May, the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1987/14) urged Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support the implementation of a plan of action adopted by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda to combat the effects of the prolonged drought and other related natural disasters in their countries. Member States, NGOs and the United Nations system were again asked to participate in alleviating the adverse effects of the drought in Somalia in a July Council resolution (1987/73). In May, the Council also called for assistance to Vanuatu following a February cyclone (resolution 1987/15) and to Ecuador following a devastating March earthquake (resolution 1987/17).

Both the Council and the Assembly (resolutions 1987/74 and 42/199, respectively) called for continued assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. The Council asked Governments and concerned organs and organizations to provide contributions to alleviate the consequences of the 1986 earthquake in El Salvador (resolution 1987/16), a request which was echoed by the Assembly in December (resolution 42/203).

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: South Africa and the front-line and other States of southern Africa. Development and international economic co-operation: developing countries. Operational activities for development: technical co-operation through UNDP. Regional economic and social activities: Africa; Asia and the Pacific-environment. Environment: terrestrial

ecosystems—desertification and drought control. Children, youth and aging persons: children—UNICEF programmes by region. Refugees and displaced persons.

Economic assistance

In 1987, the United Nations continued to implement special economic assistance programmes in countries facing circumstances that had a serious negative effect on their development efforts. In accordance with a recommendation of the 1986 Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, in an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations⁽²⁾ stated that administration of special economic assistance programmes would be the responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) except in cases of political sensitivity.

In an August report⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General summarized the main developments in the economies and assistance programmes of the 18 countries for which UNDP had assumed responsibility (see below). Eleven countries covered by the programme were in Africa, four were in Latin America and the Caribbean, two were Arab States and one was in the Pacific. Of the total, 14 were classified by the United Nations as least developed countries (LDCs) (see p. 389). Some programmes were directed towards reconstruction after natural or man-made disasters, while others were designed to help overcome obstacles to national development posed by weak infrastructure—physical, institutional, technical and administrative. A number of countries for which programmes had been initiated were coping with problems attendant on their situation as small island developing or landlocked countries.

Critical economic situation in Africa

In accordance with a 1986 resolution⁽⁴⁾ by which the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD), the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1987⁽⁵⁾ in which he reviewed progress in the Programme of Action's implementation.

The report summarized action taken by African countries, the international community and the Secretary-General. It concluded that in the relatively short period of time since the Programme of Action's adoption, a number of impor-

tant trends in its implementation had become discernible. The most reassuring trend was the determination with which African countries had engaged in the Programme's implementation. A large and growing number of them had embarked on significant policy reforms and structural adjustment measures to bring about accelerated recovery of their economies and to set new foundations for more sustainable development.

Despite some positive trends, however, there were grounds for serious concern. The external environment, already adverse when the Programme of Action was adopted, became even more aggravated. Evidence suggested that the financial requirements indicated in the Programme were increasing at a time when commodity and other export earnings were dangerously inadequate and when Africa's debt and debt-servicing problems had worsened and were in many cases becoming increasingly unmanageable. Total official development assistance (ODA) had stagnated in real terms, while bilateral ODA had increased slightly. Although some donors had significantly increased assistance to Africa and had announced higher pledges within the framework of round-table and consultative group meetings, overall net resource flows to Africa actually declined in real terms compared with 1985 levels and were grossly inadequate given the dramatic fall in Africa's export earnings from commodities and the sharp rise in its debt-servicing obligations. Serious initiatives had yet to be taken by the international community to respond to Africa's debt, commodity and resource flow problems. The convergence of those problems had caused severe balance-of-payments difficulties and further depression of import and investment levels so that recovery and development programmes were at serious risk. The Secretary-General had, therefore, established an Advisory Group on Resource Flows to Africa and would submit recommendations to Governments when he had received the Group's assessment and advice.

There was a need for the international community to act quickly to make available net additional financial resources and to increase their flexibility, the Secretary-General reported, and he reminded all concerned of their commitment in the Programme of Action to a greater emphasis on programme support in its priority areas. Noting that a number of countries also faced continued or re-emergent natural and man-made emergency situations, he urged the international community, in responding to such emergencies, to avoid diverting resources from the Programme of Action. In conclusion, he warned that Africa's margins for manoeuvre to implement the Programme were being reduced. The human and social consequences were unacceptable, and noth-

ing less than the best co-ordination of resource flows and the most energetic partnership between Africa and the international community would ensure adequate forward momentum towards the Programme's goals. He urged the Assembly to examine all means to remove the road-blocks that had appeared in the path of its Programme, and pledged his unrelenting efforts to expedite urgently the necessary solutions.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (April/May) (6) the Secretary-General submitted a further report on implementation of UNPAAERD, (7) giving information on measures he intended to take in the context of the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 to ensure that consideration was given to the priority he had assigned to UNPAAERD. The report summarized information on activities and programmes of the United Nations system received from the following: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); World Food Council; UNDP; the United Nations Departments of International Economic and Social Affairs, Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, and Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD); and the United Nations Centres for Human Settlements, Transnational Corporations and Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

ACC activities. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its first regular session of 1987 (Geneva, 27-29 April), (8) discussed the follow-up to the General Assembly's 1986 special session on the critical economic situation in Africa. (9) It had before it an information paper which summarized actions taken by several organizations of the system in response to the Programme of Action and outlined several policy issues relevant to the situation in Africa, including the need for sectoral consultations and collaboration on round-table meetings and consultative groups. The Committee endorsed proposals for further action contained in the secretariat paper, particularly the suggestion to set up inter-agency task forces at the local level along sectoral lines.

In its annual overview report for 1987, (10) ACC said it had reviewed developments in the African region, particularly the situation of financial flows and policy developments, as well as United Nations activities at the field level. ACC was briefed by its members on their activities in implementing UNPAAERD and expressed concern that, in spite of efforts by African countries to adjust their economic policies and some increase in the volume of available resources, the response of the international community had not been adequate to

alleviate constraints on African countries' efforts to implement the Programme.

UNDP activities. In a March report to the Governing Council on UNDP'S role in implementing the Programme of Action, (11) the UNDP Administrator stated that UNDP resources totalling more than \$1.3 billion would be oriented during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) to support implementation of the Programme's priorities and themes. Special UNDP activities to implement particular components of the Programme included the round-table process for which UNDP served as lead agency at the request of 18 sub-Saharan African Governments. That process included consultation and co-ordination with respect to national macro-economic policies, strategies and programme priorities, as well as in-country sectoral and special programme consultations. Round-table conferences aimed to ensure a dialogue and achieve mutually reinforced commitments among principal donors and African Governments for a medium-term plan of action. UNDP also conducted the initial phase of National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programme (NATCAP) exercises for seven African Governments. The trial period with NATCAPs demonstrated that the exercises provided African Governments with the means to establish or strengthen their methodology and capacity to plan, co-ordinate, manage and monitor their technical co-operation, which usually constituted 20 to 35 per cent of their ODA and totalled more than \$100 million annually for several African countries. UNDP also assisted African countries in strengthening government planning and economic management, fostering larger private investment and a more effective role of the non-governmental sector and promoting more effective involvement of untapped development resources.

The report further stated that actions were launched to develop a data base and information to permit African Governments, the donor community and the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the Programme of Action. Activities to monitor implementation would be funded by a large-scale UNDP project with staff inputs from the World Bank; ECA would also play a lead role, and bodies such as DTCD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and the International Labour Organisation would be involved. African Governments and United Nations organizations and agencies gathered data that should be incorporated, and UNDP and the World Bank would help interested African Governments to maintain that essential data in the future.

By an 18 June decision, (12) the UNDP Governing Council endorsed NATCAPS as an important new instrument and requested the Administrator

to extend that initiative to other interested African countries. It urged UNDP, in co-operation with ECA, to provide increased support to African countries for implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the Programme of Action and authorized the Administrator to continue to support ECA in enhancing its capacity to implement regional and subregional projects within the Programme's framework. UNDP was also asked to help interested African Governments strengthen their capacities to formulate and implement economic reforms and sectoral plans. The Council asked the Administrator, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, including the Joint Consultative Group on Policy—UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Food Programme (WFP)—to continue to assist African countries and subregional and regional organizations to assess the possible adverse effects of adjustment programmes, particularly on the social sectors of their economies and their institutional capacities, and to identify specific recommendations for remedial measures. The Administrator was urged to ensure that UNDP and its funds and programmes provided more integrated and efficient support to African countries, that efforts were made to achieve more coherence and co-operation with other United Nations funding organizations, and that co-ordination and co-operation continued to be strengthened with ECA and other multilateral and intergovernmental organizations in the follow-up to and implementation of the Programme of Action. The Council urged UNDP to use technical co-operation among developing countries as fully as possible to carry out its operations at national, interregional and intra-African levels, invited it to take concrete measures to integrate and enhance the role of women in all aspects of economic and social development in Africa, and asked the Administrator to report in 1988 on action taken to implement the decision.

UNCTAD action. In a March 1987 report(13) to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Trade and Development Board (TDB), the UNCTAD Secretary-General described UNCTAD'S contribution to implementing the Programme of Action. He stated that he had established an UNCTAD Task Force on UNPAAERD and described its programme of work in the areas of trade, development and other issues.

On 3 April,(14) TDB noted with appreciation the UNCTAD Secretary-General's arrangements for implementing the Programme and asked him to report to TDB'S October/November session and subsequent sessions on progress concerning UNCTAD'S contribution to its implementation.

In a September report to TDB,(15) the UNCTAD Secretary-General outlined some elements of the

Final Act of UNCTAD VII (see Chapter IV of this section) as they related to UNCTAD'S contribution to UNPAAERD and described activities within programmes of the UNCTAD secretariat which contributed to the implementation.

On 16 October,(16) TDB endorsed the programme elements for UNPAAERD follow-up within UNCTAD and asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to implement such programme elements, which were annexed to the programme budget for 1988-1989 (see p. 497), giving particular attention to policies on commodity production and trade, debt management and the use of the generalized system of preferences. TDB stressed the importance of strengthening UNCTAD'S technical assistance activities within the context of the Programme of Action, making full use of UNDP and other available resources. It endorsed the UNCTAD Secretary-General's initiative to prepare a report on the interaction between the external environment and the efforts of African countries in implementing UNPAAERD, and asked him to convene consultations to assist TDB in monitoring and considering activities relevant to the Programme, with a view to strengthening and accelerating its implementation within UNCTAD. States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs were invited to contribute resources to support the UNCTAD secretariat's activities.

Communications. A number of communications dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa were received by the Secretary-General. Among these were a 3 March letter from Kuwait transmitting the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January);(17) a 6 July letter from Zimbabwe transmitting the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation adopted at the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June);(18) a 16 July letter from Nigeria transmitting the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa issued at the International Conference on Africa: the challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development (Abuja, 15-19 June);(19) a 23 September letter from Canada transmitting a background paper on the outcome of the second Francophone Summit of Heads of State and Government (Quebec, 2-4 September);(20) a 28 September letter from Zambia transmitting a document entitled "Africa's Preliminary Assessment of the Implementation of UNPAAERD", presented at the tenth ordinary session of the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization of African Unity (New York, 21-25 September);(21) a 2 October letter from Guatemala transmitting the Declaration

of the eleventh annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries (New York, 28-30 September);(22) and a 23 October letter from Zimbabwe transmitting the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October).(23)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1987/39 on the critical social situation in Africa, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to implementing the social aspects of the Programme of Action. In resolution 1987/52 on the world social situation, the Council noted with deep concern that the economic and social situation in Africa continued to be critical and that it had been exacerbated by the world recession and by famine, drought and desertification. It called for full implementation of the 1984 General Assembly resolution on the critical economic situation in Africa(24) and of the 1986 resolution containing UNPAAERD. (4) In resolution 1987/67 on the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, the Council reaffirmed the individual and collective commitment of African Governments and the international community to UNPAAERD.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/163 without vote.

Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for, African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 to which is annexed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 41/29 of 31 October 1986,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Appreciating the considerable efforts and sacrifices made by African countries that have implemented their commitments as set forth in the Programme of Action, often at high social and political costs, and their will to continue these reform efforts,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives, proposals and efforts of those donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions which are assisting African countries in implementing the Programme of Action and stressing the need for continued efforts and the urgent translation of such initiatives, proposals and efforts into concrete actions and measures,

Noting with concern that thus far the response of the international community has not been adequate to alleviate the severe constraints on the efforts of the African countries to implement the Programme of Action,

Concerned that the critical economic situation in Africa still persists,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the situation in southern Africa continues to be adversely affected by the policies of political and economic destabilization and acts of aggression pursued by the South African regime, thus undermining the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Emphasizing that a close relationship exists between development prospects and the availability of external resources to Africa, including increasing concessionality of external assistance, export earnings, especially from primary commodities, debt-servicing capability and a country's policies of mobilization and utilization of its resources,

Noting the continued commitment to the common points of reference outlined in paragraph 13 of the Programme of Action, and with reference to paragraph 113 of the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware that a large number of African countries are still being stricken by natural calamities, in particular drought, desertification, and grasshopper and locust infestations, which are serious obstacles to economic and social development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action is affected adversely by continuing unfavourable developments in the international economic environment,

Regretting the worsening external debt situation of most African countries in spite of the measures undertaken nationally and internationally and recognizing the need to continue efforts towards further innovative approaches, emphasizing the objectives of long-term, self-sustaining development and the joint responsibility of all parties concerned with a view to finding effective and durable solutions to the economic, financial and debt problems of African countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognizes the several initiatives he has taken in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the establishment of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa;

2. Takes note of the endeavours of the donor community and the action taken by international financial and development institutions in the implementation of the Programme of Action, but notes with concern that the international community has not been able so far to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement African development efforts;

3. Commends African countries that have done their utmost to implement the Programme of Action, and stressing the need to continue its implementation, welcomes the continued determination of those countries to implement their commitments, including the reform efforts provided for in the Programme of Action;

4. Reaffirm that the implementation of the Programme of Action based on mutual commitments and shared responsibility requires that all parties concerned respect their commitments and discharge their responsibilities accordingly, and in this regard reaffirms the

determination of all parties to continue to honour their commitments under the Programme;

5. Regrets that overall net resource flows to African countries have declined, in real terms, while their terms of trade have worsened, export earnings from commodities have decreased substantially and debt-servicing obligations have risen significantly;

6. Notes with concern that some African countries are currently net transferors of resources to certain multilateral financial institutions;

7. Calls upon donor countries in this regard to continue their support to multilateral financial and development institutions to enable them to increase their resources to African countries and to improve the possibilities of adopting flexible and effective measures that will assist African countries in dealing with their financial obligations, giving due regard to the economic, social and development needs of each country, and, in this respect, notes that the International Monetary Fund is undertaking a thorough examination of adjustment programmes and their supporting arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality;

8. Calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries and underlines the importance of increasing urgently official development assistance to Africa, as well as the need for all countries to work to create the terms and conditions which would encourage the flow of non-concessional resources with a view to meeting the commitments under the Programme of Action as soon as possible, with the aim of making progress towards this end by the mid-term review of the Programme of Action in 1988;

9. Welcomes the use of existing subregional economic groupings in Africa in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and invites the donor community, multilateral institutions and the operational bodies of the United Nations system to provide resources for projects and programmes identified at the subregional level in the priority areas of the Programme;

10. Urges the international community, in particular the creditor countries, to take into consideration development and investment needs of African countries as well as the repayment capacity of each country, its export earnings, import requirements and external resource flows when considering terms and conditions of debt rescheduling, and to ensure that such terms and conditions do not preclude the flow of additional resources;

11. Calls upon the international community to continue its efforts, *inter alia* in the context of the Paris Club, to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt-relief measures as appropriate to African countries undertaking growth-oriented adjustment and reform efforts, in particular for the poorest and the most indebted of them retroactive terms adjustment, including converting into grants the official development assistance loans or taking equivalent actions having the same impact, and also considering the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt;

12. Appeals to the international community, in order to deal effectively with problems in the commodity area, to seek lasting solutions aimed at:

(a) Improving the functioning of commodity markets and achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, including avoidance of excessive price fluctuations;

(b) Adequate expansion of resources for diversification and participation in the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of the commodities of African countries;

(c) Improving market access conditions for commodities of export interest to African countries;

(d) Promoting diversification programmes in the context of growth-oriented structural adjustment, taking fully into account the developmental objectives of each country and long-term dynamic comparative advantage considerations of all countries;

13. Calls upon the international community to extend, as a matter of priority, humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to the countries of southern Africa;

14. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly as the most appropriate mechanism to prepare the review and the appraisal of the Programme of Action to meet for a period of ten working days in September 1988 prior to the forty-third session;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure the necessary preparation of this meeting;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 24 (c) of the Programme of Action, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report including concrete recommendations for a speedy and full implementation of the Programme of Action and taking into account provisions of this resolution, which should be made available to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole;

17. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

18. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1988 to consider the appropriate contributions to be submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole by all parties concerned and to make provisions for proper co-ordination of the contributions;

19. Further requests the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 to consider, as appropriate, the adoption of the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

General Assembly resolution 42/163

8 December 1987 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

36-nation draft (A/42/L.11/Rev.1 & Rev.1/Add.1); agenda item 21.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/854; S-G, A/C.5/42/55/Rev.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 54; plenary 48-50, 95.

Benin

In his August 1987 report on special economic assistance programmes, (3) the Secretary-General submitted information on external assistance to Benin in 1985 (25) In a later report, (26) he stated that Benin's economic and financial situation deteriorated further in 1987. Gross domestic prod-

uct (GDP) declined in real terms by some 0.5 to 2 per cent, following a decline of some 0.2 per cent in 1986. The deficit on the budget of the central administration increased to \$125 million, or 7 per cent of GDP, and the deficit on the external current account increased to \$190 million, or 11 per cent of GDP, compared with the 1986 deficit of \$140 million. Of particular concern was the burden of external public debt; debt servicing for 1987 totalled some \$70 million, or 40 per cent of total export earnings, and the accumulation of external payment arrears totalled \$235 million.

With regard to agriculture, the harvest was adversely affected by unfavourable rainfall patterns and growing conditions. The output of maize, Benin's principal cereal, was reduced by an estimated 25 per cent compared with the previous year. The output of cotton fell by about 47 per cent compared with 1986; the fall was attributed to a number of factors, including a reduction in prices paid to producers and difficulties in collecting and stocking. Output of sorghum, millet and rice was more satisfactory.

Benin's industrial sector failed to show any growth in real terms, suffering generally from weak demand both at home and abroad and confronting financing difficulties. In association, commercial activity continued to stagnate. Companies engaged in producing sugar, oil and soap, and soft drinks continued to suffer from underutilization of plant capacity and difficulties in procuring markets both domestically and abroad, encountering competition from products produced in neighbouring countries. Cement production also suffered from underutilization of plant capacity as well as from financing difficulties and a lengthy interruption in electricity supply. Production of crude petroleum at the offshore Semé oilfield averaged 5,500 barrels a day during the first half of 1987 compared with an average 7,500 in 1986.(27)

Since the round-table conference in 1983,(28) consultations had taken place on a wide range of sectors; the most recent ones, on integrated rural development and on telecommunications, were held in October and November 1987, respectively. Another round-table conference was scheduled for late 1988/early 1989 to provide an opportunity for dialogue between the Government and bilateral and multilateral donors on programmes to stimulate economic recovery and the country's needs for external assistance to support those programmes. Within its ongoing country programme, UNDP was to implement a project to enhance the Government's planning capacity and another to strengthen aid co-ordination.

For General Assembly action on economic assistance to Benin, see resolution 42/205.

Central African Republic

In addition to being classified as an LDC, the Central African Republic's major development han-

dicaps were its land-locked position, poor transportation, sparse population, small domestic market and largely untrained human resource base, the Secretary-General observed in an August 1987 report.(3)

In a later report,(26) he said that the programme of economic and social rehabilitation embarked on by the Central African Republic in 1981 had achieved some noteworthy results, although some were somewhat less than targeted. Weakness in world prices for cotton and coffee, which normally provided about one third of the country's export revenues, constituted a major set-back. Reacting to the drop in prices, cotton and coffee production in 1987 were 26 and 11 per cent below target, respectively. Total export revenues fell off by some 30 per cent compared with 1986. A shift in agricultural production in favour of food and fuelwood resulted in increased supplies and, to some extent, cheaper staples cushioned the impact of the structural adjustment programme on urban populations. Owing mainly to increased agricultural productivity, the growth of GDP in 1987 was estimated at a little over 2 per cent; the target set under the structural adjustment programme was at least 3.5 per cent.

The results of the first phase of the five-year structural adjustment programme, which started in 1986,(27) were evaluated by the Government and concerned donors at the end of 1987. While some of the programme's aspects had been disrupted by external factors, the Government's implementation of a number of its measures was deemed satisfactory. Areas covered by those measures included fiscal and budgetary policies, the gradual withdrawal of the State with regard to internal price mechanisms and the reform of public institutions and enterprises. Faster progress was hoped for in some areas, particularly in respect of the use of State resources and the sources of budgetary revenue. Budgetary discipline had reduced the central budget deficit from 4 per cent of GDP in 1981 to 2.3 per cent in 1986. Public revenues had increased by 32 per cent between 1982 and 1985, after which receipts fell off as a result of the decline in export revenues. In 1984/85, just before the collapse of cotton and coffee prices, financial stabilization efforts had curbed the growth of the external debt from 43 per cent of GDP to 39 per cent. However, debt-service payments, which were to have represented 13.9 per cent of export earnings after a rescheduling negotiated with Paris Club creditors, represented over 20 per cent of export revenues in 1987.

A round-table meeting of countries and institutions desiring to support the Central African Republic's economic development was organized by UNDP, (Geneva, 18 and 19 June 1987). Requirements for external financing of the investment programme for the Republic were estimated at about \$160 million annually over three years: preliminary indications

given by participants showed that those requirements would be more than covered. As a follow-up to the round-table's decisions, sectoral meetings were to be organized on rural development and on education, training and employment. In the context of the NATCAP exercise for the country, organized by UNDP, a seminar on national planning was held in November 1987. Under its fourth country programme (1987-1991), which called for \$22.3 million in total resources, UNDP was providing support to strengthen the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Economic and Financial Co-operation, which was responsible for aid co-ordination.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to the Central African Republic, see resolution 42/205.

Chad

Land-locked Chad was an LDC, ranking near the lowest in terms of life expectancy, literacy and health indicators, stated the Secretary-General in an August 1987 report.⁽³⁾

In a later report,⁽²⁶⁾ he said that recurrence of drought conditions in Chad resulted in a marked reduction in agricultural production in 1987, with food crops as well as the principal export crop, cotton, affected. Owing to the fall in agricultural production, which accounted for 43 per cent of total output, GDP was estimated to have declined in 1987. Reduced cotton exports depressed both export revenues (of which they constituted 60 per cent) and state fiscal receipts (to which they contributed 20 per cent). State revenues declined for the third consecutive year, and the situation with respect to the external trade account, estimated by the World Bank to have been in deficit since 1981, worsened. At the end of 1986, external debt outstanding and disbursed amounted to \$171.8 million. Total debt-service payments due in 1986 totalled \$3.2 million.

The framework for the co-ordination of external aid for public investment in Chad was an interim plan of the Government for 1986-1988, prepared with UNDP assistance and presented at the round-table conference in 1985.⁽²⁹⁾ The UNDP fourth country programme for Chad (1987-1991) was structured around the three central national priorities: agro-sylvo-pastoral development; development of communications and transportation infrastructure; and development of human resources. Under a new project on planning support, UNDP was helping the Ministry responsible to the President for planning to update the macro-economic background and clarify sectoral strategies, define an annual investment programme and develop a method for following up and improving co-ordination of assistance. The budget for the three-year project was \$3.5 million, and the World Bank was the executing agency.

The emergency conditions following the drought of 1984-1985 and the large-scale displacement of people as a result of armed conflict imposed a heavy strain on the national economy. Assistance for victims of armed conflict was provided by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), while UNICEF collaborated with the World Bank and FAO to provide rural areas with wells and with equipment and training facilities to promote health education and small-scale farming. UNICEF also assisted the Government in carrying out a nation-wide immunization programme and was active in maternal and child health care, nutrition and training of primary school teachers. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that by the end of 1987 it had assisted in the reintegration of some 97,000 Chadians who had returned to their country. Contributions of close to \$3 million from the donor community were used to meet the basic domestic needs of returnees and to provide agricultural tools and seeds. Relief foods were distributed in conjunction with WFP.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/200 by recorded vote.

Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/198 of 8 December 1986 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad, relating, *inter alia*, to the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the war and the drought are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Concerned at the recent invasion of locusts, which has aggravated the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, in particular that of the people displaced as a result of the war and the drought,

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the seriousness of the food and health situation in Chad,

Taking note also of the appeal made by the Government of Chad for a round table on the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the northern region, which has suffered the most from the effects of the war,

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

Also recognizing the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. Renews the request made to States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue:

(a) To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered as a result of the war, the effects of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

(b) To contribute to the reconstruction of Chad;

4. Again invites States and agencies to take part in the sectoral meetings scheduled at the round table on assistance to Chad and to honour the commitments they made;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to implement the interim development plan submitted at Geneva;

(b) To continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought;

(c) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

6. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to organize, in collaboration with the competent United Nations organizations and programmes and the Government of Chad, a round table to formulate an emergency assistance programme for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the northern region and for the resettlement of persons displaced by the war;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/200

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 150-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); 21-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.15), orally revised; agenda item 86. Sponsors: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech-

oslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Djibouti

The adverse climatic conditions that impeded any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees had had a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti, said the Secretary-General in an August report.(3)

In a later report,(26) he noted that Djibouti's economy had shown no real growth in 1987. The Government's budgetary austerity campaign and an unfavourable global economic environment were not conducive to expansion in the industrial and commercial sectors; exceptions to that trend were increased receipts from port-related facilities and services due to increased use of the port of Djibouti during the year.

The Government instituted a number of measures to improve the country's budgetary and financial situation during the year. They extended to economies in the civil service administration, improvements in collecting indirect taxes and rebuilding reserve funds. It also studied the situation of public enterprises and public industrial enterprises in financial difficulty. Measures to encourage investment in the private sector were also receiving attention.

Of Djibouti's planned public investment programme for 1987, amounting to \$356 million, 74 per cent was to be financed by external loans, 18 per cent by grants and 8 per cent from domestic resources. Sixty per cent of the 1987 plan was implemented. Servicing of Djibouti's long-term external debt (State and public enterprises) increased in 1987 to \$13.5 million. Payments due in 1988 were expected to increase by a further 9.6 per cent to \$14.8 million.

In December 1987, principal donors met to discuss the development of the geothermal energy sector. An investment programme of about \$60 million was envisaged, and donors expressed interest in participating. UNDP was asked to continue the technical direction of the project and to finance a feasibility study.

Drought was a chronic condition in Djibouti, but 1987 was a particularly dry year. In November, a joint WFP/Djibouti mission noted that 50,000 nomads were seriously affected and that many of their cattle had died. The situation in the northern region was deemed as catastrophic as in the regions bordering Ethiopia, where a state of emergency existed.

Large numbers of refugees placed further pressure on Djibouti's resources, and repatriation efforts continued. Of the 16,715 refugees enumerated by the Government at the end of 1986, 3,591 had been repatriated by the end of 1987. Some 13,000 refugees in Djibouti were being assisted by WFP.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Djibouti, see resolution 42/205.

Gambia

Classified as an LDC, the Gambia was among the world's poorest countries, with per capita GDP well under \$300, said the Secretary-General in an August 1987 report.⁽³⁾ With no known important mineral or other natural resources, it was heavily dependent on one cash crop, ground-nuts, which was the major source of income for two thirds of the population and accounted for 85 to 90 per cent of domestic exports.

In a later report,⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General said that the economic recovery programme adopted by the Government in 1985⁽³⁰⁾ and extended in mid-1986 for a further three years⁽³¹⁾ was showing positive results. As a result of the adjustment efforts, the return of favourable weather and the availability of substantial financing on concessionary terms, economic growth had resumed. However, the country continued to face economic uncertainties because of the narrowness of its production base and the economy's vulnerability to external developments.

The Gambia's real growth in GDP was estimated at 6 per cent in 1986/87 and was expected to rise by at least 4 per cent in 1987/88. Important to the strong 1986/87 growth rate was the sharp increase in ground-nut production, which resulted from a combination of favourable weather conditions and higher prices paid to producers. In addition, private and public construction activities expanded, receipts from tourism increased and commercial activity generally shared in the economic expansion. Liberalized exchange rate and interest rate policies helped revive private sector confidence. Inflation fell from an annual rate of 70 per cent in 1985/86 to 20 per cent in 1986/87 and to about 10 per cent for the period from July to December 1987. The balance-of-payments deficit declined from 19.3 million special drawing rights (SDR) in 1985/86 to SDR 7.2 million in

1986/87; it was expected to decline further in 1987/88 to SDR 1.4 million. However, the current account deficit widened in 1986/87, owing in part to a strong expansion in imports associated with more buoyant domestic activity.

The flow of bilateral, multilateral and United Nations assistance remained in line with the country's priority development objectives: the World Bank provided support to the agriculture sector; the European Community helped to increase food production and productivity, including fisheries; and the United States Agency for International Development assisted in agricultural research and the introduction of new crops. UNDP's fourth country programme (1987-1991) for the Gambia included support for water resources and for animal health and horticulture. UNDP was also assisting the Government to strengthen its institutional structure, and, with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Agency, provided support in planning, finance and economic management. In the context of the round-table process, a sectoral consultation on agriculture and water was held at Banjul in October 1987.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to the Gambia, see resolution 42/205.

Guinea

In an August 1987 report,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the Government of Guinea's objectives for 1987-1991 centred on providing the basic needs of the population and achieving structural equilibrium in the nation's macro-economic and financial affairs. Basic needs included food security; reorganized and more efficient public services for health, education and vocational training, sanitation, water supply and electric power; job creation, particularly in urban areas; and improved housing. Structural disequilibrium in public finance and the balance of payments was so acute that Guinea's efforts would need to be supplemented over the five years of the medium-term development strategy, 1987-1991, to cover public expenditures, meet external commitments and carry out the investment policy to achieve economic recovery. Over that period, Guinea planned to invest some \$1.2 billion, 90 per cent of which would be financed from external sources at essentially concessional terms. In addition, more than \$300 million would be needed in balance-of-payments and government budget assistance.

The first meeting of the Consultative Group for Guinea, organized under World Bank auspices, was held in Paris on 18 and 19 March. The meeting was successful in receiving indications of support for the \$670 million of investment financing and \$200 million of balance-of-payments funding

necessary to implement Guinea's economic programme for 1987-1989. It was agreed that efforts were needed to improve aid co-ordination through meetings to discuss sectoral development prospects.

Guinea-Bissau

Despite recent gains, Guinea-Bissau, an LDC with a per capita GDP of less than \$200, continued to face enormous structural obstacles to its development, particularly growing imbalances that could not be sustained, said the Secretary-General in an August 1987 report.(3)

As a major step in reinforcing its economic and financial stabilization programme, the Government, in May 1987, concluded an agreement with the World Bank and IMF for a structural adjustment programme whose first phase was aimed at economic and financial stabilization and at re-establishing macro-economic equilibrium. Donor support for the programme was favourable; the World Bank announced three new International Development Association credits, and support was also received from the African Development Fund of the African Development Bank, IMF, the Federal Republic of Germany, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland. UNDP held informal co-ordination meetings on the programme and prepared many projects in its support, particularly to reduce its negative effects: a project for retraining laid-off officials; financing for a special public works programme; aid for the creation of small enterprises; and a study of the social effects of the programme in collaboration with the World Bank and the National Institute for Studies and Research. In June, a three-year technical assistance project, partly funded by UNDP, was approved to help the Government in financial planning, budgetary control, investment project selection and evaluation, and external debt management. The UNDP country programme for Guinea-Bissau for 1987-1991, approved by the Governing Council in June 1987, totalled \$19.3 million. In order to strengthen aid co-ordination, UNDP also approved a project of support for the Secretary of State for Co-operation in the amount of \$145,000.

In the context of the round-table process, sectoral consultations on agriculture and fisheries took place in Guinea-Bissau in May 1987. Participants included almost all major donors.

Madagascar

The major economic crisis faced by Madagascar since the beginning of the 1980s had been exacerbated by a number of natural disasters, said the Secretary-General in an August 1987 report (3) In a later report,(26) he said that in real terms Madagascar's economy had grown by 1.4 per cent in 1987; however, with population grow-

ing at an estimated annual rate of 3 per cent, real per capita income continued to decline. Agricultural output, with an annual increase of 2 per cent, was also growing at a slower rate than population.

Climatic conditions were not favourable to Madagascar's agricultural output in 1987. Floods in the high plateau areas in January damaged the main rice crop and in the southern tip of the country chronic drought until April resulted in malnutrition.

Serious adjustment measures, formulated in co-operation with the World Bank and IMF, continued within the structural policy framework for 1987-1990. Their main objective was to increase the growth rate of GDP and exports. It was hoped that continuation of the trade liberalization process and a further devaluation of the Malagasy franc, by 45 per cent in May/June 1987, would encourage producers and exporters to focus on processing and marketing export items, followed by new investment in those activities in which Madagascar enjoyed comparative advantage. In the 1987-1990 phase of adjustment, attention would be given to increasing the efficiency of allocation and use of public resources. Other issues receiving attention were social problems emanating from successive devaluations of the Malagasy franc, nutritional deficiencies and health problems affecting children, and environmental degradation, particularly deforestation.

Two new UNDP-funded projects relating to enhanced management of external aid were started in 1987. One was to strengthen the capacity of Madagascar's Directorate General of Planning to evaluate projects, while the other was to strengthen its capacity to co-ordinate external aid. The projects were prepared and implemented jointly by the Directorate and the World Bank.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Madagascar, see resolution 42/205.

Uganda

In an August 1987 report,(3) the Secretary-General summarized the situation in Uganda, which, he said, faced arduous tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction following years of conflict that had resulted in loss of life, ravaging of the country's socio-economic infrastructure and uprooting of large segments of the population.

On 11 and 12 June in Paris, the Government's economic recovery programme was presented to the Consultative Group for Uganda, chaired by the World Bank. According to indications given at that meeting, commitments for 1987 would exceed the recommended target figure of \$250 million. Uganda said that, having undertaken a number of economic and financial stabilization measures in May, it would seek to overcome se-

vere supply shortages that were hindering efforts to expand output, improve marketing and distribution and increase export revenues. The Government also wished to address problems of relief for Ugandans returning either from abroad or from other regions to areas that were without homes, food, schools or medical facilities; some \$15 million would be required in 1987/88 for relief.

The UNHCR-assisted operation to repatriate Ugandan refugees from southern Sudan and Haut Zaïre to the West Nile region was extended until the end of 1987 and would be further extended as necessary. Of approximately 120,000 returnees, half were assisted in organized rural settlements and half were settled spontaneously.

Countries and areas in other regions

Central America

In a February 1987 report to the General Assembly on the situation in Central America (32) (see also p. 186), the Secretary-General mentioned the deep impression made on him by the natural disasters which had befallen the capitals of some countries in the region: Managua, Nicaragua, much of which was destroyed in 1972; and San Salvador, El Salvador, with thousands of homeless people and ruined buildings as a result of the 1986 earthquake (see also p. 460). Those disasters, he said, underscored the need to draw up an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development of the region, which in turn would help facilitate the solution of the political crisis there.

On 27 August, (33) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua transmitted to the Secretary-General a document entitled "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed by the Presidents of those countries plus Honduras (see also p. 188) and stating that in the climate of freedom guaranteed by democracy, they would adopt agreements to speed up development in order to make their societies more egalitarian and free from misery. Strengthening democracy entailed creating a system of economic and social well-being and justice. To achieve those goals, they would jointly seek special economic assistance from the international community.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/204 by recorded vote.

Special economic assistance to Central America
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", in par-

ticular paragraph 6, in which it urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

Bearing in mind the need to contribute effectively to peace, co-operation, respect for human rights, the implementation of genuine democratic and pluralist processes and economic and social development, which are indispensable for ensuring the well-being of the peoples of the Central American region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America, in particular with regard to the need to implement an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development of the region, which in turn will facilitate the resolution of the political and security crisis facing the region,

Recalling the terms of the recent agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, which stressed the need to adopt agreements that would accelerate development in order to create more egalitarian societies that are free of poverty,

Convinced of the urgent need to improve the standard of living of the Central American peoples,

Emphasizing the importance of appropriating additional resources for development and of the full use of human resources, as recognized in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and recognizing the economic co-operation efforts being made to this end by the European Economic Community and others with the countries of the region,

Commending the concerted efforts being made by the countries of the Central American region to deal with adverse economic and social conditions through economic and social integration and co-operation,

Convinced that peace and development are inseparable,

1. Supports the implementation of mechanisms essential to achieving the economic and social objectives agreed to by the Governments of Central America in the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983, sponsored by the Contadora Group;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, to send a technical mission to the Central American countries for the purpose of determining, in consultation with each of the Governments of the region, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and such integration bodies as the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Latin American Economic System and the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America, the economic and social priorities of the countries of the region;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the priorities identified, to formulate, in close consultation with the Governments of the region and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a special plan of co-operation for Central America to be submitted, in view of the immediate needs, no later than 30 April 1988 for consideration by the General Assembly during its current session;

4. Urges the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries, as a way of bolstering their efforts to achieve peace and development;

5. Appeals to the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate in implementing the special plan of co-operation for Central America and to continue and expand their assistance programmes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/204

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 18 November (meeting 40); 29-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.25/Rev.1); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26-28, 30, 37, 39, 40; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Democratic Yemen

Poor in natural resources, Democratic Yemen—one of the LDCs—was characterized by a very harsh climate with an average rainfall of less than 3 inches; approximately 75 per cent of the 70,000 hectares under cultivation were irrigated by river flooding and the rest by ground water. Its population, estimated at 2 million, was growing at a rate of 2.6 per cent per year, according to an August 1987 report of the Secretary-General.⁽³⁾

The problems facing the country had been compounded by the consequences of disastrous floods in 1982, which had undermined the targets of the second five-year plan (1981-1985), the Secretary-General said in a later report.⁽²⁶⁾ Implementation of the third five-year plan (1986-1990) was delayed by civil disturbance; in January 1986, and the Government proceeded with a one-year investment

plan. In the light of a new resources situation, a revised plan was approved in October 1987. With the support of a number of bilateral and multilateral donors, Democratic Yemen was able progressively to resume its developmental activities.

Despite austerity measures imposed to restrict foreign currency spending, imports increased in 1987 by 24 per cent over 1986 in terms of national currency, while the value of non-oil products exported declined by 13 per cent. Remittances from expatriate Yemenis remained at about the 1986 level of \$282 million, reflecting the slow-down of economic growth in neighbouring countries of employment. Foreign currency reserves decreased for the third consecutive year and, at \$104 million in September 1987, represented just under two thirds of debt-service payments due in 1988.

A positive development was the discovery of oil in April. The extent of reserves was not announced, but in late 1987 an average of 10,000 barrels per day began to be trucked to the refinery, and the amount was expected to increase. Plans were approved to construct two pipelines, and concessions were awarded for further exploration activities.

In December, consultations took place at Aden under UNDP/FAO auspices as part of a major effort to reduce the vulnerability of the country's spate irrigation systems to flood disasters.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Democratic Yemen, see resolution 42/205.

Ecuador

In his August 1987 report,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General assessed the damages caused by earthquakes in Ecuador on 5 and 6 March 1987 (see p. 457). In a later report,⁽²⁶⁾ he stated that the earthquakes compounded existing social, economic and financial problems. Rehabilitation and reconstruction necessitated unplanned capital expenditures by the Government, and export revenues were considerably lower than anticipated prior to the earthquakes as a result of extensive damage to the oil pipeline. Exports of crude petroleum and derivatives in 1987 totalled \$764 million compared with \$980 million in 1986. Non-oil exports totalled \$1.2 billion, about the same as in 1986. The import bill rose to \$1.88 billion in 1987, the increase being due mainly to purchases of capital equipment for the earthquake reconstruction programme, imports of petroleum and petroleum products, and the higher cost of imports. The 1987 deficit on the current account amounted to \$776 million, despite the Government's decision to defer payment of some \$1 billion in principal and interest on the external debt.

By resolution 1987/17, the Economic and Social Council called on all States to participate in

projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas in Ecuador affected by the March 1987 earthquake. For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Ecuador, see resolution 42/205.

Nicaragua

In his August 1987 report,(3) the Secretary-General observed that in recent years Nicaragua's economy had been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters which had worsened and impeded the normalization of its economic situation.

In a later report,(26) he stated that Nicaragua's GDP increased by 1.7 per cent in 1987, reversing the deteriorating trend of the previous three years. Output of the agricultural sector (including fisheries) rose by 2 per cent, despite the negative effects of armed conflict in production areas, the limited availability of inputs and agricultural machinery and a pattern of irregular rainfall, with drought resulting in the loss of an estimated 244,000 tonnes of basic cereals. The external sector was characterized by restrictions related to the blocking of commercial credit, the global economic environment and the reduced volume and lack of diversification of exportable items. Both the balance of trade and the current balance deteriorated further in 1987.

Government compilations indicated that Nicaragua's rate of inflation accelerated during 1987 to an annual rate of 1,340 per cent as a result of the gap between domestic production and the impossibility of supplementing it through imports on the one hand and the expansion of domestic expenditures occasioned by the state of strife on the other. The Government identified the state of conflict, prevailing since 1981, as the most significant factor affecting the economy in recent years, estimating that it had cost Nicaragua \$3.6 billion in property damage and lost production.

Despite a series of measures launched by the Government in 1985 to reduce internal and external disequilibrium and curtail price distortions, the economy by the end of 1987 continued to be characterized by large and growing imbalances, shortage of resources, hyper-inflation and price distortion.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Nicaragua, see resolution 42/205.

Vanuatu

Vanuatu, an archipelago vulnerable to cyclones, had experienced two in 1985(34) and a particularly damaging one in February 1987 (see p. 456), the Secretary-General said in an August report.(3).

According to a later report,(26) a joint aid donor meeting was held at Port Vila on 1 and 2 June,

organized with UNDP assistance. Bilateral donors, multilateral aid agencies and the United Nations system pledged financial and technical assistance totalling \$9.7 million to help meet Vanuatu's reconstruction needs.

With regard to the longer-term developmental needs of Vanuatu, an LDC, UNDP was assisting the Government to organize and finance a round-table meeting to be held in 1988.

By resolution 1987/15, the Economic and Social Council urged States to participate generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels, in projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vanuatu.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/205 by recorded vote.

Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/200 of 8 December 1986 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/15 of 26 May 1987, on assistance for reconstruction in Vanuatu, and 1987/17 of 26 May 1987, on assistance to Ecuador,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have provided to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve and accelerate the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the devastation caused by the earthquake in March 1987, in particular its efforts with respect to co-operation and assistance required owing to the damage caused to the economic infrastructure of the country,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Noting that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development, particularly as a consequence of the devastation and loss of life caused by cyclone "Uma", which struck it on 7 and 8 February 1987,

Noting that Benin continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme,

Noting that despite serious efforts undertaken by the Government of the Central African Republic since 1982 to re-establish economic stability, the results of which were recognized at the round-table meeting held at Geneva in June 1987, the situation of the country remains precarious, and that more assistance from the international community, including international organizations, is required to enable it to achieve its objectives in development programmes,

Noting that adverse climatic conditions that impede any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees are having a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting that, owing to the lack of external financial assistance, the Government of the Gambia has not been able to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983, January and April 1984 and March 1986, and that the execution of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting also that, in recent years, the economy of Nicaragua has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as drought and the intense rains and floods that occurred in 1982, 1985 and 1986, as well as the floods that affected the Atlantic coast of the country in August 1987, all of which have worsened the economic situation and impeded its normalization, for which international assistance is required to complement national development efforts,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Gambia and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance to those countries;

2. Also expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

3. Further expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has fallen short of their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is still needed;

5. Reaffirms the need for all Governments and international organizations to fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

6. Appeals to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General;

7. Invites the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

8. Urgently appeals to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/205

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 154-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 9 November (meeting 30); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.45), following informal consultations; agenda item 86.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26-28, 30; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

In the plenary session of the Assembly, a motion by the United States calling for separate votes on the sixth, seventh and ninth to fifteenth preambular paragraphs was rejected by 113 votes to 6, with 22 abstentions. A vote on the motion had been requested by the Ukrainian SSR, supported by Democratic Yemen and Guatemala. In putting forward its request, the Ukrainian SSR pointed out that the text—the result of dialogue and co-operation—had been adopted in the Committee without a vote. The United States said that its response to the call for assistance differed according to the individual countries, and a paragraph-by-paragraph vote would allow those differences to be adequately reflected.

Explaining its vote following the adoption of the text, the United States said that, if its request for separate votes had been agreed to, it would have abstained on the text as a whole and would have voted against the seventh, ninth, fourteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs, and abstained on the sixth and tenth to thirteenth.

Australia, speaking also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand, said they would have voted in favour of all nine paragraphs on which a separate vote had been requested; however, they supported the motion for separate votes because they believed that every delegation had the right to present its position to the Assembly for action. They voiced concern that, for the second consecutive year, it was necessary to reopen a text adopted by consensus in the Committee.

In other action, the Assembly, in resolution 42/201, appealed to States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 1022. (2)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (3)A/42/442. (4)YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, 1 June 1986. (5)A/42/560 & Corr.1. (6)A/42/16. (7)A/42/674. (8)ACC/1987/8. (9)YUN 1986, p. 442. (10)E/1988/42. (11)DP/1987/20. (12)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/23). (13)TD/B/1131 & Corr.1. (14)A/42/15, vol. I (dec. 345(XXXIII)). (15)TD/B/1146. (16)A/42/15, vol. I (dec. 348(XXXIV)). (17)A/42/178-S/18753. (18)A/42/411. (19)A/42/410. (20)A/42/582. (21)A/42/614. (22)A/42/604 & Corr.1. (23)A/42/681. (24)YUN 1984, p. 470, GA res. 39/29, 3 Dec. 1984. (25)YUN 1986, p. 458. (26)A/43/483. (27)YUN 1986, p. 459. (28)YUN 1983, p. 492. (29)YUN 1985, p. 509. (30)Ibid., p. 513. (31)YUN 1986, p. 461. (32)A/42/127-S/18686. (33)A/42/521-S/19085. (34)YUN 1985, p. 532.

Disasters

In 1987, UNDRO continued to be the focal point and clearing-house for information on relief needs arising from natural disasters and other disaster situations, such as drought, floods, storms, earthquakes and civil conflicts. It continued to mobilize and co-ordinate the relief assistance of the various organizations of the United Nations system and co-ordinated that with assistance given by others. UNDRO also promoted the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters and provided Governments that requested it with assistance in pre-disaster planning.

In his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see page 3), the Secretary-General said that although natural disasters could not be prevented, their destructive effect could be lessened through predictive and preventive measures. He lauded proposals to stimulate study, planning and preparations on mitigation of the effect of natural disasters over the next decade under United Nations auspices.

Review of disaster and emergency assistance

In October 1987,(1) the Secretary-General submitted a report on implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution on UNDRO,(2) including a comprehensive review and assessment of existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination. To undertake the review, the Secretary-General engaged a consultant who recommended the holding of periodic meetings of executive heads of the relevant United Nations agencies; establishment of an inter-agency emergency advisory group; further development of regional information and training arrangements; demarcation of responsibilities for the various early-warning systems; consideration of the establishment of a United Nations logistical service; review of telecommunications facilities; extension of regular and systematic evaluation of individual and system performance; improvement of relations with NGOs and the media.

In his report, the Secretary-General also took into account the 1986 recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations that work of offices administering emergency, humanitarian and special economic assistance programmes be rationalized to avoid duplication and that UNDP consider taking over the functions of UNDRO,(3) which were endorsed by the Assembly in 1986.(4) After giving an overview of United

Nations disaster and emergency assistance, he concluded that mechanisms and arrangements for disaster and emergency relief and co-ordination had evolved in response to intergovernmental directive as well as changing perceptions of requirements; it had generally been hoped that the creation of UNDRO would provide greater coherence and direction to those efforts. While some progress had been made, further efforts were required, and it was expected that implementation of the consultant's recommendations would further improve performance.

To complement those activities and assist in identifying practical measures to enhance the timeliness and effectiveness of United Nations action, the Secretary-General proposed that a technical panel be convened to advise him on ways to take advantage of technological advances in order to improve the United Nations system's capacity to respond to disaster, i.e., by creating an international emergency communications system. The Secretary-General stated his intention to seek extrabudgetary resources to support the establishment of such a panel.

In order to provide a focal point at Headquarters and to be kept fully informed of potential and existing disaster situations, the Secretary-General had decided to entrust this responsibility on a continuing basis to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who would also organize inter-agency meetings of concerned United Nations entities. The various entities would retain responsibility for monitoring and assessing developments in their respective spheres of competence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/433 without vote.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/301

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201, and decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly and paying special attention to developing a more effective capacity of the United Nations system in the area of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, and in that context, welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to establish a central focal point in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure effective response by the United Nations system in the field of disaster and other emergency situations;

(b) To request the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 to consider the matter on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, and to consider the matter at its forty-third session together with a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present decision.

General Assembly decision 42/433

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.82), based on informal consultations and orally amended by Morocco; agenda item 12. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 28, 29, 34, 43; plenary 96.

Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

During 1987, UNDRO continued to cover all aspects of disaster relief as well as preparedness and prevention activities. Its 1987 activities were described in a report of the Secretary-General for 1986-1987.⁽⁵⁾ Disaster preparedness and prevention activities were significantly higher than in the previous biennium, as indicated by the number of requests received from developing countries to strengthen their national emergency services.

During the two-year period, some 30 projects, both national and regional, were in various stages of implementation. In medium- and long-term aspects of disaster mitigation, priority was given to regional, interregional and global activities, such as seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region and the pan-Caribbean disaster preparedness and prevention project.

Disaster relief co-ordination constituted the core of UNDRO'S activities, and was thus accorded the highest priority in the allocation of human and financial resources. During 1986-1987, UNDRO was involved in 110 disaster situations, 58 of which were in 1987; the biennial total represented an increase of 11 per cent over the previous biennium.

In order to reinforce co-operation with national emergency relief services for foreign disaster assistance and to make maximum use of their collective experience and advice, meetings of the heads of those services were held on a periodic basis. The first such meeting had been convened in 1986.⁽⁶⁾ The second meeting (Geneva, 6-10 April 1987) took place with the participation of the heads of the emergency services of United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations as well as humanitarian NGOs. Issues discussed included how to discourage the practice of sending unsolicited relief supplies, how to avoid diverging assessments of unmet relief needs and the delivery of large-scale assistance to inaccessible or insecure areas, and the conditions of deployment, utilization and training of foreign search and rescue teams.

Contributions in 1987 for disasters in 20 countries which affected some 38 million people totalled \$530 million, as compared to \$888.1 million in 1986.

More than half of the 1987 contributions went to Mozambique for expenses related to civil strife.

Major disasters requiring the involvement of UNDRO in 1987 included continued locust infestations in Africa; a tidal wave followed by heavy rains in Bangladesh; a forest fire in China; an earthquake in Ecuador; a drought in Ethiopia; flooding in Guatemala, Haiti and Maldives; cyclones in Fiji and Vanuatu; a typhoon in Viet Nam; a snowstorm in Lesotho; military intervention and hostilities in Lebanon (see p. 274); and continued relief operations in Mozambique.

In an October report on implementation of a 1986 Assembly resolution on UNDRO,⁽¹⁾ including a review of existing mechanisms and arrangements in the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination (see above), the consultant who had conducted the review also made recommendations on UNDRO, saying that the focus of its activities should be on sudden natural disasters and related preparation and prevention measures, which would include the preparation of country profiles for countries subject to sudden natural disasters. For UNDRO to be effective, it must act on behalf of the Secretary-General, which would require improved communication between UNDRO and United Nations Headquarters; acting with the Secretary-General's authority, UNDRO should be recognized as the system's lead agency. Emphasizing the need for a continuum of response to disasters and emergencies, rehabilitation and the resumption of development, the consultant said that steps needed to be taken to develop a more effective UNDRO capacity in prevention and preparedness as well as in disaster follow-up. Given the complementary responsibilities of UNDRO and UNDP in particular, he recommended that a joint UNDP/UNDRO task force be established to work out improved co-operation modalities.

Improvements were needed in communication and co-operation at the field level, with closer interaction between UNDRO headquarters and the United Nations resident co-ordinators and the full involvement of other field representatives, the donor community and other relevant United Nations organs through the establishment of emergency operations groups.

In collaboration with UNDRO and other international agencies, UNDP participated in a significant number of emergency and disaster relief operations. In 1987 UNDP approved some 24 relief projects while following up on similar assistance to countries struck by disasters in previous years.⁽⁷⁾

UNDRO financing

UNDRO activities continued to be financed mainly from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions to the United Nations

Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance. For 1986-1987, the General Assembly, in resolution 42/213, appropriated \$6,418,300.

Extrabudgetary resources were credited to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance, which included the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief and the UNDRO Trust Fund. Income under the Trust Fund totalled \$17,859,301 in 1987, while expenditures were \$11,576,979, including \$6,200,772 in disaster relief assistance to 40 countries. The three largest recipients in 1987 were Mozambique (\$1,469,896), Lebanon (\$902,531) and Haiti (\$810,528).

Under the Trust Fund's sub-accounts, 1987 expenditures were \$3,753,958 for disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning; \$1,101,477 for the strengthening of UNDRO; \$426,780 for the UNDRO pan-Caribbean disaster preparedness and prevention project; \$243,630 for general disaster relief operations; \$57,957 for the Sasakawa-UNDRO Disaster Prevention Award-Operating Fund; and \$37,308 for UNDRO/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) projects.

Disaster relief efforts

Drought-stricken areas

In a September 1987 report⁽⁸⁾ on implementation and financing of the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see p. 703), the Secretary-General said that total areas prone to desertification covered 4.5 billion hectares, or about 35 per cent of the earth's land surface. Areas at least moderately damaged included 3.1 billion hectares of rangelands, 335 million hectares of rain-fed croplands, and 40 million hectares of irrigated farmlands. Human populations in these territories numbered more than 850 million in 1987, compared with 650 million 10 years earlier.

Sudano-Sahelian region

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) continued in 1987 under UNDP supervision to assist countries in medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes and in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see p. 707).

According to a report by the UNDP Administrator,⁽⁹⁾ UNSO in 1987 undertook measures in support of the drought-related medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel countries and assisted the countries in the Sudano-Sahel region in implementing the Plan of Action. Recovery and rehabilitation measures included the construction, improvement and maintenance of all-weather roads in the Sahel, drought and desertification monitoring and other regional actions to support sustainable growth.

In carrying out those projects, UNSO co-operated with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), a grouping of six eastern African countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (see below). UNSO attended or was represented at their meetings and those of their subsidiary organs, including an IGADD donor conference in March (see below). It also assisted the Ministerial Conference of peri-Saharan countries (Conference ministérielle sur la désertification (COMIDES)) in the development of an integrated strategy for desertification control for western Africa, the Maghreb, Egypt and the Sudan; in 1987, the main task was the definition of an institutional structure. In response to a COMIDES resolution to study the pattern of exchanges between forest and non-forest countries, in close collaboration with UNDP, UNSO supported preparatory assistance activities executed by the International Trade Centre (ITC) to study flows and constraints to these exchanges between the two contiguous ecological zones in order to develop proposals to strengthen such strategic co-operation. UNSO also consulted with other regional and subregional organizations and institutions, including the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Central African Development Bank.

In 1987, in addition to a \$6.8 million contribution to its general resources and \$7.7 million for the roads programme, UNSO received \$3.2 million for new projects or for new phases of ongoing projects under its mandate to combat desertification. In addition, contributions were made to UNSO by the UNDP/UNEP joint venture to combat desertification. In 1987, budgeted amounts by UNDP and UNEP for the joint venture totalled \$1 million each for programme and institutional support.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/189, dealt with the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, financing and support of the Plan, and the implementation of the Plan in the Sudano-Sahelian region. Support for efforts to combat desertification was also called for in Assembly resolution 42/188.

East Africa

Having participated in establishing IGADD and its secretariat and having helped formulate IGADD'S first plan of action for the recovery of the drought-stricken economies of the area, UNSO continued in 1987 to co-operate with IGADD. The plan of action was the basis of the documents submitted to a donor conference held in Djibouti from 16 to 18 March.

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,(11) UNSO established a unit within its administration specifically to cover the IGADD countries.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/14 on 26 May 1987 without vote.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/90 and 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/221 of 17 December 1981, 37/147 of 17 December 1982, 38/216 of 20 December 1983, 39/205 of 17 December 1984, 40/221 of 17 December 1985 and decision 41/455 of 8 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/46 of 28 July 1983 and 1986/145 of 22 July 1986 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

Having heard the oral report on the conference of donors, held in Djibouti from 16 to 18 March 1987 to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, made before the First (Economic) Committee of the Council, on 4 May 1987, by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme,

Deeply concerned about the serious effects of the recurrent droughts in the region, which have precipitated food shortages and famine and hindered the development efforts of the countries members of the Authority,

Commending the political will demonstrated by the countries members of the Authority to undertake joint efforts to combat the effects of drought and other related natural disasters,

Taking note of the commendable steps taken by the countries members of the Authority to mobilize the necessary financial and technical support for the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat the effects of the prolonged drought and other related natural disasters,

Expressing appreciation to the international community for its effective participation in the conference of donors,

1. Takes note of the positive response and good will that donor Governments and international organizations demonstrated at the conference of donors for the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, and expresses appreciation to those donors that have contributed or expressed their intention to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the countries members of the Authority;

2. Commends the countries members of the Authority for adopting a Plan of Action oriented towards development and for the steps taken at the subregional level to mobilize the financial and technical support needed to tackle the problems of drought and other related natural disasters;

3. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to adopt an integrated ap-

preach in giving full support to and providing adequate financial and technical resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action in the countries members of the Authority;

4. Notes also with appreciation the assistance provided by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for the establishment of the Authority, in line with the recommendations of the Secretary-General and pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to intensify his efforts to mobilize assistance for the implementation of the Plan of Action;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/14

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/95) without vote, 13 May (meeting 4); lo-nation draft (E/1987/C.1/L.2), orally revised; agenda item 15. Sponsors: Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.

Drought in Somalia

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/73 without vote.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Somalia
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance,

Deeply concerned that drought is again threatening life and causing serious loss of livestock and property in Somalia,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Somalia estimates that 1.6 million people, including 700,000 children, are affected by the drought and that 800 people have died,

Noting that on 29 April 1987 the Government of Somalia appealed for emergency assistance and has taken steps to co-ordinate, together with the United Nations and the donor community, the relief efforts, including the establishment on 30 April 1987 of a drought action committee,

Aware of the relief needs as set out in the information report of 5 May 1987 of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

1. Commends the strenuous efforts of the Government of Somalia to alleviate the hardship suffered by the victims of the drought;

2. Requests Member States, non-governmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to participate in the concerted effort to alleviate the adverse effects of the drought on the population of Somalia;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/73

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/118) without vote, 30 June (meeting 8); 27-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.3), orally revised; agenda item 13.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United States, Yemen.

Storms and floods

Treacherous weather again took a serious toll in Asia during 1987 with some of the worst flooding in the memory of most inhabitants. Floods in Bangladesh began in July and came in three successive and highly damaging phases, destroying crops, water control systems, railways, roads and housing. Nearly 30 million people were directly affected.

Heavy winter storms covered major portions of Chile, affecting more than 100,000 people and destroying or damaging more than 22,000 houses, washing out several bridges and interrupting railroad service. Total damage was estimated at \$18 million. In December, after several days of heavy rain, a landslide of 25 tons of earth from the Sugarloaf Hill covered the slum quarter of Villa Tina at Medellin, Colombia; an estimated 210 people died, while more than 2,400 lost their homes and personal goods.

In the Pacific, cyclones cut destructive paths across several islands, causing extensive damage.

UNDP activities. In his annual report for 1987,(12) the UNDP Administrator said that UNDP Special Programme Resources were made available to a number of countries struck by floods and storms in 1987. In Bangladesh, UNDP responded to the floods with a total of \$1.15 million for studies of damage assessment, detailed identification of reconstruction needs and the reconstruction of flood-resistant rural housing.

At Chile's request, UNDP provided an emergency allocation of \$50,000, which was used to purchase blankets for the victims of the winter storms. Another \$50,000 was made available to the landslide victims in Colombia to help construct temporary shelter and relocate the affected population.

In the Pacific, UNDP granted \$1.75 million to the Cook Islands, Fiji, Tokelau, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Vanuatu for relief from cyclones and tropical storms. The aid was used to support the assessment process as well as to purchase immediately needed food, clothing and construction materials.

Tidal swells in Maldives

By a note verbale of 15 October 1987,(13) Maldives offered to the Secretary-General background information on the damage caused by tidal swells in April, June and September 1987. The high water had caused much damage to the capital,

Malé, an island with an area of a little over 1 square mile with a population of 45,000, to the international airport at Hulule and to a number of outlying islands. Floods had caused erosion of land and retaining walls and the outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 42/202 by recorded vote.

Special assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and the strengthening of its coastal defences
The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the damage caused to the archipelago of Maldives by unexpected tidal waves in April, June and September 1987,

Acutely aware of the threats posed by such tidal action to the low-lying islands of Maldives and to their inhabitants,

Mindful of the need to commence urgent protective measures to minimize the hazards of such tragic events,

Noting that Maldives is one of the least developed countries, with severely limited natural endowments and a narrow-based economic backbone,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government and the people of Maldives to improve and accelerate the socio-economic development of their country,

Taking note of the emergency relief operations undertaken by the Government of Maldives to assist those affected in the episodes of April, June and September 1987, and of its determination to strengthen its defences against such disasters in the future,

Convinced that long-term solutions are imperative,

1. Expresses its gratitude to those States and organizations which rendered support and assistance to the Government of Maldives in its relief and subsequent rehabilitation work;

2. Draws the attention of the international community to the fact that additional resources are required to carry out the envisaged plan for preventive action, and that the assistance already provided or pledged falls short of the requirements;

3. Requests agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the formulation and implementation of a planned programme of action;

4. Strongly appeals to the international community to contribute generously to that goal;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, to mobilize international support and assistance in favour of the efforts of the Government of Maldives to implement the plan of action;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/202

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 153-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); 38-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.17); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malay-

sia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Cyclone in Vanuatu

Cyclone Uma struck Vanuatu with devastating intensity from 5 to 8 February 1987, leaving 48 people dead or missing. The Government estimated that about 48,000 people, or 34 per cent of the population, were directly affected and that total damage amounted to \$37.4 million.

Responsibility for the co-ordination of disaster relief fell primarily on the national disaster co-ordinating committee, comprising representatives of government ministries and NGOs.

In response to the need for reconstruction, a reconstruction committee was established with the initial focus of convening a joint aid donor meeting, which took place at Port Vila on 1 and 2 June. At that meeting, the Government pointed out that the full cost of minimal reconstruction was beyond its means in the short term and that, without external assistance, the country faced a sharp reversal in economic growth and living standards and a postponement of the launch and implementation of the Second National Development Plan. The Government presented a reconstruction programme, comprising 52 projects in 10 sectors at a total cost of \$15.3 million, to be spread over 2 1/2 years starting in mid-1987. Because of the lack of skilled personnel, technical assistance was required as a component of a number of the projects.

Of the \$15.3 million sought for reconstruction, commitments of nearly \$10 million, plus a possible \$4 million in soft loans from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank were announced at the meeting, in addition to the normal assistance programmes and emergency relief.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/15 without vote.

Assistance for reconstruction in Vanuatu

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned at the devastation caused to Vanuatu by the cyclone "Uma" on 7 and 8 February 1987, which resulted in the loss of many lives, destruction of housing and extensive damage to the economic and social infrastructure as well as to the agricultural, stock-farming, transport and industrial sectors,

Concerned at the serious impact of the damage on the economic and social development of Vanuatu,

Recalling that Vanuatu was included in the list of the least developed countries by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/233 of 17 December 1985,

Noting with appreciation the emergency assistance provided by several States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies,

Noting the efforts of the people and Government of Vanuatu to deal with the emergency situation and to initiate a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Affirming the need for prompt and concerted international action to assist the people and Government of Vanuatu in carrying out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the regions and sectors affected by the cyclone,

Welcoming the intention of the Government of Vanuatu to act as host to a meeting of its development assistance partners in June 1987 to continue co-ordination of rehabilitation programmes,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States, the programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and the intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations that provided assistance to Vanuatu during the emergency;

2. Urges all States to participate generously through bilateral or multilateral channels in projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vanuatu;

3. Requests international organizations, in particular the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and voluntary agencies, to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Vanuatu;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, to take the necessary steps, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance needed for implementing the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programme of Vanuatu;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vanuatu under constant review and to apprise the General Assembly at its forty-second session of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/15

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/96) without vote, 11 May (meeting 2); draft by Chairman (E/1987/C.1/L.1), based on informal consultations; agenda item 16.

Other disasters

Earthquake in Ecuador

A severe earthquake struck four north-eastern provinces of Ecuador during the night of 5 and 6 March 1987. Two major shocks measuring 6 and 6.8 on the Richter scale were followed by a series of aftershocks. More than 1,000 people were killed, and 26,000 were rendered homeless. Approximately 75,000 people living in the Amazon region were cut off from the rest of the country, and the rupture of Ecuador's major oil pipeline resulted in considerable loss of export earnings.

In response to a government request, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean arranged for a multidisciplinary mission to visit Ecuador from 21 to 31 March. The product of the mission was an extensive report⁽¹⁴⁾ detailing damages by sector, the effects on economic and social development and co-operation from the international community. The mission assessed direct damage to Ecuador's social and economic infrastructure at \$185 million and indirect damages at \$815 million.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/17 without vote.

Assistance to Ecuador

The Economic and Social Council,

Stressing the need for the international community to take measures to provide effective assistance for the reconstruction and development of Member States that have suffered natural disasters, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, inter alia, resolutions 36/225 of 17 December 1981 and 38/202 of 20 December 1983,

Deeply concerned at the devastation caused by the earthquakes of 5 and 6 March 1987 in Ecuador, which resulted in widespread loss of life, as well as of goods and services,

Noting the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the natural disaster of March 1987 in Ecuador and its effects on economic and social development, in which it was stated that the country would not be in a position to meet reconstruction needs by itself,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the people and Government of Ecuador to alleviate the adverse effects of the disaster on the well-being, health and economy of the population affected and to meet the reconstruction requirements of the regions and services destroyed,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts made to provide prompt assistance to Ecuador;

2. Expresses its appreciation to States and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations for their timely assistance;

3. Calls upon all States to participate fully in the projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the earthquake;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt, in accordance with the evaluation of the disaster made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, such measures as he deems appropriate to increase the necessary financial, technical and material assistance for programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the earthquakes;

5. Requests the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and the competent intergovernmental, regional and voluntary organizations to maintain and increase their participation in the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the programmes carried out and the assistance provided in implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/17

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/96) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); 18-nation draft (E/1987/C.1/L.6); agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Spain, Suriname, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 42/205, the General Assembly urgently appealed to the international community to respond to the needs of countries affected by natural disasters, including Ecuador.

locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

In April 1987,(15) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council a report of the Director-General of FAO on the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa, pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution.(16)

The report discussed the December 1986 meeting of donors and Sahelian countries at FAO headquarters in Rome, at which the 1986 grasshopper campaign was evaluated and a 1987 plan of action was agreed upon. As in 1986, activities were to be conducted in two phases: phase I (after the beginning of the rains, when the young hoppers attacked the newly sown seedlings) involved control activities largely implemented by farmers; and phase II (when the grasshoppers attacked the ripening crops) involved aerial intervention. It was estimated that some 3.7 million hectares would need treatment, at a total cost of about \$22 million, i.e., 30 per cent less per hectare than the previous year. By the end of February 1987, donors had pledged some \$9 million.

The FAO Director-General also evaluated the situation with regard to desert locusts, African migratory locusts and red and brown locusts, and offered forecasts for 1987. He stated that the FAO Emergency Centre for Locust Operations would continue to function and that FAO would continue to assist in developing and implementing control programmes and in co-ordinating external as-

sistance. Special emphasis would be placed on developing medium- and long-term capabilities through improving national plant protection services and through the regional organizations concerned.

On 9 July, by decision 1987/186, the Economic and Social Council took note of the FAO report.

Disaster preparedness and prevention

The Secretary-General, in his report on UNDRO activities in 1987,(5) stated that prevention and preparedness continued to be the two primary components of the disaster mitigation programme of UNDRO, whose role in that area encouraged disaster-prone countries to consider pre-disaster planning in the high-risk areas and brought together the various disciplines involved in finding the most appropriate methods of responding.

For disasters that crossed national boundaries, a regional approach was often employed. In the Asian region, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (Bangkok, Thailand), established in 1986,(17) continued to cater to the needs of the region. Towards the end of 1987, UNDRO began to lay the groundwork for a disaster mitigation programme for the Pacific region to strengthen the capabilities of the Pacific islands to cope with disasters, particularly those caused by cyclones. The pan-Caribbean disaster preparedness and prevention project was consolidated by securing direct contributions from the 29 countries and territories participating in its management and financing. During 1986-1987 the project focused on hazard mapping programmes, improving resistance of buildings to earthquakes and hurricanes by training building contractors and inspectors, implementing public awareness measures and setting up a regional disaster information centre. In addition to regional projects, UNDRO co-ordinated single-country activities in Egypt, Haiti, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nepal and the Niger, and organized or contributed to various single or multi-country disaster mitigation seminars and training activities.

International decade for natural disaster reduction

With a view to providing concerted international action to reduce the human and material losses caused by natural disasters, through the wider diffusion and application of scientific and technical knowledge, the 1990s were designated by the General Assembly as an international decade for natural disaster reduction. The report(18) of the World Commission on Environment and Development called for similar action in its appeal for new approaches in dealing with environmental problems, including natural disasters (see p. 661).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/169 without vote.

International decade for natural disaster reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research also at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development, as reflected in its report, which calls for new national and international approaches in dealing with the various factors affecting the environment, including natural disasters,

Considering that natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, have claimed about 3 million lives worldwide in the past two decades, adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million more people and resulted in immediate damages exceeding \$23 billion,

Considering also that, among disasters of natural origin, drought and desertification are resulting in enormous damage, particularly in Africa, where the recent drought threatened the lives of more than 20 million people and uprooted millions of others,

Recognizing that the effects of such disasters may damage very severely the fragile economic infrastructure of developing countries, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and thus hamper their development process,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, particularly the section concerning natural disasters and the merits of proposals that have been made to stimulate international study, planning and preparations on this subject over the next decade under the auspices of the United Nations,

Also taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the United Nations system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations system for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters of geophysical origin and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention, including prediction and early warning,

Convinced that concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters over the course of the 1990s would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for defining the general goals and directions of efforts undertaken

in the framework of an international decade for natural disaster reduction and for implementing the measures that would result from the activities of the decade lies with the Governments of the countries concerned,

Considering that the concept of a global programme for natural disaster reduction is predicated on collaborative efforts among culturally and economically diverse nations, together with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, including scientific and technological institutions,

1. Recognizes the importance of reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, and in particular for developing countries;

2. Recognizes further that scientific and technical understanding of the causes and impact of natural disasters and of ways to reduce both human and property losses has progressed to such an extent that a concerted effort to assemble, disseminate and apply this knowledge through national, regional and world-wide programmes could have very positive effects in this regard, particularly for developing countries;

3. Decides to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, will pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 9 of the present resolution;

4. Decides that the objective of this decade is to reduce through concerted international actions, especially in developing countries, loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms (cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons), tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires and other calamities of natural origin, such as grasshopper and locust infestations, and that its goals are:

(a) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the establishment, when needed, of early warning systems;

(b) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(c) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(d) To disseminate existing and new information related to measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters;

(e) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific hazards and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and relevant scientific, technical, academic and other non-governmental organizations, to develop an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above and to

submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

6. Recommends that, if necessary, extrabudgetary resources be provided for the preparation of the above-mentioned report and considers that, for this purpose, voluntary contributions from countries, international organizations and other organizations are highly desirable;

7. Calls upon all Governments to participate during the decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities, with a view to surveying available mechanisms and facilities for the reduction of natural hazards, assessing the particular requirements of their respective countries or regions in order to add to, improve or update existing mechanisms and facilities and develop a strategy to attain the desired goals;

8. Further calls upon Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information, the storing of documents and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning the activities in support of the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on progress made in the preparations outlined above with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 42/169

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 2 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.86), based on informal consultations on 93-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.32/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 28, 29, 34, 43, 44; plenary 96.

Explaining its position after approval of the text in Committee, Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed doubts about the title, which, they felt, did not accurately reflect the text's content; also, in their view, the proclamation of another decade was not the best way to mobilize the international community for further co-operation. As to the role of the United Nations in disaster relief, the text was without prejudice to findings of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 949) and subsequent decisions on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations system.

Jamaica would have preferred the original title, "International Decade for Natural Hazard Reduction", to be retained; mankind was not in a position to reduce natural disasters, as was implied by the revised title. The United Kingdom stated that

however worthy the aims of international decades, they had to be carefully planned in order to ensure practical benefit. New Zealand would have considered it useful to know exactly how the United Nations would be involved in the decade; it also hoped that in the future the Committee would be able to carry out its work without going through the difficult negotiations which had been necessary on the text.

Belgium believed that adoption of the text by consensus should not affect implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on implementation of a 1986 resolution on UNDRO (see p. 451). Morocco strongly urged the Secretary-General to take the steps he had outlined in that report, particularly the idea of equipping the United Nations with an international emergency communications system, the initiative to integrate and expand national capabilities for preventing natural disasters and the proposal to convene a technical panel to take advantage of technological advances to improve the United Nations capacity to respond to disaster and emergency situations.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/657. (2)YUN 1986, p. 475, GA res. 41/201, 8 Dec. 1986. (3)YUN 1986, p. 892. (4)*Ibid.*, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (5)A/43/375-E/1988/73. (6)YUN 1986, p. 473. (7)DP/1988/18/Add.1. (8)A/42/501. (9)DP/1988/49. (10)YUN 1986, p. 665. (11)YUN 1985, p. 539, GA res. 40/221, 17 Dec. 1985. (12)DP/1988/18/Add.1. (13)A/C.2/42/3. (14)LC/G.1465. (15)E/1987/57. (16)YUN 1986, 483, GA res. 41/185, 8 Dec. 1986. (17)YUN 1986, p. 484. (18)A/42/427.

Emergency relief and assistance

El Salvador

In an August 1987 report,(1) the Secretary-General described assistance provided to El Salvador in response to General Assembly resolutions adopted in October(2) and December 1986(3) following an earthquake which struck San Salvador, the capital, and adjoining villages on 10 October. (4)

Between 25 and 28 January 1987, the Secretary-General's Special Representative undertook a mission to El Salvador to consult with the Government and representatives of the international community concerning the implementation of international assistance for the country's reconstruction. On 4 May, he presented to the Economic and Social Council an oral status report on such assistance. As at 15 June, bilateral and multilateral resources covering completed, ongoing and pipeline activities reached \$524.12 million, of which grants totalled \$282.22 million and loans accounted for \$241.9 million. Of the total, \$328.34

million was from bilateral donors and \$195.78 million from multilateral sources.

On 23 December, the Special Representative made an appeal to major donors, multilateral banks and United Nations organizations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, acting on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/16 without vote.

Assistance to El Salvador

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 41/2 of 14 October 1986 concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador and 41/194 of 8 December 1986, in which the Assembly appealed to States and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador,

Having heard the oral report made before the First (Economic) Committee of the Council, on 4 May 1987, by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Assistance to El Salvador,

Concerned at the fact that the serious effects of the earthquake, which occurred on 10 October 1986, have not been overcome despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador and the international assistance received,

Affirming the need for the international community to adopt appropriate measures for effective assistance and co-operation to promote the rehabilitation, recovery and development of Member States that have suffered natural disasters,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts to provide immediate assistance to El Salvador;

2. Expresses its gratitude for the work done by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Assistance to El Salvador and for the activities undertaken in connection with assistance to El Salvador;

3. Expresses its gratitude to the States and organizations that have contributed to the reconstruction of El Salvador;

4. Notes with concern that the contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors to be provided in 1987 are not sufficient to meet the urgent needs facing the Government of El Salvador, so that additional assistance will be required;

5. Urges Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador, especially through grants and low-interest, long-term loans, in view of the country's needs and limited resources;

6. Requests all Governments and organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide voluntary contributions as a matter of urgency, directly or through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to alleviate the consequences of the earthquake in El Salvador;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take any measures that he may deem necessary to promote the implementation of the present resolution so as to accel-

ate the process of reconstruction in El Salvador, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/16

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/96) without vote, 11 May (meeting 2); 17-nation draft (E/1987/C.1/L.3), orally amended by Chairman following informal consultations; agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/203 by recorded vote.

Assistance to El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 41/2 of 14 October 1986, concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador, and 41/194 of 8 December 1986, in which it appealed to all States and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/16 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador,

Having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General on international humanitarian assistance activities for El Salvador,

Concerned that the serious effects of the earthquake that occurred on 10 October 1986 have not been overcome despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador and the international assistance received,

Concerned also, that the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador have been restricted and hindered by the existence of serious economic and financial problems that have increased as a result of a substantial fall in agricultural export production and unfavourable conditions in international markets,

Convinced of the outstanding importance of international assistance and co-operation in the processes of national reconstruction following the damage caused by natural disasters,

Reiterating the continuing need for the international community to adopt suitable measures for effective assistance and co-operation to promote the rehabilitation, recovery and development of Member States that have suffered natural disasters,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for the efforts and measures undertaken to provide international assistance to El Salvador;

2. Also expresses its gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Relief Activities in El Salvador and his team for the work done and activities conducted in connection with assistance to El Salvador;

3. Expresses its gratitude to the States and organizations that have contributed to the reconstruction of El Salvador;

4. Notes with concern that the contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors provided during 1987

were not sufficient to meet the urgent needs facing the Government of El Salvador, so that additional assistance is required;

5. Urges Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador, especially through grants and low-interest, long-term loans, in view of the country's needs and limited resources;

6. Requests all Governments and concerned organs and organizations to provide voluntary contributions as a matter of urgency, directly or through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to alleviate adequately the consequences of the earthquake in El Salvador;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take any measures that he may deem necessary to promote the implementation of the present resolution so as to accelerate the process of reconstruction in El Salvador, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/203

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); 21-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.18); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Lebanon

In a September 1987 report(5) pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(6) the Secretary-General briefly described various assistance programmes in Lebanon to mid-July 1987. He stated that security problems in Lebanon (see p. 274) made it difficult for the United Nations to carry out its reconstruction and development programme. Other obstacles included the deteriorating economic situation evidenced by extremely high inflation and a large number of dis-

placed persons, which exacerbated problems with education; health, nutrition and housing.

The report reviewed the United Nations role in emergency relief and technical co-operation. With regard to emergency relief activities, the United Nations Co-ordinating Committee at Beirut, established in accordance with a 1978 Assembly resolution,(7) met regularly to assess needs, establish a joint response of the various United Nations bodies providing relief and monitor implementation of their activities.

UNDRO continued to co-ordinate emergency relief assistance operations in Lebanon, and in May 1987 launched a special appeal on behalf of the Secretary-General for some \$20 million in assistance to 250,000 Lebanese. As a result of that appeal and two information meetings for the international community, some \$17.5 million of emergency assistance was mobilized.

Reviewing the technical co-operation activities of FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and the World Health Organization in Lebanon, the report concluded that, despite the impediments and the adverse security situation, United Nations organizations continued to render assistance to the extent feasible.

Speaking to the General Assembly's Second Committee on 15 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services echoed the Secretary-General's concerns on the impact of the United Nations ability to render assistance to Lebanon and said that efforts made bore no relation to the magnitude of the people's needs, especially since the economic situation had deteriorated further since the report was published. He announced that in view of that situation, the Secretary-General had decided to send an inter-agency mission to assess the immediate emergency relief needs. The mission, which was in Lebanon from 5 to 10 October, met with the highest government authorities, representatives of donor countries and NGOs. Reviewing the findings and conclusions of the mission, which reinforced the Secretary-General's assessment, he said Lebanon was in need of additional help and the Secretary-General was committed to obtaining the resources needed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, acting on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/74 without vote.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 41/196 of 8 December 1986 and earlier resolutions of the General Assembly on international assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon, by which the Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bod-

ies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the needs of Lebanon,

Recognizing that the present situation in Lebanon, owing to the events that have occurred in that country, the paralysis of economic activities and the increase in the expenses of the State coinciding with the alarming fall in national income, requires emergency assistance,

Appeals to all Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for reconstruction and development, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/74

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/118) without vote, 30 June (meeting 8); 20-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.4); agenda item 13.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/199 by recorded vote.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979, 35/85 of 5 December 1980, 36/205 of 17 December 1981, 37/163 of 17 December 1982, 38/220 of 20 December 1983, 39/197 of 17 December 1984, 40/229 of 17 December 1985 and 41/196 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/15 of 29 April 1980, 1985/56 of 25 July 1985 and 1986/46 of 22 July 1986, and decisions 1983/112 of 17 May 1983 and 1984/174 of 26 July 1984,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Considering that filling the vacant post of United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon would facilitate the normal operations of international assistance to Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the statement made on 15 October 1987 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance for Lebanon;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the

United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in view of the critical economic conditions prevailing in Lebanon, to consider the urgent need to appoint a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon so that the functions of the Co-ordinator may be resumed in Lebanon;

5. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/199

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 152-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/796) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); 16-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.12), orally revised; agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Bahrain, Brazil, Cyprus, France, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 15, 16, 20, 25, 26; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Solomon Islands

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(8) a UNDP representative gave an oral report to the First Committee of the Economic and Social Council on assistance to Solomon Islands to help alleviate the damage caused by a 1986 cyclone. The Council, by decision 1987/119 of 26 May, took note of that report.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/442, (2)YUN 1986, p. 482, GA res. 41/2, 14 Oct. 1986, (3)Ibid., p. 469, GA res. 41/194, 8 Dec. 1986. (4)Ibid, p. 482. (5)A/42/553. (6)YUN 1986, p. 486, GA res. 41/196, 8 Dec. 1986. (7)YUN 1978, p. 373, GA res. 33/146, 20 Dec. 1978. (8)YUN 1986, p. 481, GA res. 41/193, 8 Dec. 1986.

Chapter IV

International trade and finance

Revitalization of development, growth and trade was the theme of the seventh (July/August) session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII)—the major United Nations event in 1987 in the area of international trade and finance for development. Following wide-ranging discussions on all aspects of the difficult global economic situation in general, the Conference culminated in the adoption by consensus of a Final Act, which recommended policy approaches to deal with debt problems, resources for development and related monetary issues, commodities, international trade and the problems of the least developed countries.

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 9), the Secretary-General said the Final Act constituted a comprehensive statement on issues facing the world economy and measures needed to address them. The Conference's results could foreshadow a significant advance towards the revitalization of development, economic growth and international trade and, not least, could have a bearing on the critical economic situation in Africa.

In December, the General Assembly welcomed the Final Act as a step forward in co-operation, negotiation and the international dialogue on development and urged Governments to give full and prompt effect to the policies agreed to in it (resolution 42/175).

Having considered a major report by the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, the Economic and Social Council expressed alarm that in 1986 such transfers were of the order of \$118 billion in financial transfers and terms-of-trade losses, and emphasized the urgent need to reverse that transfer (resolution 1987/93). The Council asked the Secretary-General to report further on the issue in 1988 and, in December, the Assembly asked him, when preparing the report, to include a section on linkages between the net transfer from developing to developed countries and the attainment of the growth target for developing countries set in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) (decision 42/429).

UNCTAD VII carried out extensive discussions on international trade issues and agreed on action to be taken in the areas of protectionism and structural adjustment, preferences, trade liberalization,

restrictive business practices, and trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems. Those issues were also taken up in other UNCTAD bodies: in March/April, the Trade and Development Board carried out its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment; in the area of preferences, the Working Group on Rules of Origin under the generalized system of preferences met in November, while under the Global System of Trade Preferences participating countries began to submit their request lists for concessions; an Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Trade and Economic Co-operation between Countries having Different Economic and Social Systems met in January and highlighted the fact that lack of information about the trade system and opportunities for trading with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe hampered the expansion of East-South trade; and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices met in November/December and called on States to apply the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.

UNCTAD VII urged countries to sign and/or accede to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. During 1987, seven additional States adhered to it, bringing the total to 99, nine above the requirement for the Agreement's entry into force; the third and final requirement to be met concerned directly contributed capital. With regard to individual commodities, the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987, was established by the United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, and the International Sugar Agreement, 1987, was established by the International Sugar Conference. Meetings were also held on copper and tungsten. The Committee on Commodities met in February.

In the area of finance, a series of measures to deal with the external debt problems of developing countries were set out in UNCTAD VII's Final Act and endorsed in December (resolution 42/198) by the Assembly, which also stressed that increased flexibility should be applied in developing innovative approaches to, reduce developing countries' debt burden. The Assembly also expressed concern about the fluctuations which took place in late 1987 in the international financial and stock markets and their implications for the development of the developing countries (resolution 42/195).

The question of development finance was another main point of discussion at UNCTAD VII, whose Final Act stated that developed countries should renew their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance.

Other UNCTAD bodies which dealt with financial issues during 1987 were the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, which devoted its March session to insurance questions, and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls, which met in September. The United Nations Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters met in November/December.

Topics related to this chapter. Development policy and international economic co-operation. Transport. Regional economic and social activities: international trade and finance-Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia. Science and technology: technology transfer. International economic law: international trade law.

Seventh session of UNCTAD

The seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), known as UNCTAD VII, was held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987.⁽¹⁾ The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (TDB) served as a preparatory committee for the Conference (see below) and a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials was held from 7 to 13 July, also at Geneva.

The Conference was attended by 141 member States of UNCTAD, as well as by representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and other United Nations organizations, 10 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT. Also represented were 32 intergovernmental bodies, 31 non-governmental organizations and four national liberation movements: the African National Congress of South Africa, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the South West Africa People's Organization.

At its opening meeting on 9 July, the Conference elected as its President Bernard T. G. Chidzero (Zimbabwe); on 13 July, it also elected a Rapporteur and 29 Vice-Presidents (for Conference officers, see APPENDIX III).

The Conference's inaugural ceremony was addressed by Pierre Aubert, President of the Swiss Confederation, who welcomed participants on behalf of his Government, and by Lazar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and President of the Conference's sixth (1983) session,⁽²⁾ who reviewed the issues on the Conference's agenda.

The United Nations Secretary-General, in his address to the inaugural ceremony, said that under the combined effect of weak world growth and the persistence of uncertainties, the support needed for the accelerated development of the developing countries had not materialized to any significant extent. The fall in commodity prices, stagnation of official development assistance (ODA) and the ever-increasing debt-servicing burden had nullified developing countries' efforts to produce a surplus of national income for investment and growth. Several recent phenomena, such as the disappearance of certain jobs in the industrialized countries as a result of reduced imports from developing countries, had clearly demonstrated that the solution to the serious social and economic problems of the era had to go beyond the framework of national frontiers.

The Conference's main substantive agenda item was revitalization of development, growth and international trade, in a more predictable and supportive environment, through multilateral co-operation: assessment of relevant economic trends and global structural change, and appropriate formulation of policies and measures, addressing key issues in the interrelated areas of resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions; commodities; international trade; and the problems of the least developed countries (LDCs). On 13 July, the Conference established four sessional committees to consider and report on the agenda item as follows: Committee I—resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions; Committee II—commodities; Committee III—international trade; and Committee IV—Problems of LDCs, bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs.

UNCTAD VII Final Act. On 3 August, the Conference adopted its Final Act comprising three parts. The first part contained an assessment of relevant economic trends and of global structural change, which resulted in a number of findings and policy implications (see p. 376). The second part set out policies and measures under the four areas of the Conference's agenda: resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions (see p. 484); commodities (see p. 479); international trade (see p. 475); and problems of LDCs (see p. 391). The third part covered orientations for the future (see p. 468).

For its consideration of the main substantive item, the Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on revitalizing development, growth and international trade⁽³⁾ (see below and pp. 376 and 391), a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on reviving multilateral co-operation for growth and development⁽⁴⁾ (see p. 391), a number of documents transmitted by member States and various groups (see below) and the report of the pre-Conference meeting of senior officials.⁽⁵⁾

Other UNCTAD VII action. In addition to the Final Act, the Conference adopted two resolutions, a proposal and three decisions. In a 3 August resolution (168(VII)), it approved the report of its Credentials Committee, by which it accepted the credentials of the representatives to UNCTAD VII. Also on 3 August, it adopted a resolution (169(VII)) on the economic situation in the occupied Palestinian territories (see p. 324) and a proposal on commodities (see p. 481). On 9 July, the Conference reviewed the lists of States, as amended, contained in the annex to the 1964 General Assembly resolution establishing UNCTAD,⁽⁶⁾ and decided to include in the appropriate lists Brunei Darussalam and Saint Kitts and Nevis, both of which had become UNCTAD members since the 1983 session of the Conference. Also on 9 July, the Conference designated two intergovernmental bodies for participation in its proceedings: the International Tropical Timber Organization and the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau. The UNCTAD calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1987 was also adopted on 3 August.

Preparations for UNCTAD VII

In 1986,⁽⁷⁾ TDB had requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue his consultations on outstanding questions related to preparations for UNCTAD VII and to report to the Board—serving as the Conference's preparatory committee. Reporting orally in April 1987,⁽⁸⁾ he suggested that TDB should meet in special session in May (its fifteenth such session) to receive proposals for consideration by the Conference and to settle outstanding organizational questions. It would also decide on a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials, the number of sessional bodies, the establishment of a contact group of the President and the question of the form of the Conference's final outcome. The Secretary-General suggested arrangements for the organization of the Conference's work, relating to the overall calendar, the preparation of summary records for plenary meetings only, and other arrangements relating to the general debate and the composition of the Conference's Bureau.

On 3 April,⁽⁹⁾ TDB endorsed his suggested arrangements, subject to any decisions taken at its May special session or by the Conference itself.

In an oral report to that session (18-20 May),⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General detailed his further arrangements in each of the areas he had outlined in April.

On 20 May,⁽¹⁰⁾ TDB endorsed the arrangements, again subject to any further Conference decisions.

As part of the preparations, regional inter-governmental ministerial-level meetings were held: a meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 developing countries (Dhaka, Bangladesh, 14-16 March); a Latin American co-ordination meeting (San Jose, Costa Rica, 16-20 March); and a conference of African trade and development Ministers (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 16-18 March).

The results of those meetings were considered at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (Havana, Cuba, 20-25 April), which adopted the Havana Declaration⁽¹¹⁾ and an assessment and proposals relating to UNCTAD VII.⁽¹²⁾ The Declaration was adopted as a basis for concerted action in the Group of 77's economic relations with the developed countries and in their mutual economic co-operation. The assessment and proposals presented the views, expressions and analysis of the Group's Ministers on the international economic environment, which formed the basis for the proposals, policies and measures adopted by the Ministers.

The Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development met at the ministerial level (Paris, 12 and 13 May) and issued a communiqué⁽¹³⁾ which was circulated to the Conference. The communique covered strategies to improve growth prospects, macro-economic policies, structural adjustment policies, and relations with developing countries.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held a ministerial-level meeting (Moscow, 26-28 May), at which the final position of the member countries was drawn up. The approach of the socialist countries of Group D (the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe) and Mongolia,⁽¹⁴⁾ which was circulated to the Conference, assessed the state of international economic relations and discussed monetary and financial questions, trade in commodities, international trade—including structural adjustment, trade in services and trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems—and LDCS.

China also submitted a position paper⁽¹⁵⁾ covering resources for development, commodities, international trade and LDCS.

UNCTAD VII follow-up

On 16 October,⁽¹⁶⁾ TDB decided that UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, including those respon-

sible for preparing the proposed second (1990) United Nations conference on LDCS (see p. 392), should follow and keep under review the implementation of the Final Act's policies and measures and also keep under review the need to strengthen and adapt them in the light of changing circumstances, and include the requested provisions in their agenda. The Board decided to monitor progress by those bodies in carrying out those tasks and keep under review the Final Act's implementation. In the context of its regular agenda item on interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, the Board would contribute to reviewing the interrelationships among the Act's policies and measures, drawing on the results of work by UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, and also contribute to international co-operation to improve the systems, structures and arrangements underpinning international economic relations, particularly in those interrelated areas. TDB decided to consider how best to strengthen its regular review of the interdependence of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking account of the Final Act's provisions, and to request the UNCTAD Secretary-General to hold consultations under the arrangements established by a 1986 TDB decision on the scheduling of its sessions.⁽¹⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/175 without vote.

Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 41/169 of 5 December 1986, in which it decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 350(XXXIV) of 16 October 1987, in which the Board decided that the intergovernmental bodies of the Conference should follow up and keep under review the implementation of the policies and measures in the Final Act falling within their terms of reference,

Affirming the commitments made by Member States in the Final Act to reinvigorate and strengthen multilateral co-operation to promote and give effect to policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade,

1. Welcomes the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session as a step forward in co-operation, negotiation and the international dialogue on development;

2. Urges all Governments, bearing in mind their particular contributions, commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act, to give full and prompt effect to the policies and measures agreed to therein, through continuing action, individually and collectively and in competent international organizations, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade;

3. Requests the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the Conference to take the appropriate necessary action on the Final Act;

4. Invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the results of the seventh session of the Conference, within their respective fields of competence.

General Assembly resolution 42/175

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.63), orally revised; agenda item 82(a).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 42, 43; plenary 96.

Also on 11 December, the Assembly adopted decision 42/441 by recorded vote.

Preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, approved the preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for plenary meetings only, in accordance with Trade and Development Board decision 344(XXXIII) of 3 April 1987.

General Assembly decision 42/441

131-1-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) by recorded vote (108-1-22), 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.66), orally revised; agenda item 82 (a).

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/855; S-G, A/C.2/42/L.76, A/C.5/42/54.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 42, 43; 5th Committee 54; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea,

Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon,^a Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Explaining its vote, the United States said it could not support the text, not because it underestimated the importance of summary records but because the draft's financial implications—\$180,000—had not been clearly spelt out; it was a considerable amount which could have been more judiciously used elsewhere.

Norway abstained because it felt that the large amounts to be spent could be put to better use, particularly at a time of budgetary restriction. New Zealand shared Norway's doubts as to the value of the records that would probably not be available before the eighth session of UNCTAD. Canada said the matter should have been settled during the preparations for UNCTAD VII; also, no sufficiently clear explanation had been given of the financial implications.

Finland voted in favour because of the importance it attached to preparing the summary records, but would have preferred the decision to be taken after a cost-benefit analysis of their preparation had been made. Poland regretted that delegations had not had time to obtain an explanation of financial implications.

The USSR said it was clear from the explanation of financial implications that the draft would not involve additional costs. Guatemala and Peru regretted that the text had been put to the vote and trusted that did not mean the consensus which had emerged at UNCTAD VII and the important commitments entered into were being called into question.

REFERENCES

- (1)Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, Geneva, 9 July-3 August 1987, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/352, vol. I), Sales No. E.88.II.D.1. (2)YUN 1983, p. 539. (3)Revitalizing Development, Growth and International Trade: Assessment and Policy Options (TD/328/Rev.1), Sales No. E.87.II.D.9. (4)TD/329/Rev.1. (5)TD/336. (6)YUN 1964, p. 214, GA res. 1995(XIX), annex, 30 Dec. 1964. (7)YUN 1986, p. 515. (8)A/42/15, vol. I. (9)Ibid., (dec. 344(XXXIII)). (10)Ibid., (dec. 346(S-XV)). (11)TD/335. (12)TD/330 & Corr.1,2. (13)TD/334. (14)TD/333 & Corr.1. (15)TD/331. (16)A/42/15, vol. II (dec. 350(XXXIV)). (17)YUN 1986, p. 517.

International co-operation in trade and finance

The continuation in 1986 and early 1987 of the trade imbalances of the larger industrial economies had added to the strains on the world financial and trade systems, said the World Economic Survey 1987(1) Some adjustments had been introduced in the domestic policies of major industrial countries to reduce disequilibria, but results had proved elusive, with investors remaining hesitant and capital formation sluggish. A high degree of uncertainty regarding exchange rates, interest rates and prices of key primary products prevailed and the debt difficulties of many countries had intensified.

For some countries, changes in per capita income in 1986 were the result of windfall transfers of income and wealth arising from changes in international prices. Changes in prices of traded goods caused shifts of billions of dollars in the distribution of income among countries, commodities, especially oil, being the main source of such transfers. It was estimated that the developing countries lost some \$94 billion as a result of such changes in terms of trade in 1986. Other key prices had a similar effect; the increase and subsequent decline in nominal interest rates resulted in large changes in the flow of financial resources among countries and remained one reason for the ongoing net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries. Changes in exchange rates also affected considerably the flow of resources across borders.

UNCTAD VII action. In the part of its Final Act dealing with orientations for the future,(2) the Conference noted that the policies and measures delineated by it, being interrelated, should be pursued so as to make their effects mutually reinforcing. International forums should keep under review the interrelationships among those policies and measures, together with their implementation and the need to adapt them in the light of changing circumstances. UNCTAD, as a universal forum focusing on trade and development, could make a significant contribution to that process. The constructive dialogue at UNCTAD VII was an important step in heightening awareness of problems arising from interactions among national policies adopted by Governments, internationally accepted rules and disciplines, and the operation of markets. The dialogue should be continued in UNCTAD'S intergovernmental machinery to provide fresh impetus to policy formulation and to multilateral co-operation for development. With that in mind, TDB should consider how to strengthen its regular review of the interdependence of economic issues.

The Final Act contained explicit and implicit orientations for the UNCTAD secretariat's future work, which would be acted on by the UNCTAD Secretary-General, initially in the context of the 1988-1989 programme budget, and by UNCTAD'S intergovernmental bodies. UNCTAD VII agreed that multilateral economic co-operation should be a continuing endeavour from which important benefits could be expected for the development process and for the world economy. Member States pledged themselves to a reinvigorated effort to strengthen multilateral co-operation to promote and give effect to policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade, and to enhance the effectiveness of UNCTAD as an important instrument of international economic co-operation.

Net transfer of resources from
developing to developed countries

In accordance with 1986 Economic and Social Council(3) and General Assembly(4) resolutions, the Secretary-General submitted to both those bodies in May 1987 a report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries.(5) In preparing the report, contributions from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNCTAD, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were taken into account.

The report stated that, until the end of 1981, the developing countries as a group were net recipients of resources from abroad. That began to change in 1982 as inflows fell drastically at a time when foreign payments were increasing. By 1984, the difference between aggregate receipts and payments had turned into significant and persistent net outflow. Compared to a net inflow of some \$40 billion in 1980, there was an outflow averaging about \$24 billion a year in 1985-1986. The report went on to address: the conceptual issues of the net transfer of resources; concern with an earlier adverse net transfer occasioned by the Treaty of Versailles, which imposed large reparation payments on Germany after the First World War; financial flows in the 1970s; the turn-around in the 1980s; the consequences of changes in the net transfer for the development process; and policy implications.

Annexes to the report dealt with other issues related to the transfer of resources—capital flight, brain drain, changes in terms of trade, and transnational corporations and transfer pricing; and with the effect of a transfer of resources on the real sector of the economy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/93 by roll-call vote.

Net transfer of resources from developing
to developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986 and General Assembly resolution 41/180 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, the World Economic Survey 1987 and the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-third session,

Expressing its profound concern at the persistence of a net overall transfer of real resources from the developing to the developed countries,

Alarmed at the ever-increasing net outflows from the developing countries, which in 1986 were of the order of \$24 billion in financial transfers and \$94 billion in terms-of-trade losses, and which when added amounted to \$118 billion, triggering, inter alia, a decline in standards of living in the developing countries,

Aware that this dangerous situation threatens the economic, social and political stability of the world and subverts the development process in the developing countries,

Deeply concerned that the debt-service burden of the developing countries seriously diminishes the resources available to them for promoting and sustaining economic growth and development and impedes the allocation of adequate resources to social services in such sectors as health, nutrition, education and housing, which are vital to the most vulnerable population groups,

Stressing that a balanced and sustained recovery of the world economy requires the restoration of economic growth and development in the developing countries,

1. Emphasizes the need for the urgent adoption of specific measures to reverse the negative net transfer of resources by reducing the outflow of resources from developing to developed countries and by increasing the flow of resources to developing countries;

2. Urges developed countries, in particular, to adopt measures:

(a) To increase and improve access to their markets for products from the developing countries and to take steps to improve and protect the purchasing power of the export earnings of developing countries;

(b) To increase the flow of official development assistance to developing countries so as to achieve, by the end of the 1980s, the established target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries;

(c) To encourage the increase of both private finance and non-concessional public long-term lending and, in that regard, to improve the terms of lending, through, *inter alia*, a substantial reduction of real interest rates and longer grace and repayment periods;

(d) To provide substantial debt relief, bearing in mind the capacity of debtors to pay;

3. Calls upon developed countries to take concrete action directed towards correcting the major imbalances in the world economy which contribute to the net reverse transfer of resources, in particular through the reduction or elimination of their budget deficits and simultaneous reactivation of the economies of countries with trade surpluses and the redirection of trade surpluses to developing countries to help promote accelerated growth and sustained development in the developing countries, and to co-ordinate and harmonize macro-economic policies in a multilateral framework, including policies pertaining to exchange-rate stability, for the benefit of global development;

4. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session to give in-depth consideration to the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the evolution of that phenomenon and developments having a bearing on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/93

9 July 1987 Meeting 37 31-11-3 (roll-call vote)

Draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (E/1987/L.41), orally revised; agenda item 3.

Meeting numbers. ESC 33, 37.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Iceland, Norway, Turkey.

Explaining its vote, the United States said that the concept of the net transfer of resources was vague, ill-defined and made no sense at the economic level; rather than being asked to work on that issue, the Secretariat could make better use of its time by dealing with the real issues, which were trade and aid on which agreement was possible. Canada said the text's sponsors should show more readiness to engage in dialogue so that, through mutual concessions, a clearer and more specific concept could emerge.

Norway, recognizing that there had been a net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries for a number of years, said it had been unable to vote for the text because its operative part contained unacceptable procedural provisions and specific policy recommendations that required further consideration within the framework of UNCTAD VII.

By decision 1987/188 of 9 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries.(5)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/429 by recorded vote.

Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/93 of 9 July 1987, to include a section on the links between the level of a net overall transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries and the attainment of the growth target for developing countries set in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

General Assembly decision 42/429

133-13-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.1) by vote (102-13-71, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.41); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 28, 42; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Sweden.

Speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), Denmark said they had doubts regarding the concept of net transfer of resources since it involved two different types of transactions and overlooked important factors such as the beneficial spin-off of investments and the impact of the outflow of capital. The study requested of the Secretary-General would be better left to the competent financial organizations.

REFERENCES

- (1) World Economic Survey 1987: Current Trends and Policies in the World Economy (E/1987/62 & Corr.1), Sales No. E.87.II.C.1 & corrigendum.
- (2) Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, Geneva, 9 July-3 August 1987, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/352, vol. I), Sales No. E.88.II.D.1.
- (3) YUN 1986, p. 491, ESC res. 1986/56, 22 July 1986.
- (4) Ibid., p. 492, GA res. 41/180, 8 Dec. 1986.
- (5) A/42/272-E/1987/72.

International trade

During 1987, international trade issues were discussed by various United Nations bodies, particularly UNCTAD VII, whose Final Act had sections devoted to international trade and to commodities. The UNCTAD Committee on Commodities held its twelfth session in 1987 and several meetings were held to discuss individual commodities.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board carried out its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment. Other UNCTAD bodies met during the year to discuss: the rules of origin under the generalized system of preferences; trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems; and restrictive business practices.

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT continued to provide technical assistance to developing countries in formulating and implementing trade promotion programmes.

Trade policy

International trade patterns in 1986 were shaken by a sharp fall in oil prices and continued to be affected by sudden changes in currency values and by the contraction of many debtor countries, said the World Economic Survey 1982(1) Those developments made for significant redistribution of trade and for continued slow growth. World trade as a whole grew by about 3.5 per cent, but country experiences were extremely diverse. While the volume of imports of the developed market economies increased by about 8 per cent, imports of energy-exporting developing countries declined by about 20 per cent. Imports of Japan and the United States increased sharply, those of China declined by some 20 per cent, while those of other centrally planned economies declined marginally.

World exports in 1986 were estimated to have been about \$2.15 trillion compared with \$2 trillion in 1980. Between 1980 and 1986, world trade in real terms probably increased by about 17 per cent (in a period of rapid changes in exchange rates, figures in real terms were only rough approximations). It was indicated that growth in 1987 would be no better than 3 per cent, if the surge in the volume of trade in oil, which accounted for much of the 1986 increase in world trade, returned to more normal levels. Excluding oil, the growth of world trade in 1986 was less than 2 per cent, which was below the rate of growth of world income.

The persistent weakness of world trade raised major questions of trade and development policy, said the Survey, in particular whether countries

should seek a greater degree of stimulation from the domestic economy than in the past.

An UNCTAD secretariat report to UNCTAD VII on revitalizing development, growth and international trade(2) stated that, despite rigorous adjustment efforts, the large size and swift pace of the trade balance improvement required of developing countries depressed both output and investment and, hence, growth potential. Since 1985, heavy emphasis had been placed on policy reforms in developing countries and, to a lesser extent, on ensuring a modest increase in external financing. By contrast, little or no attention was given to the need to improve the overall trading environment and to the question of interest rates—issues of key importance.

Possible policy options put forward in the report in the area of trade were: speedy implementation of commitments on standstill and rollback and other commitments regarding protectionism and structural adjustment; establishment of national mechanisms for evaluating proposals for protection in the context of overall national economy; preparation of programmes of action for facilitating structural adjustment and monitoring the implementation of those programmes; fundamental review of the international trading system with the objective of improving and strengthening it; and elaboration of a programme for the further promotion of trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems.

UNCTAD VII action. In the section of its Final Act(3), related to international trade, UNCTAD VII addressed many aspects of the subject, including protectionism and structural adjustment (see p. 472), the generalized system of trade preferences (GSP) (see p. 473), trade among countries having different economic and social systems (see p. 474), and restrictive business practices (see p. 477).

The Conference stated that structural rigidities and resistance to structural change had exacerbated protectionism, including sectors of particular export interest to developing countries. International trade had been affected by restrictive trade policies and restrictive business practices, which were undermining the functioning of the international trading system and retarding the structural adjustment process, factors which were having a serious impact on the trade and development of developing countries. Although GSP had played an important role in expanding developing countries' exports, its objectives were not fully achieved. The successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations(4) (see also PART TWO, Chapter XVIII) was important to further liberalize and expand trade, to improve the multilateral framework for trade and to strengthen the

effectiveness of GATT. The success of the Uruguay Round would be facilitated by a supportive international economic environment which should ensure mutually reinforcing linkages between trade, money, finance and development, the Conference stated. The commitments on standstill and roll-back made in the Round should be fully respected and implemented, and TDB should follow closely developments and issues in the Round of particular concern to developing countries. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to provide technical assistance to developing countries to facilitate their participation in the Round's negotiations and to render technical support required in the negotiations. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was asked to consider favourably requests to provide financial resources to UNCTAD and to individual countries for that purpose.

There should be improved access to markets, particularly for products of export interest to developing countries, including manufactures and semi-manufactures, and full liberalization of trade in tropical and natural resource-based products should be aimed at, while escalation of tariff and non-tariff barriers should be reduced or eliminated. Further trade liberalization was an important objective in textiles and clothing and modalities should be formulated to permit the integration of that sector into GATT.

Negotiations in the Uruguay Round should aim at greater liberalization of trade in agriculture and at bringing all measures affecting import access and export competition under GATT rules and disciplines through: improving market access by reducing import barriers; improving the competitive environment by increasing discipline on the use of all direct and indirect subsidies; and minimizing the adverse effects that sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and barriers could have on agricultural trade. The Conference said that the problems of LDCs and land-locked and island developing countries should be kept in view while undertaking measures to improve market access.

UNCTAD should also, stated the Conference, continue its work on trade in services, as mandated in Conference resolution 159(VI)(5) and in the 1985 TDB decision on the subject.(6) The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to analyse the implications of issues raised in the context of services and to explore problematics for trade in services, keeping in view technological changes. UNCTAD was asked to continue its programme of technical assistance in services and UNDP was invited to consider favourably requests for financial resources for that purpose.

In providing technical assistance, special attention should be paid to the needs of LDCs and the UNCTAD secretariat was asked to keep member

States informed of the progress and activities of projects and to report on them annually.

Noting that TDB had been asked to study developments in the international trading system, the Conference said that, in doing so, it could make recommendations on principles and policies related to international trade, and make proposals as to strengthening and improving the system to give it a more universal and dynamic character, and to make it more responsive to the needs of developing countries and supportive of accelerated economic growth and development.

Protectionism and structural adjustment

In March/April 1987, TDB carried out its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment. In accordance with a 1984 Board resolution,(7) member States supplied the UNCTAD Secretary-General, at his request, with information on actions relevant to agreements and commitments in part I of UNCTAD resolution 159(VI) which dealt with the subject.(5) In an UNCTAD secretariat note,(8) information from 22 countries was supplied to TDB.

The Board also had before it a two-part secretariat report on problems of protectionism and structural adjustment. Supporting information for both parts was contained in an addendum.(9) The report's first part(10) dealt with restrictions on trade and structural adjustment, including developments in trade actions and trade legislation in 1986, an assessment of trade measures, and a number of selected issues: protection against exports of developing countries; voluntary export restraints and orderly marketing arrangements—sectors and countries affected; trade barriers against products at different levels of processing; agricultural trade issues; and textiles and clothing.

The report's second part(11) surveyed the main structural developments in the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors of the developed market-economy countries, the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. It then discussed the main policy features of the international restructuring process.

UNCTAD VII action. The question of protectionism and structural adjustment was discussed widely at UNCTAD VII. In its Final Act,(3) the Conference agreed that commitments to halt and reverse protectionism, including those in UNCTAD resolutions 96(IV),(12) 131(V)(13) and 159(VI),(5) should be implemented, in particular taking into account the export interests of developing countries, as should commitments relating to structural adjustment, particularly those in the aforementioned resolutions. TDB should continue its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment and widen its coverage to take into account de-

veloping countries' specific interests and to include analysis of the principal elements and effects of structural adjustment policies, including trade policies, and of the various policy options, bearing in mind the importance of resources and technology in the development process. The importance of a favourable international economic environment and relevance of domestic policies was recognized.

In their fight against protectionism, said the Conference, Governments should consider establishing transparent mechanisms at the national level to evaluate protectionist measures sought by firms/sectors, their implications for the domestic economy and their effects on developing countries' export interests.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In October 1987, the Second Committee had before it a draft resolution⁽¹⁴⁾ on protectionism and structural adjustment, originally submitted in 1980 on behalf of the Group of 77⁽¹⁵⁾ and revised by the sponsors in 1981.⁽¹⁶⁾ It was considered in 1982,⁽¹⁷⁾ 1983,⁽¹⁸⁾ 1984,⁽⁷⁾ 1985⁽⁶⁾ and 1986, when it was referred to the Assembly's 1987 session.⁽¹⁹⁾

By the draft, the Assembly would urge the developed countries to limit protectionist policies and facilitate measures to increase the share of developing countries in international trade. A table containing suggestions by some developed countries for changes in the draft was annexed to it.

On 11 December, by decision 42/438, the Assembly, on the Committee's recommendation, deferred consideration of the draft until 1988.

Trade preferences

Generalized system of preferences

UNCTAD VII action. In its Final Act,⁽³⁾ UNCTAD VII urged preference-giving countries to continue to improve their autonomous GSP schemes through expanded product coverage. The UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences should consider a study on the subject to be prepared by the secretariat. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to strengthen technical assistance programmes in GSP and to publish information on the programme. UNDP was asked to consider favourably requests to provide adequate financial resources for the purpose.

Technical co-operation

In 1986 and 1987,⁽²⁰⁾ general trust fund contributions for UNCTAD technical co-operation activities on GSP and other trade laws amounted to \$249,193, while in-kind contributions and trust funds for specific purposes totalled \$527,155 for the two-year period. The 2 to 1 ratio of in-kind and specified trust funds relative to general trust-fund

contributions underscored again the need for general trust-fund contributions.

During 1987, 29 seminars (6 regional and 12 national) were held, training 1,385 participants and observers from the private and public sectors of developing countries; 13 advisory or fund-raising missions were also undertaken.

In addition to in-kind contributions from many preference-giving and preference-receiving countries which provided experts to participate in seminars, trust-fund contributions were made by the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Switzerland and the United States to finance regional and national seminars and projects. Two developing countries released experts to participate in seminars on a technical co-operation among developing countries basis under which their experiences were shared with other beneficiary countries. Two Thai officials participated in a regional seminar for low-income Asian developing countries (Dhaka, Bangladesh, 19-24 September) and an Argentine official participated in a regional seminar for Central American and Caribbean countries and Territories (Panama City, 30 November-4 December).

Rules of origin

In accordance with a 1986 recommendation of the Special Committee on Preferences,⁽²¹⁾ the Working Group on Rules of Origin convened its eleventh session at Geneva from 23 to 27 November 1987,⁽²²⁾ its previous session having been held in 1985.⁽²³⁾

The Group had before it a study prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on priorities regarding improvements in rules of origin under GSP,⁽²⁴⁾ which reviewed the two subjects confronting the Group: consultations aimed at improving the rules of origin, including harmonization, simplification and liberalization; and the need to find solutions to practical problems which would arise as of 1 January 1988, when the process criterion would be expressed in terms of the Harmonized System-based nomenclature instead of the Customs Co-operation Council nomenclature.

On 27 November, the Working Group adopted its agreed conclusions, which included the recommendations of its informal subgroup (see below) and conclusions regarding: documentation; harmonization of the percentage criterion; special arrangements for LDCs; consideration of requests for changes in particular rules; extension of the concept of donor country content; extension of full and global cumulation; liberalization of the 5 per cent rule; liberalization of the percentage and process criterion; information and technical assistance; and administrative co-operation.

The Group noted that further work was needed to provide a final response to the mandate in part

III of UNCTAD resolution 159(VI).(25) It also noted that TDB, in a 20 November resolution (see p. 499), endorsed the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, which recommended that the Working Group be converted into a sessional committee of the Special Committee on Preferences. The Group's understanding was that further work regarding rules of origin should be referred to that sessional committee.

An informal subgroup on the Harmonized System-based origin rules, established by the Working Group on Rules of Origin, adopted agreed conclusions on: amendments proposed by the preference-giving countries to two forms dealing with GSP; transitional arrangements for the period 1 January 1988, when the Harmonized System-based nomenclature would come into effect, to 31 December 1989; and the review procedure should there be inadvertent losses of preferential trade opportunities caused by the transposition of the origin rules to the Harmonized System nomenclature.

Global system of trade preferences among developing countries

During 1987, the first round of negotiations for the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) entered into an intensive phase with the submission by participating countries of their request lists for concessions. The UNCTAD secretariat provided assistance for bilateral negotiations prior to a ministerial meeting on GSTP to be held in April 1988. The GSTP project continued to assist participating countries in the form of data, clarification of issues, advice on selecting export products of interest and identification of trade barriers in partner countries.

The UNCTAD Trade Information System became fully operational in 1987 with a computerized data bank on trade control measures of some 90 developing countries. That data continued to be updated and to provide information for negotiations on GSTP. The UNCTAD Handbook of Trade Control Measures of Developing Countries, 1987(26) was published, covering data for 135 developing countries.

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

In accordance with a 1985 TDB decision,(27) an ad hoc group of experts was convened at Geneva from 20 to 23 January 1987(28) to consider, prior to UNCTAD VII, prospects for trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems, particularly between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

In its conclusions, the ad hoc group gave a brief overview of the world economy stating that, despite negative or negligible growth in world trade, trade among countries having different economic and social systems continued to grow, although moderately compared with the 1970s. Prospects for expanded trade and co-operation would depend on: a supportive international environment in which world trade could grow at a stable and reasonable rate in a more predictable setting; the financial liquidity of indebted countries; stable and adequately remunerative prices for commodities; and increased access to international markets.

The group considered that proposals for further promotion of trade between the groups as put forward in a 1986 UNCTAD secretariat document(21) and the ideas contained in UNCTAD resolution 145(VI)(29) could constitute a basis for formulating a new set of guidelines conducive to expanding intersystem trade and economic co-operation.

The group raised a number of issues and made proposals regarding the achievement of such expansion, including: improvement of the commodity composition of international trade; improvement of GSP; establishment of joint ventures; encouragement of expanding co-operation at enterprise level and of tripartite co-operation; improvements in terms of lending to developing countries and in conditions of economic assistance; improvement of exchange of information relating to trade; and promotion of exhibitions and trade fairs to facilitate access of developing countries to markets of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

UNCTAD'S important role in promoting intersystem trade and economic co-operation should be enhanced, the group said. UNCTAD should continue to work on identifying and analysing issues of intersystem trade and economic co-operation and should enhance the efficiency and scope of its consultative machinery. The scope of the secretariat's analytical reports should be expanded to cover services and joint ventures. In collaboration with UNDP and the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD should prepare market research studies.

The group highlighted the fact that one constraint affecting the expansion of East-South trade was lack of information about the trading system, as well as opportunities for trading with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. In view of innovations in the foreign trade system and management of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, it was stressed that UNCTAD'S technical assistance programme in that area should be continued and enlarged in scope and content and made more business- and result-oriented. UNDP should consider allocating financial resources to UNCTAD to implement the programme on an interregional, regional and national basis.

UNCTAD VII action. In the section of its Final Act relating to international trade,(3) UNCTAD VII stated that the UNCTAD secretariat should further analyse work on developments in trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems, particularly East-South trade; such work was to be based on better and more transparent statistics, paying due regard to the product structure, geographical coverage and the role played in that trade by various developing countries. TDB was asked to examine the possibility of elaborating a programme for further promoting trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems, particularly East-South trade. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to consult with Governments on further strengthening those trade relations. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe were asked: to contribute further to developing countries' efforts to diversify and intensify their economic relations towards increasing socialist countries' imports from developing countries, including manufactures and semi-manufactures; to improve further their GSP schemes; to ensure the best terms and conditions of credits to developing countries; to continue to provide and develop economic assistance; to ensure, in financing and executing developing countries' projects, that consideration was given to flexible and efficient modalities to promote viable economic and technical co-operation; and to pay special attention to the needs of LDCs.

UNCTAD VII invited member States and the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with UNDP, to develop further support for projects and programmes of technical assistance to the developing countries, with particular reference to the needs of LDCs, in their trade and economic co-operation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Trade promotion and facilitation

During 1987, United Nations bodies continued to assist developing countries to promote their exports and to facilitate the movement of goods in international commerce. The main originator of technical co-operation projects in this area was the International Trade Centre (ITC).

The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices met in 1987, calling on Governments to ensure transparency concerning restrictive business practices by applying the rules and procedures of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, approved by a United Nations conference and adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.(30)

International Trade Centre

During 1987, ITC, under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT, continued its technical co-operation activities, serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in formulating and implementing trade promotion programmes.(31)

The value of ITC's technical co-operation activities in 1987 again reached over \$21 million, having risen to that figure for the first time in 1986. Trust fund contributions accounted for 54 per cent of expenditures on technical co-operation activities and UNDP funding for 46 per cent. The decline registered in UNDP expenditures compared with 1986 was largely due to the start of the fourth UNDP five-year programming cycle in 1987. A number of new trust fund contributions were recorded in 1987 from developing countries as well as from developed countries.

The value of programme implementation in Africa rose to \$5.7 million from \$4.9 million in 1986. In Asia and the Pacific, implementation was \$5.3 million compared with \$7 million. In Latin America and the Caribbean, implementation remained at \$2.4 million. In Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, implementation was \$1.4 million as against \$1.6 million the previous year. Interregional expenditures rose from \$5.5 million to \$6.3 million.

ITC assistance to developing countries regarding institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level was generally concentrated on establishing trade promotion organizations, restructuring and strengthening such institutions, creating awareness in other national entities of the importance of trade promotion, and establishing effective co-ordination mechanisms between trade promotion institutions and other relevant national government and business organizations.

Consultations, programming and advisory missions and round-table meetings took place in Angola, Greece, Guatemala, Morocco, Pakistan and Peru. In Saudi Arabia, an advisory mission designed operational procedures for the Export Promotion Council and established the technical secretariat to carry out promotional actions for non-oil products. In Africa south of the Sahara, projects were ongoing in Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

Export market development activities accounted for some 55 per cent of ITC'S technical co-operation programme in 1987. Product and market development projects included: floricultural products in Honduras, Sri Lanka and Thailand; processed food in Costa Rica and Guatemala; tropical horticultural products in Brazil; off-season vegetables in Malawi; coconut products in Asian

and Pacific countries; livestock and meat in Latin American countries; shrimp in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras; builders' woodwork in Indonesia, Malaysia and Mexico; silk products in China, India and Thailand; rubber products in Malaysia; and technical consultancy services with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, India and Indonesia. Other export market development activities included trade information services (training, advisory services, collection and dissemination of information, and a Market News Service), supply and demand survey projects; and export development of commodities.

ITC activities in specialized national trade promotion services included export packaging, export finance services, costing and pricing for export, trade fairs and commercial publicity, export quality control, national commercial representation abroad, legal aspects of foreign trade, export co-operation schemes for small and medium-sized enterprises, and international physical distribution of goods.

With regard to commodity promotion, ITC continued activities under jute market development projects implemented since 1981 to strengthen the competitive position of jute and jute products in Japan, the United States and Western Europe. Action included distributing labels for jute carpet backing to maintain the identification and image of the product and the research and development of jute geotextiles for soil erosion control.

ITC'S human resource development activities emphasized two aspects: in the short term, organizing and implementing training activities to upgrade existing skills of and introducing new skills and techniques to trade promotion personnel, with special attention to the needs of LDCs; and, in the long term, strengthening training institutions.

Activities in national import operations and techniques in 1987 included rationalizing import procedures, improving import procurement and material management methods, providing information on supply market conditions, ensuring maintenance of imported goods and training import staff. Developing professional skills in import management accounted for a major part of the work. Projects were in operation in Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. Among integrated projects containing import components were those in the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Lesotho, Madagascar, the Niger, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

In 1987, the number of national projects under the ITC special programme of technical co-operation with LDCs reached 39. The overall value of ITC assistance to LDCs comprised over 30 per cent of the Centre's programme resources.

ITC'S programme of technical co-operation with national chambers of commerce concentrated largely on training during 1987. Seminars for chamber of commerce officials from developing countries were organized in Austria, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. The second volume of Foreign Trade Services of Chambers of Commerce was published.

Total ITC expenditure in 1987 was \$36.8 million, of which technical co-operation activities came to \$21.1 million. Trust fund contributions furnished \$11.5 million of the 1987 amount for technical co-operation and the remainder was provided by UNDP. The Centre's 1987 budget of \$12.3 million, covering operations at its Geneva headquarters, was contributed equally by the United Nations and GATT. As at 31 December 1987, ITC had a headquarters-based staff of 76 Professionals and 134 in the General Service category. It assigned 695 experts to projects during the year,

JAG action. The Joint Advisory Group (JAG) on ITC (twentieth session, Geneva, 6-10 April)(32) had before it the annual report on ITC activities during 1986,(33) and a joint UNDP/ITC thematic evaluation study on trade information services and a report of a meeting of specialists in trade information services (6-8 January 1987).(34)

The Group's recommendations included that ITC should: continue its technical co-operation support towards strengthening national institutional infrastructures for trade promotion in developing countries; develop its emphasis on result-oriented support to enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized ones; ensure that trade promotion organizations were adequately involved in selecting co-operating enterprises and in implementing enterprise-oriented projects; strengthen efforts to promote the export of technical services from developing countries; increase co-ordination activities with import promotion offices to meet more effectively developing countries' market intelligence needs; give high priority to avoiding interruption of ongoing projects for which a clear need had been expressed by developing countries; find ways to help alleviate export production constraints in developing countries; actively promote new products while providing marketing and promotion support for traditional exports; continue assistance to improve basic services in developing countries, such as export packaging and quality control; take into account problems of international physical distribution in its technical co-operation programmes and consider developing regional projects in that area; improve dissemination of information on the results of technical co-operation projects; give special attention to possibilities for exporting processed and semi-processed products in its technical co-operation on market-

ing and promoting commodities; increase attention to and resources for human resources development; and increase resources for LDC assistance.

The Group also recommended that ITC: continue efforts to utilize expertise in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in implementing technical co-operation projects and help developing countries take advantage of market opportunities in those countries; continue to foster maximum use of opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in its technical co-operation activities; develop innovative approaches to improving women's participation in export development; and keep abreast of information sources on countertrade to provide such information to developing countries.

In addition, the Group said, ITC should conduct an independent evaluation of supply and demand surveys and make efforts to obtain trust fund donor support for a meeting of specialists on the subject. ITC should also conduct a study on the feasibility of charging for some trade information services and report its findings to JAG'S 1988 session.

In other recommendations, the Group stated that ITC should consider merging the subprogramme on technical co-operation with national chambers of commerce with that on institutional infrastructures for trade promotion at the national level, and the subprogramme on commodity promotion with that on export market development. It should also seek support from trust fund donors to organize a technical meeting to consider the draft section on ITC in the United Nations medium-term plan 1990-1995.

UNCTAD VII action. In the section on commodities of its Final Act (see p. 479),⁽³⁾ UNCTAD VII stated that full support should be given to ITC in the areas of market research, market development and promotion, including training in the commodities field. In the Final Act's section on LDCs (see p. 391), UNCTAD VII said that increased technical assistance should be given to LDCs through ITC for promotion of trade and expansion of production facilities.

Tirade facilitation

During 1987, within UNCTAD'S Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO), Finland contributed trust funds for trade facilitation advisory services which covered two full-time advisers for seven months. As that trust fund became exhausted, Finland, Norway and Sweden financed one adviser under an emergency trust fund for the balance of the year. Technical co-operation activities were also financed by UNDP and bilateral funds.

Missions concerned with the follow-up of previous trade facilitation work, organization of train-

ing events, or initiation of simplification programmes at the country and regional level were undertaken to 21 developing countries or territories.

A major training programme was developed within a UNDP-financed project on trade facilitation in the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which led to national seminars being held in four of the six ASEAN member States. Other missions to ASEAN countries involved programming and direct technical assistance activities. Programming missions were also undertaken to Nepal to prepare a long-term UNDP-financed project to simplify trade and transit procedures.

Various manuals, directories and code systems in trade facilitation, established jointly by UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), were updated during the year. Four issues of Trade Facilitation News were published by ECE and FALPRO in 1987.

Restrictive business practices

UNCTAD VII action. In the section of its Final Act⁽³⁾ on international trade, UNCTAD VII said that UNCTAD should continue and strengthen its ongoing work in respect of restrictive business practices, particularly with a view to ensuring transparency and to defining consultations procedures. The UNCTAD secretariat should continue its technical assistance programme in that area.

Intergovernmental Group of Experts. The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices—established as a forum for consultation on matters related to the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (known as the Set), adopted in 1980⁽³⁰⁾—held its sixth session at Geneva from 11 November to 14 December 1987.⁽³⁵⁾ The Group had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat⁽³⁶⁾ containing extracts of replies received from States and regional groups on action taken by them to meet their commitments to the Set, and a revised UNCTAD secretariat study on tied purchasing practices,⁽³⁷⁾ the original version having been considered at the Group's 1984 session,⁽³⁸⁾ and UNCTAD secretariat notes on studies on restrictive business practices related to the Set's provisions,⁽³⁹⁾ reviewing the implementation of technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on restrictive business practices,⁽⁴⁰⁾ and on preparations for a handbook on restrictive business practices legislation and for a revised draft of a model law or laws for the control of such practices.⁽⁴¹⁾

On 14 December, the Group adopted its agreed decisions and conclusions. With regard to its review of the operation of and experience arising from the application and implementation of the

Set, the Group called on States to ensure transparency concerning restrictive business practices by applying the Set's relevant rules and improving procedures for obtaining information from enterprises as set out therein, with a view to gathering experience from which the Intergovernmental Group could propose improvements and further development of the Set before the 1990 conference to review the Set, which in 1986 the General Assembly had decided to convene.⁽⁴²⁾ The Group called on States to pay attention to the use of consultation procedures established in the Set as an instrument to find mutually acceptable solutions to control restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade originating from abroad, and to report to the Group through the UNCTAD Secretary-General their experience with those procedures, with a view to assisting the Group to make proposals to define consultation procedures, as indicated by UNCTAD VII (see above), before the 1990 conference. Noting the secretariat's efforts to collect and disseminate information on restrictive business practices, the Group urged States to implement the portions of the Set providing for communication of information to the UNCTAD Secretary-General.

In connection with studies on restrictive business practices, the Group requested regional groups and member States to submit further comments on the study on tied purchasing.⁽³⁷⁾ The secretariat was asked to complete the study, taking into account views expressed at the Group's session and comments to be received, and to arrange for its publication before the Group's 1989 session, together with the final comments of States and regional groups. The Group noted that lack of information had made it impossible for the UNCTAD secretariat to develop a study on restrictive business practices in the services sector by consulting firms and other enterprises, originally considered by the Group in 1984,⁽³⁸⁾ and requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to bring the matter before the Group at future sessions when substantive evidence of anti-competitive practices in that area was available. With regard to possible future studies set out in the secretariat's note,⁽³⁹⁾ the Group asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General, taking into account information to be supplied by Governments, to prepare a study on the concentration of market power through mergers, takeovers, joint ventures and other acquisitions of control, whether of a horizontal, vertical or conglomerate nature, and its effects on international markets, in particular the markets of developing countries. He was asked to bring to the Group's attention his views as to the feasibility of undertaking studies on: restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade, particularly the trade and development of the developing coun-

tries, dealing with ways and means for States to control such practices, particularly when they originated from abroad and had adverse effects on countries' domestic markets and on their exports; the relationship of restrictive business practices' control with industrialization policies and regional integration in developed and developing countries; and restrictive business practices in the food industry.

With regard to its review of technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on restrictive business practices, the Group re-emphasized the need to provide technical assistance to developing countries in establishing legislative, administrative and technical capabilities enabling them to detect and control restrictive business practices, as well as to remedy those adversely affecting their foreign trade and economic development. The Group again urged international organizations and financing programmes, particularly UNDP, to provide resources to finance UNCTAD activities as envisaged in the Set. It reiterated its invitation to all countries, in particular the developed ones, to make financial and other contributions to continue technical assistance programmes and asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue efforts to secure more predictable resources to finance those activities in order to ensure their continuation.

Concerning the issuance of the second part of the handbook on restrictive business practices,⁽⁴¹⁾ the Group asked the UNCTAD secretariat to continue compiling the handbook, taking account of comments by regional groups at its current session, and to revise the draft elements for the model law or laws for the Group's 1989 session.

Commodities

The UNCTAD secretariat report to UNCTAD VII on revitalizing development, growth and international trade⁽²⁾ contained a chapter on commodities, which focused on the persistent decline and instability in the prices and earnings of commodity exports of developing countries and on the main factors influencing the evolution of those events, particularly those relating to demand and supply. The report noted that prospects for economic progress, growth and development in the world economy hinged, for a large proportion of the world's population living in developing countries, on the production and export of primary commodities.

From 1980 to 1986, commodity prices in real terms fell by about 30 per cent. Some 10 per cent of that took place in 1986 and was partly caused by the increase in dollar prices of manufactured goods exported by developed market-economy countries, which, in turn, was partly influenced by the fall in the value of the dollar. The price decline was widely spread among commodities, except for coffee, rice and tea.

The report noted that there was an interrelationship between the fall in commodity prices, developing countries' export earnings and their debt servicing. The price fall, and its impact on export earnings, had increased the need for borrowing. The outstanding debt of those countries had almost doubled since 1980. While in 1980 about 75 per cent of developing countries' export earnings from non-fuel primary commodities were required for the servicing of debt, in 1985 that ratio exceeded 130 per cent, and those debt-servicing obligations had led them to expand their commodity export volumes. The least developed and African countries had expanded export volumes less than other developing countries and, as a result, had suffered more from the recession of the 1980s. The annual average loss in export earnings of LDCs in 1981-1986 constituted 15 per cent of their earnings in 1980 as against 11 per cent for all developing countries.

Although the size of trade in petroleum and its strategic role in the world economy distinguished it from other commodities, the features underlying the petroleum market were similar to those in other commodity markets.

Committee on Commodities. The UNCTAD Committee on Commodities held its twelfth session at Geneva from 2 to 17 February 1987(43) and had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on disposal of surpluses, strategic reserves or other Government-held non-commercial inventories of primary products,(44) which dealt with strategic and non-strategic reserves of primary products, intended to alleviate the effects of disruptions in supply. The report summarized information on operations relating to Government-held reserves in a number of countries and noted that, as far as was known, all disposals from reserves had been due to changed reserve targets. Moreover, some countries which had held no reserves had recently initiated programmes. Acquisitions for and disposals from those reserves could have a destabilizing effect on minerals markets, in particular since operations were often not made public and were not preceded by consultations, which gave rise to doubts as to the adequacy of existing procedures for avoiding or minimizing adverse effects on markets.

The report suggested that provision be made for prior notification concerning reserve disposals and that Governments could supply information on existing reserve levels and targets, acquisitions and disposal plans in the medium term, and acquisitions and disposals to be effected in the short term. That information could be made public through normal channels or through intergovernmental bodies dealing with the commodities in question.

Also before the Committee was a commodity survey covering 1986 by the UNCTAD

secretariat,(45) which considered production and international trade in commodities, trends in commodity prices, factors affecting commodity trade, and the fall in commodity export earnings and its implications.

The Committee also considered the reports of a number of bodies which had met in 1986: the Working Party on Processing, Marketing and Distribution, including Transportation,(46) the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore,(47) the Committee on Tungsten,(48) and the Ad Hoc Review Meeting on Copper.(47)

The Committee Chairman stated that a frank exchange of views on the world commodity situation had taken place; delegations agreed, however, that they did not wish to concretize their views formally, in view of the regional and preparatory meetings due to take place prior to UNCTAD VII.

UNCTAD VII action. In the section of its Final Act(3) relating to commodities, UNCTAD VII noted that commodity prices in real terms were at their lowest level for half a century and a sustained improvement was not expected in the short or medium term. The situation had adversely affected all producing countries, with developing countries heavily dependent on exports of commodities being particularly severely affected. In those countries, sharp declines in commodity prices had caused losses in earnings, decline in capital investment and debt accumulation. Among factors affecting demand and supply and contributing to the downward pressure on prices were: moderate economic growth; fluctuating exchange and interest rates; less intensive use of some commodities as a result of technological change, including recycling and the use of synthetics and substitutes; concentration of growth in sectors such as services and electronics in developed countries; increased productivity; support measures encouraging increased production and exports; protectionism; and the declining role of comparative advantage in primary agricultural products, minerals and metals.

Thus, changes had occurred in production, consumption and trade patterns. The share of non-fuel commodities in world trade in relation to that in manufactures had declined. Developing countries' share in total imports of non-fuel commodities had increased, but that increase had been concentrated in a small number of them. There had also been an increase in local processing of some commodities in some developing countries, but for a large number of them little or no progress had been made.

In view of that situation, there was a need to seek lasting solutions to deal with problems in commodities, and UNCTAD VII recognized that international co-operation between producers and consumers should be strengthened. The Confer-

ence reaffirmed the validity of UNCTAD resolution 93(IV)(49) and called for implementation of a number of policies and measures.

With regard to international commodity agreements and arrangements, the Conference recognized the need for better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, including avoiding excessive price fluctuations and seeking long-term solutions to commodity problems. There was agreement that producer-consumer consultations and co-operation should be enhanced, strengthened or established, and UNCTAD VII highlighted that there had been long experience with international commodity agreements as a mechanism for greater stability and predictability in commodity markets. The Conference agreed that the operation and functioning of existing commodity agreements should be improved. Negotiation of new agreements or arrangements should cover economic provisions or developmental measures, or measures to improve market transparency, or a combination of such provisions and measures. They should also receive the participation of as many important producing and consuming countries as possible. UNCTAD VII also agreed to ask the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene ad hoc review meetings and/or preparatory meetings on individual commodities not covered by international agreements or arrangements and which were included in the list contained in UNCTAD resolution 93(IV). He would then prepare a schedule of meetings, for implementation by 1990 as far as possible. Those meetings would decide on international action needed to solve problems faced by those commodities in international markets.

As regards the Common Fund for Commodities, the Conference noted that prospects for entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund had improved with additional signatures and ratifications (see p. 481). UNCTAD VII urged countries which had not signed the Agreement and/or deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval to do so in the near future. Once entry-into-force conditions were met, efforts should be made by the Agreement's parties to ensure that the Fund was made operational.

The Conference recognized that for most developing countries horizontal and vertical diversification of their economies, and increased participation in processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of their commodities, was a long-term development objective towards which international co-operation between producers and consumers should be intensified. It noted that diversification decisions were mainly the responsibility of developing countries; international assistance should be directed to via-

ble diversification programmes within a broad economic policy framework and in a context of growth-oriented structural adjustment. Adequate expansion of official bilateral and multilateral resources, as well as private resources, was called for to finance diversification projects and programmes. The Conference recognized the linkage between diversification efforts and market access conditions. It agreed on the need for financial resources for diversification programmes, including processing, marketing and distribution activities, and that such medium-term and long-term financing should be complemented by technical assistance for the implementation of those programmes and for feasibility studies and infrastructural developments.

UNCTAD VII agreed that UNCTAD should assist in diversification as well as processing, marketing and distribution programmes, including improving information flows to aid investment decisions, and technical co-operation projects and programmes, particularly for human resources development. It agreed that the Committee on Commodities' Working Party on Processing, Marketing and Distribution, including Transportation, should pursue its work in light of those orientations.

UNCTAD VII noted that the Uruguay Round (see PART TWO, Chapter XVIII) was an opportunity to strengthen the multilateral trading system, halt and reverse protectionism and remove distortions to trade, making a significant contribution to improving access to markets. The Round had defined objectives for negotiations in tropical products, natural resource-based products and agriculture. The Conference also emphasized that greater market transparency was a factor in improving access to markets and agreed that the UNCTAD secretariat should undertake analyses of issues relating to access to markets as they affected commodities.

Concerning compensatory financing, the Conference recognized that commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings of developing countries were an important obstacle to their development efforts. Developing countries stressed the need to both strengthen and improve the Compensatory Financing Facility of IMF and for an additional facility because of the limited scope of the existing facilities. The developed market-economy countries expressed the view that there was a need to reconcile the short-term impact of compensatory financing with the long-term requirements of commodity sectors in the context of overall development. The view was also expressed that export earnings shortfalls were a short-term balance-of-payments issue, outside UNCTAD'S operational mandate. Where balance-of-payments problems occurred, they should be dealt with in toto, rather

than on a commodity-specific basis. Others expressed the view that compensatory financing could be commodity-related and contribute to diversification in the area of commodities. UNCTAD VII asked the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls (see p. 494) to take into account the implications of export earnings shortfalls and to consider the various institutional options, bearing in mind the balance-of-payments and/or commodity-related approaches.

With regard to synthetics and substitutes, the Conference agreed that programmes or actions should focus on improving the competitiveness of natural products with respect to them, and technical and financial support should be extended towards that end. The need for greater transparency in the synthetics and substitutes markets and the beneficial effects of trade liberalization of natural products were also highlighted.

The Conference underlined that disposal of non-commercial stocks should not disrupt commodity markets and should be done in consultation with producers and commodity organizations. It took note of the developing countries' proposal for an international code of conduct to halt the adverse effects on commodity markets and noted that guidelines on disposal existed in GATT and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Conference agreed that the disposal of non-commercial stocks should be reviewed in the light of UNCTAD'S mandates.

On 3 August,(3) UNCTAD VII adopted a proposal by which it noted the signature and/or ratification during the Conference of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (see below) by Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Peru and the USSR, and the announcements by Costa Rica, Madagascar, Portugal and Thailand of their intent to ratify in the near future. It also noted Switzerland's decision to share in international efforts regarding compensatory financing by committing funds for the poorest countries most dependent on commodity export earnings which had suffered from the highest deficits in commodity exports in Switzerland. The Conference noted Japan's proposal to assist in a programme to improve the processing of commodities in developing countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly decision,(50) the Assembly's Second Committee had before it in 1987 a draft resolution on commodities(51) submitted by the Group of 77 in 1985.(52)

By decision 42/438 of 11 December, the Assembly, on the Committee's recommendation, deferred consideration of the draft until 1988.

Related action. In resolution 1987/90 of 9 July, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that support measures for agricultural exports contributed to an accumulation of excess stocks on the world market and that depressed international prices did not serve the purposes of world food security. It called for implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and appealed to all States to ratify the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.

Common Fund for Commodities

During 1986, preparations continued on arrangements for the Common Fund for Commodities, a mechanism intended to stabilize the commodities market by helping to finance buffer stocks of specific commodities as well as commodity development activities such as research and marketing. During 1987, seven additional States adhered to the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,(53) bringing the total adherents to 99, nine above the number required for the Agreement to enter into force. The only remaining requirement to be met was that the countries having ratified represent two thirds of the Fund's directly contributed capital of \$470 million. On 8 December, when the USSR became the ninety-ninth Government to ratify, those countries accounted for 66 per cent of the Fund's capital.

Signatures and ratifications

As at 31 December 1987, the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities had been signed by 118 States and EEC, and 99 States had formally adhered by ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it.(54) Of these, four States (Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Swaziland, USSR) signed the Agreement during 1987 and seven (Bulgaria, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Morocco, Peru, USSR) ratified or approved it.

Individual commodities

Agricultural commodities

Cocoa. The International Cocoa Agreement, 1986,(55) entered into force provisionally on 20 January 1987 following a decision(56) that it should do so taken the previous day by nine producing and 17 consuming countries, as well as EEC, at a meeting in London held under UNCTAD auspices. The producing countries (Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Grenada, Mexico, Nigeria, Togo), consuming countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom) and an

intergovernmental organization (EEC) had all either deposited instruments of ratification or stated their intent to apply the Agreement provisionally.

In January, the time-limit for deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory Governments and the validity of conditions of accession for non-signatory Governments was extended until 30 September. In September, it was again extended until 30 March 1988.

During 1987,(54) six countries (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Luxembourg) and EEC applied the Agreement provisionally. Ten countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, Togo) and EEC adhered to it.

Olive oil. The International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986,(57) entered into force provisionally on 1 January 1987. During 1987,(54) two countries (Algeria, Tunisia) adhered to the Agreement.

Rubber. On 20 March 1987, the United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, 1985, established the text of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987.(58) By its final resolution,(59) the Conference, which met at Geneva from 9 to 20 March, having met once in 1985(60) and twice in 1986,(57) decided that the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the Agreement should be equally authentic and requested that they be forwarded to the United Nations Secretary-General. He was asked to forward copies of the text to all Governments invited to the Conference and to arrange for the Agreement to be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters. The Conference drew the attention of Governments to the procedures laid down in the Agreement and invited them to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval before 23 October 1987, or to notify that they would apply the Agreement provisionally.

The objectives of the Agreement were: to achieve balanced growth between the supply of and demand for natural rubber; to achieve stable conditions in natural rubber trade through avoiding excessive price fluctuations; to help stabilize the export earnings from natural rubber of exporting members; to ensure adequate supplies of natural rubber to meet the requirements of importing members at fair and reasonable prices and to improve the reliability of those supplies; to take steps in the event of a surplus or shortage to mitigate members' economic difficulties; to expand international trade in and improve market access for natural rubber and processed products thereof; to improve the competitiveness of natural rubber by encouraging research and development on its problems; to encourage the efficient development of the natural rubber economy by facilitating and promoting improvements in processing, market-

ing and distribution of raw natural rubber; and to further international co-operation in and consultations on natural rubber matters affecting supply and demand, and to facilitate promotion and co-ordination of natural rubber research, assistance and other programmes.

Opened for signature from 1 May to 31 December 1987, the Agreement was to enter into force definitively on 23 October 1987 or on any date thereafter, if Governments accounting for at least 80 per cent of net exports and Governments accounting for at least 80 per cent of net imports had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or had assumed full financial commitment to the Agreement. It was to enter into force provisionally on 23 October 1987, or on any date before 1 January 1989, if Governments accounting for at least 75 per cent of net exports and Governments accounting for at least 75 per cent of net imports had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or had notified the depositary that they would apply the Agreement provisionally and assume full financial commitment to it. The Agreement was to remain in force provisionally up to 12 months unless it entered into force definitively. If it did not come into force provisionally by 1 January 1989, the United Nations Secretary-General was to invite Governments which had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or had notified him that they would apply the Agreement provisionally, to meet to recommend whether or not they should take steps to put it into force among themselves in whole or in part.

As at 31 December,(54) 22 countries and EEC had signed the Agreement and two countries (Indonesia, Malaysia) had become party to it.

Sugar. On 11 September 1987, the International Sugar Conference, 1987, having met in London on 10 and 11 September, established the International Sugar Agreement, 1987,(61) in English, French, Russian and Spanish. By its final resolution, the Conference asked the United Nations Secretary-General to forward copies of the Agreement to all Governments and intergovernmental organizations invited to the Conference for their consideration. He was also asked to arrange for the Agreement to be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 1 November until 31 December 1987. The Conference drew attention to procedures available to States and intergovernmental organizations to become Parties to the Agreement and invited them to deposit the appropriate instruments. It asked the Executive Director of the International Sugar Organization to secure the widest participation and to carry out the necessary consultations as a matter of priority.

The Agreement, like the International Sugar Agreement, 1984,(62) contained no economic pro-

visions in relation to international trade in sugar. Its objectives were: to further international co-operation in connection with world sugar matters and related issues; to provide a framework for the preparation of a possible new international sugar agreement with economic provisions; to encourage the consumption of sugar; and to facilitate trade by collecting and providing information on the world sugar market and other sweeteners.

As at 31 December,(54) 27 countries and EEC had signed the Agreement, nine countries had agreed to apply it provisionally, and six countries (Fiji, Guyana, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Sweden) and EEC had ratified, accepted or approved it.

Minerals and metals

Copper. In accordance with a 1986 recommendation of the first meeting,(47) the Second Ad Hoc Review Meeting on Copper was held at Geneva from 2 to 6 March 1987.(63) The Meeting had before it two notes by the UNCTAD secretariat, containing further views of the United States on issues discussed at the first meeting,(64) and containing information received from the International Wrought Copper Council and the Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries relating to the activities of those bodies, particularly as regards statistics.(65)

A degree of consensus emerged at the Meeting on general objectives and possible functions of an intergovernmental producer-consumer forum for copper. Its basic functions could include: increasing market transparency through improved statistics; undertaking studies on issues of interest to producers and consumers; undertaking regular assessments of the market situation and outlook of the world copper industry; and undertaking activities to develop the market for copper and contribute to improving demand for copper.

The Meeting recommended that a preparatory meeting be convened in September 1987 to elaborate further the objectives, functions, nature, terms of reference and rules of procedure for a future intergovernmental producer-consumer forum. It asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare draft terms of reference and rules of procedure, taking into account the views expressed at both ad hoc review meetings. The Meeting also agreed that provision should be made at the preparatory meeting for a group of experts to advise it on questions of avoiding duplication and on possible areas of activity of a producer-consumer forum.

The Preparatory Meeting on Copper, which was held at Geneva from 16 to 20 November,(66) had before it provisional draft terms of reference for an intergovernmental forum for copper,(67) provisional draft rules of procedure,(68) and a paper by the United States on the initial pro-

gramme of work for a proposed copper producer-consumer forum and suggested statistical work programme for a copper study group.(69) Also before the Meeting for its consideration of institutional issues relating to the establishment of an intergovernmental forum for copper was an UNCTAD secretariat report on alternative forms of co-operation and dialogue between exporting and importing countries.(70)

The Meeting recommended that a two-week negotiating conference be convened in 1988 on establishing an intergovernmental producer-consumer forum or group for copper. It also agreed that a meeting of experts on market development be convened during the conference's first two days to review activities being undertaken in that area.

Tungsten. At its nineteenth session (Geneva, 9-19 November 1987),(71) the Committee on Tungsten reviewed discussions, proposals and work on stabilizing the tungsten market to enable producing and consuming countries to agree on market stabilization measures and the convening of a negotiating conference.

In accordance with its 1986 request,(48) the Committee had before it UNCTAD secretariat reports on: characterization and in-depth analysis of the origins of the current crisis of the market and of the primary tungsten and intermediate products industry;(72) changing patterns of production, trade and marketing of intermediate products;(73) the relationship of exchange-rate variations and local currency prices to supply and demand trends;(74) structural and technological change, particularly in the area of substitution and reduced usage of tungsten, including related research and development and market promotion;(75) and recent developments and short-term outlook in the tungsten market.(76) The Committee also had before it an UNCTAD secretariat note(77) transmitting a United Kingdom proposal for a new format for the presentation of statistics provided by the secretariat.

At its closing meeting, the Committee decided to retain the same agenda for its 1988 session.

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Finance

International financial and monetary issues were discussed in several United Nations bodies during 1987, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UNCTAD VII. UNCTAD VII identified debt problems, adequacy of external financial resources, mobilization of domestic savings and human resources, and related monetary questions as the main challenges for multilateral co-operation.

The March meeting of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade was devoted to insurance questions, including insurance and reinsurance statistics and risk management in developing countries. Tax matters, such as preventing abuse of tax treaties, thin (hidden) capitalization, co-operation between tax authorities and international tax arbitration arrangements, were discussed by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters (November/December). The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls met in September.

Financial policy

In the report on its April 1987 session, (1) the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) stated that remedying the disarray in the global economy was the responsibility of those countries having the greatest influence on world markets of trade and finance. As the United States tackled its staggering budget and current account deficits, Japan and other main surplus countries could take initiatives to restore order. Channelling greater global savings into financing productive capital formation in developing countries would relax their severe import constraint and boost the stagnant export growth of industrial countries. It would, said CDP, contribute to greater stability in world trade and capital flows, while permitting surplus countries to maintain growth.

CDP noted that there was a pressing need to augment the financial resources available to developing countries and outlined three dimensions deserving special attention: a workable global strategy for a growth-oriented solution to the debt problem had to be found, one taking account of the ability to pay, the need for growth and the mutual interests of expanding trade and employment; flexible measures for immediate liquidity needed to be devised for hard-pressed low-income countries whose debt-service arrears were assuming alarming proportions; and multilateral financial institutions had to be provided with resources to enable them to play an expanded role in international adjustment.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Report, 1987,(2) stated that after half a decade of coping with acute debt and payments problems, most developing countries remained unable to achieve vigorous growth and a viable external financial position. For most, the current-account balance continued to be the major obstacle to accelerated growth and the revival of development. Immediate improvement rested on raising primary commodity prices in relation to manufactures and on increasing the net flow of finance.

The net flow of medium- and long-term private capital to developing countries had declined further in 1986 in real terms. Bilateral ODA stagnated, as did foreign direct investment. Multilateral flows rose, but provided only modest relief. The net flow from IMF to the non-oil-exporting developing countries turned into a reverse flow of some 2.5 billion special drawing rights (SDR). Although some developing countries had chosen to cut their net borrowing, for most the contraction of borrowing was involuntary. Many of those countries continued to face a huge negative net transfer of financial resources: for Latin America, the net outflow amounted to around \$22 billion in 1986—nearly a quarter of export earnings.

For the majority of developing countries, the continued low level of bank lending was a reflection less of inadequate policy efforts on their part than of the interaction between the large overhang of debt and the persistent worsening of the terms of trade. The fall in export prices had been so sharp that ratios of total outstanding debt to exports—the most widely used measure of the degree of indebtedness—had risen despite sizeable increases in export volumes; the average level in 1986 was more than 70 per cent higher than in 1981 for a group of highly indebted countries, and more than 90 per cent higher for low-income countries.

The debt strategy pursued since 1982 had failed to revive lending from the capital markets and to correct the problem of over-indebtedness. The hope that countries heavily indebted to private capital markets could be restored to creditworthiness in the foreseeable future seemed further than ever from being fulfilled.

For most developing countries, the multilateral agencies had become the one significant source of new external funds. The World Bank had been accorded a central role in lending to help countries meet the two objectives of structural adjustment and growth. If new disbursements from IMF and the World Bank were to rise, they had to ensure that their conditionality was sufficiently flexible and it would be necessary to put larger resources at their disposal.

Most developing countries, said the Report, were caught in a vicious circle, with the very factors that had pushed down investment making it hard for them to raise savings. The needed recovery of savings and investment was dependent both on an improved external environment and on pursuing appropriate domestic policies.

With regard to the developed market-economy countries, it was noted that the United States dollar had again fallen steeply against other major currencies and was being supported by massive dollar purchases by the central banks of surplus countries. However, neither that kind of artificial financing nor deflationary adjustment by the United States could provide a viable solution. Vigorous expansion in the rest of the world was required, together with increased financing for the developing countries. With the United States no longer willing to incur massive trade deficits, Japan needed alternative markets. Although a programme combining a vigorous stimulus to domestic demand with finance for developing countries had been announced, the less the recycling of untied public and private funds and the slower its implementation, the greater would be trade conflicts and the risk of recession. In Western Europe, falling raw material and labour costs had increased business profitability but without triggering the

rise in investment that policy-makers were counting on. Adequate growth in output and employment would continue to be absent as long as the more favourable supply-side situation that had been created was not matched by more vigorous growth in demand, at home and from developing countries.

The UNCTAD secretariat report to UNCTAD VII on revitalizing development, growth and international trade⁽³⁾ contained a chapter on resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions, which stated that during the 1980s reductions in capital flows and in export earnings had combined with rising interest payments on foreign debt to produce a contraction in external purchasing power for most non-oil dominant developing countries. A striking consequence of financial trends was the emergence of negative net transfers in many developing countries, while in most other countries (including LDCs) positive net transfers fell. Financing those negative net transfers entailed reductions in imports and investment, thus reversing the past relationship between external finance and growth in which positive net transfers allowed investment to exceed levels which could be financed by domestic savings alone. The chapter also contained sections on the question of debt (see p. 487) and development resources in the 1980s (see p. 491).

UNCTAD VII action. In the related section of its Final Act,⁽⁴⁾ UNCTAD VII stated that the stringency of external resources for many developing countries had posed difficult challenges for both multilateral co-operation and domestic economic management. The main challenges were the debt problem, the adequacy of external financial resources, mobilization of domestic savings and human resources, and related monetary questions (see below).

International monetary situation

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly decision,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in September 1987 a report on the current international monetary situation.⁽⁶⁾ The report identified some functions and characteristics of the international monetary system and described some key problems in the international economy. It noted that, in the latter half of the 1980s, economic adjustment stood out as the dominant policy priority: adjustment was needed to remove the imbalances between the major economic Powers and to restore economic growth in the developing countries. The two main sections of the report examined the role of the international monetary system in facilitating those adjustments.

In its policy conclusions, the report stated that two issues stood out as critical in mid-1987: the need for a smooth unwinding of the large im-

balances among the major industrial countries; and the need to establish a framework in which developing countries with unsustainable balance-of-payments disequilibria and large debts could adjust the structure of their economies and still increase gross domestic product (GDP) at a rate above their population growth rate. There were strong justifications for more emphasis on growth-oriented adjustment. Structural adjustment had to take the form of diversification, which required time, investment and additional financial resources. One cause of concern was that negotiations on trade took place in a separate forum from those on money and finance and that the close interrelations between those fields did not find political or institutional expression. Growth-oriented adjustment had three main requirements: an international environment conducive to growth; improved domestic policies in countries with balance-of-payments difficulties; and a supportive international financial framework. Existing institutional arrangements gave IMF a key role in assisting countries to formulate adjustment programmes requiring international financial support. That arrangement should be supportive of growth-oriented adjustment. Adjustment programmes prepared in consultation with IMF should emphasize the medium-term framework for growth and adequate levels of external finance should be provided so that balance-of-payments adjustments did not thwart growth.

Although there had been intensified consultations and co-operation among the key currency countries to enhance stability in exchange rates, and considerable progress had taken place in the acceptance of common views on issues such as growth-oriented adjustment, improved macro-economic co-ordination among major developed countries and co-operative solutions to debt problems, many major issues remained controversial. The distinction between monetary and financial issues was delicate and to some extent arbitrary and proposals for improving the monetary situation generally involved greater financial commitments. Notwithstanding compelling evidence of need, the reluctance to extend more official financial resources in support of developing countries, whether through bilateral or multilateral channels, was very strong in the majority of developed countries, most of which had suffered sharp budgetary crises in the wake of the 1980s slow-down.

An annex to the report summarized proposals for the convening of an international conference on monetary and financial issues.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/440 by recorded vote.

International conference on money and finance

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation, requested him to continue to monitor the international monetary situation and prepare an updated version of his report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly decision 42/440

132-18-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) by recorded vote (113-18-5), 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.69); agenda item 82(a).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 42, 43; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Finland, Lebanon,^a Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, Denmark said that, since various groups and organizations had already stated their position on holding an international conference on money and finance, it was unnecessary for the Secretariat to devote time to the question. Also, it was clear that the matter fell within the purview of international financial institutions.

External debt problems

The debt crisis of developing countries was not being resolved, as the unilateral suspension of interest payments by Brazil and Ecuador in early 1987 had shown, said the World Economic Survey 1987.(7) There was a need for new approaches to solve the debt crisis of the majority of developing countries. In 1986,(8) the General Assembly had recognized the wide dimensions of the problem, the need for common commitment and mutual co-operation and the importance of action in a number of areas. The recognition that growth-oriented adjustment was part of the solution implied that sustained efforts by developing countries to restructure their economies should be supported by

net transfers at a level that would allow them to increase their domestic capital investment.

Three lines of action appeared important: more comprehensive relief of the official debt of low-income countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa; contemplation by official and non-official creditors of ways to reduce interest costs in the context of debt-restructuring exercises; and, given the increasing recognition that current levels of external liabilities were unsustainable for debtors and that the market had discounted the value of their commercial debt, there was a case for additional forms of debt relief for non-concessional loans.

A more comprehensive approach would be to establish a multilateral agency—preferably as part of an existing institution—to purchase the debt of developing countries from commercial banks at current market value and to convert it into new forms of liability to allow debtor countries some relief and a different maturity structure. A proposed debt-reconstruction facility containing those elements was being considered by the World Institute for Development Economics Research.

UNCTAD VII action. The UNCTAD secretariat report on revitalizing development, growth and international trade⁽³⁾ stated that the main debt indicators remained at historically high levels. The external debt of all net debtor developing countries amounted to some \$835 billion in 1985, or about 203 per cent of their total exports of goods and services, compared with 153 per cent in 1982. While the stock of debt continued to increase in 1985, export earnings declined to such an extent that both debt and debt service to exports ratios rose to peak levels, and indications for 1986 pointed to a continuation of those trends.

The report stated that the debt strategy was in need of major revision. It needed to be conceived as part of broader efforts to accelerate growth in the world economy. Consideration should be given to establishing internationally agreed guidelines on debt which would provide operational guidelines on: the respective roles of creditors and debtors; the achievement of adequate rates of growth by the latter; and procedures for bringing financial policies and practices into line with the external earnings of debtor countries.

In its Final Act,⁽⁴⁾ UNCTAD VII said that the response to the debt crisis should continue to evolve through continuous dialogue and shared responsibility and the strategy should be implemented with flexibility in an environment of strengthened international co-operation, bearing in mind the 1986 Assembly resolution on the subject⁽⁸⁾ To that end, the Conference agreed that: the various parties should co-ordinate their contributions in the context of medium-term development policies and programmes oriented towards adjustment and growth formu-

lated by the country; policy advice should take into account the country's economic, political and social characteristics and needs; maturity, grace and consolidation periods in official debt-restructuring arrangements should be tailored to a country's individual circumstances, with consideration being given to unforeseen changes in its external payments due to factors beyond its control; debtor developing countries had to pursue and intensify efforts to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency; external financing from official and private sources should be increased in support of those efforts; the international economic environment had to be made more stable and predictable in support of growth through efforts by major market-economy countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance to correct external and fiscal imbalances, promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, lower real rates of interest, and make exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible; judicious combinations of measures should be worked out to reduce the debt burden; commercial banks of developed countries should be encouraged to apply flexibility in debt-restructuring operations; export credit agencies should be flexible regarding early resumption or increases in cover for developing countries in support of adjustment programmes; terms and conditions of rescheduling operations should be based on the realistic assessment of individual countries' financial situations; the debt-service burden of the poorest countries, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, should be eased by longer repayments and grace periods; developed donor countries should implement the 1978 TDB resolution⁽⁹⁾ in respect of the ODA debt of poorer developing countries; and, recognizing that the problems of the poorer countries in sub-Saharan Africa were uniquely difficult and needed special treatment, it reaffirmed its agreement to adopt concrete measures, and the importance of increasing ODA to Africa in accordance with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Conference noted the proposal of the developing countries to establish, within the IMF Interim Committee and the World Bank/IMF Development Committee, a Committee of Ministers from developing and developed countries to examine the debt problem, including solutions for low-income countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, and recommend appropriate measures. It noted the view of some participants that those issues were being discussed at the ministerial level in those Committees and that they strongly encouraged those efforts on the existing basis. The Conference also noted the view of other participants that an effective solution of the debt problem could be found only within a universal forum.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/187 of 9 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the World Economic Survey 1988 a comprehensive analysis of the global effects of the indebtedness and persistent fiscal and external imbalances of developed countries on the international economic environment, particularly on the development process in developing countries.

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in September 1987 a report on the international debt situation in mid-1987.⁽¹¹⁾ The report stated that the size of the external debt of the developing countries was estimated at around \$1,020 billion for 1987, some \$700 billion of which was owed to private creditors, mostly banks, and somewhat over \$300 billion to official creditors, including international financial institutions. Total debt amounted to twice the export earnings of the capital-importing developing countries at the end of 1986. Despite debt rescheduling already undertaken, those countries were, at the beginning of 1987, scheduled to repay close to \$150 billion of their outstanding debt during 1987-1988. Total debt-service payments on the long-term debt of countries covered by the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System amounted to just over \$100 billion in 1986—the equivalent of 24 per cent of the exports of the capital-importing developing countries. Interest payments alone amounted to 12 per cent of export earnings of those countries in 1986 and estimates indicated only a slightly lower figure for 1987.

The growing burden of external debt of a large number of developing countries pointed to the inadequacy of the current international strategy to resolve the problem. That strategy was based on a number of elements: growth in world output and trade would enable developing countries to grow out of their debts by increasing exports; debtors would continue to honour their debt-servicing obligations, debt relief would be applied selectively and debt rescheduling would be undertaken on a case-by-case basis, as debtor countries undertook necessary adjustments; and additional finance would be forthcoming to support the necessary adjustment efforts. Some of those basic premises had not been realized—growth of world output and trade had not picked up, the need for adequate new finance had not been met and there had been a large net outflow of financial resources from the developing countries. The premise that debts should be honoured in full had been questioned both in the market-place and in unilateral action by some debtors.

The report described the critical parameters of the debt situation—growth of world output and trade, commodity prices, interest rates, adjustment

in developing countries and flow of external finance—and debt profiles and the debt-service burden in the second half of the 1980s, and gave an overview of recent debt renegotiations.

The report concluded that three key elements of the current international strategy to solve the debt problem remained valid: improved domestic policies; an international environment conducive to smooth debt servicing; and increased net financial flows on concessional and non-concessional terms to debtor countries. A fourth element needed to be added—recognition that the debt-servicing burden of some countries was unsustainable.

While situations differed among countries, the policy orientation gaining ground was that the debt-service burden had to be reduced either by lowering interest payments and related costs or by reducing actual debt levels, or both.

During the preceding year, said the report, the spectrum of options and proposals for dealing with the debt problems of developing countries had widened, as reflected in the emerging consensus in major international forums, the latest of which was UNCTAD VII. Both private and official creditors were ready to discuss with debtors approaches to debt decompression that were not even on the table a year before. There was new recognition that if world economic growth could not be counted on to solve the problem, some degree of debt relief might be necessary.

Communications. During 1987, communications dealing with the external debt crisis were received by the Secretary-General. Among these were: a 24 February⁽¹²⁾ letter from Venezuela transmitting a document on an ethical approach to the international debt question, issued on 27 December 1986 by the Pontifical Commission "Iustitia et Pax" of the Holy See; an 18 June⁽¹³⁾ letter from Guyana transmitting the final communiqué of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, 9-12 March); a 6 July⁽¹⁴⁾ letter from Zimbabwe transmitting the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June); a 15 July⁽¹⁵⁾ letter from Malaysia transmitting the final statement of the InterAction Council (Kuala Lumpur, 19-21 April); a 16 July⁽¹⁶⁾ letter from Nigeria transmitting the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa, issued by an International Conference on Africa (Abuja, 15-19 June); a 13 August⁽¹⁷⁾ letter from Thailand transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of ASEAN (Singapore, 15 and

16 June); a 14 September(18) letter from Romania transmitting its President's considerations and proposals regarding the major issues of international life on the Assembly's agenda; a 2 October(19) letter from Guatemala transmitting the Declaration of the eleventh Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 (New York, 28 September-1 October); a 9 October(20) letter from Canada transmitting the statement issued at the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Cairns Group (Ottawa, 21-23 May); a 19 October(21) letter from Canada transmitting the communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, 13-17 October); a 23 October(22) letter from Zimbabwe transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the Assembly (New York, 5-7 October); a 30 November(23) letter from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela transmitting the text of the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed at the first meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Acapulco, Mexico, 29 November); and a 9 December(24) letter from Mozambique transmitting the Declaration and African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 30 November and 1 December).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/198 by recorded vote.

Furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries,

Recalling the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978 and 222(XXI) of 27 September 1980 and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,

Concerned about the slowing down of the world economy in the 1980s and the persistence of large imbalances, which was noted at the meetings of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System and the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund

on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries in September 1987,

Recognizing that the continuing debt problems of developing countries have become a major obstacle that restricts their economic recovery and long-term development, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the international financial system and adversely affecting the ability of debtor countries to import and creditor countries to export and thereby their growth and employment performance,

Deeply concerned at the increasing debt burden and the deteriorating debt situation of African countries, which impede the recovery and development of the continent and the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Noting that there has been an evolving response from the international community to the debt problem, which recognizes the shared responsibility of the main parties concerned, namely developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, private and multilateral financial institutions,

Profoundly concerned that, despite significant efforts by developing countries to deal with the debt crisis, the desired results have not yet been achieved and therefore acknowledging the need for continued and evolving international co-operation, particularly to improve the international economic environment, in order to attain a lasting solution to the problems of indebtedness of developing countries,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987,

1. Endorses the policies and measures agreed upon and spelt out in section II.A of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, entitled "Resources for development, including financial, and related monetary questions";

2. Expresses concern that external debt problems can pose a threat to economic, social and political stability in indebted countries;

3. Stresses that debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international private and multilateral financial institutions should strengthen work on an evolving and growth- and development-oriented strategy, through continuous dialogue and shared responsibility, in order to attain a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to debt, problems;

4. Reiterates that specific measures to deal with the indebtedness of developing countries should pay particular regard to the relevant factors of the debt-servicing capacity of each individual country;

5. Also reiterates that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy;

6. Reiterates that it is essential for the international economic environment to be made more stable and predictable in support of growth through efforts by the major market economy countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible;

7. Further reiterates that it is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to increase savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata;

8. Reiterates that it is essential that external financing from official and private sources be increased on appropriate terms and conditions in support of these efforts;

9. Recognizes the competence of multilateral financial institutions and the need for providing them with the adequate resources and instruments necessary, inter alia, to strengthen their contribution to attaining a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems and, in this context, takes note with interest of:

(a) The agreement on a substantial general capital increase for the World Bank;

(b) The initiative by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to increase substantially the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility;

(c) The work towards an increase of quotas in the context of the Ninth General Review of Quotas in the International Monetary Fund;

(d) The proposal to enlarge the scope of the Compensatory Financing Facility by the creation of a new external contingency facility;

(e) The ongoing examination of adjustment programmes and their supportive arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality in the International Monetary Fund;

10. Stresses that increased flexibility should be applied by the parties concerned in the development of innovative approaches to reduce the debt burden of developing countries, including, as appropriate, the identification of possible regulatory impediments, and that measures such as the introduction of various forms of new financial instruments and of formulas that do not add to the stock of debt, including those devised by banks and debtors to take advantage of discounts prevailing in the secondary market, should be further pursued, and emphasizes that banks should be encouraged to co-operate flexibly with debtor countries according to individual circumstances to achieve this end;

11. Calls upon the international community to continue its efforts, in the context of official debt restructuring exercises, to take appropriate and realistic measures to reduce the burden of official debt, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances of individual countries, inter alia, so as to allow an adequate planning horizon and long-term adjustment; consideration should be given to unforeseen changes in a country's external payments;

12. Urges the international community to give serious consideration to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions, taking into account the need for increased capital flows on terms adapted to their payment situation and the specific economic circumstances of individual countries;

13. Calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries, including increasing official development assistance in support of their reform efforts, and to continue its efforts to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt relief measures, as appropriate, to alleviate the debt burden;

14. Stresses that urgent specific actions in respect of the indebtedness of the least developed and poorest developing countries are required, as contained in the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, including substantial increases of concessional finance, essentially in grant form;

15. Recognizes that the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also give rise to concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing these problems;

16. Stresses the importance of the expansion of world trade and the promotion of a climate conducive to the strengthening of an open and liberalized trading system, including, in particular, the improvement of market access for developing countries' exports, and, in this context, stresses the importance of ensuring effective observance of standstill and rollback commitments and the importance of promoting improved commodity markets;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the agenda for the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to propose that due priority be given to the consideration of the issue of the external debt crisis and development in the Committee's discussions of the international economic situation;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the relevant bodies and eminent personalities to prepare a comprehensive report on the international debt situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems of developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session and of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/198

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 154-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/824) by recorded vote (129-1), 7 December (meeting 46); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.94), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.20); agenda item 85.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 10-15, 25, 43, 44, 46; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Explaining its vote in the Second Committee, the United States said that the text failed to recognize the primary role of debtor countries in addressing their economic problems and requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations to undertake activities within the competence of international financial institutions.

Although not completely satisfied, Japan believed the text contained positive elements in line with the Final Act of UNCTAD VII, IMF discussions and other forums. Canada believed that the text would serve as a basis for further constructive action but said that the penultimate preambular paragraph should have referred to the responsibility of both indebted developing countries and the international community to find lasting solutions, while paragraph 3 should have acknowledged more directly the existence of a growth- and development-oriented strategy which was moving towards an agreed solution. On behalf of EEC, Denmark said the text represented a reasonable compromise in a difficult but important area; it should have recognized more explicitly the crucial role of the international financial institutions in promoting growth and development. Australia said the text was not as well balanced as it would have hoped but was a pragmatic effort to come to grips with the debt problem.

Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77, regretted that the item on external debt, which required the highest priority for its solution, could not obtain a consensus. It also noted that the Group's original draft on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problem between developing and developed countries, multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, which was the basis for the consultations on the adopted resolution, had not been withdrawn. That document and the draft text on the external debt crisis and development (see below) were still valid and in full force. The Group of 77 wished to keep them under discussion.

The Assembly also had before it two draft resolutions,(25) on the external debt crisis and development and on debt and related issues, consideration of which had been twice deferred in 1986, at the Assembly's reconvened(26) and regular(27) sessions. The drafts were originally submitted in 1985.(28)

By decision 42/447 of 11 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided that the draft resolution on the external debt crisis and development should be made available to the Assembly in 1988.

Financial and stock market fluctuations

In November 1987, Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77, submitted to the General Assembly's Second Committee a draft resolution on the con-

sequences of the recent turmoil in the international financial and stock markets and its implications for the development of the developing countries. Recent events on the financial markets, said Guatemala, had caused concern in the developing countries. The United Nations should take a position on the question, particularly in the light of the consequences those events might have for the developing countries.

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/195 without vote.

Consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the implications of those fluctuations for the development of the developing countries
The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the possible negative impact of those fluctuations on world economic stability, growth and trade and on the development process of the developing countries,

Convinced that strengthened multilateral co-operation has a central role to play in preventing such a possible negative impact and in promoting growth and development,

1. Decides to consider this question further in the light of the relevant discussions of the Trade and Development Board and other appropriate international organs and organizations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies, to analyse in the World Economic Survey 1988 the effects of these sharp fluctuations on growth and development, in particular in developing countries, and to draw this issue to the attention of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/195

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.10) without vote, 2 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.91), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.61); agenda item 82.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 42-44; plenary 96.

Development finance

The UNCTAD secretariat's report to UNCTAD VII on revitalizing development, growth and trade(3) stated that after 1981 net medium- and long-term financial flows to developing countries had contracted sharply, particularly flows of private bank lending, foreign direct investment and official and officially supported export credits. Only a few Asian countries avoided loss of access to capital markets. With regard to non-concessional finance, the only sources to follow an upward trend since 1981, albeit at a reduced pace, were the World Bank and the regional development banks. Meanwhile, IMF had become a net recipient of funds by 1986.

In 1985, total net flows of concessional finance were no higher than in 1981, but trends in performances of donor countries were mixed. Bilateral

net ODA flows from countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) increased, while those from donors of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) contracted. However, the estimated collective OECD Development Assistance Committee ODA/GNP ratio dropped to below half the 0.7 per cent target level, whilst that of OPEC donors remained considerably higher than the target.

The fall in total net capital flows accompanied increased financial weakness in many countries. There was downward pressure on official reserves, a sharp increase in the number of countries incurring external payments arrears and rescheduling debt, a collapse in the value of transactions of regional payments arrangements of developing countries, with a consequent reduction in trade, and growing resort to counter-trade.

Many developing countries had embarked on rigorous programmes to improve domestic resource mobilization and increase the efficiency of investment, but external and domestic factors had depressed the capacity to save of both public and private sectors. A downward trend in gross domestic savings relative to GDP since 1982 had been reinforced by sharp increases in interest payments on foreign debt, which had to be financed from domestic savings. For most developing countries, the resulting drop in savings available to the national economy led to depressed investment ratios.

With regard to possible policy options, the report stated that satisfactory future financing of development required both enhanced domestic resource mobilization by developing countries and higher flows of external finance. Improved domestic policies were required to raise the level of public and private sector savings, redirect savings to finance the foreign trade sector and discourage capital flight. That could be done through reforms designed to secure financial stability and an appropriate return to savers, strengthening the environment for investment finance and reorganizing public sector finances.

A prerequisite for increasing domestic savings was the restoration of growth, which depended on alleviating the balance-of-payments constraint on production and investment. To sustain GDP growth of about 3.5 per cent per annum, annual net capital flows to developing countries would have to increase by about \$13 billion up to 1990 and by almost \$50 billion between 1990 and 1995. Achieving faster growth—6 per cent per annum—would imply an annual increase of over \$100 billion in net capital flows to developing countries between 1990 and 1995.

Since private flows were unlikely to expand vigorously, other financial flows became of the utmost importance. There was a clear need for increased volumes and more efficient use of ODA,

and expansion of direct lending by multilateral development banks of both concessional and non-concessional finance, and of their catalytic role, appeared to be urgent. For multilateral development banks to lend more, they would need an increase in their capital base and changes in lending policies to achieve quick increases in net disbursement, including revised policy conditionality. They could also become more active in catalysing financial flows from other, primarily private, sources by providing guarantees, expanding co-financing, increasing use of new financial instruments which would better tailor debt servicing to the capacity of borrowers to pay, and creating mechanisms to recycle the growing current-account surpluses of some OECD countries to developing countries.

Foreign direct investment could play an important though modest role in providing external financing. To fulfil that role, improvements in host-country policies would be necessary in a number of countries and actions were required on the part of home countries and at the international level to ensure a favourable global environment.

The report stated that conditions governing IMF assistance had become so exacting that many developing countries were unable to obtain resources needed for adjustment with growth. Review and reform of Fund conditionality to permit stronger support for that generally accepted objective was therefore required. Consideration also needed to be given to increasing the Fund's financial resources and restoring its reserve-creating functions.

UNCTAD VII action. In its Final Act,(4) UNCTAD VII said that ODA would continue to play an important role for a large number of developing countries, especially for the poorer ones and LDCs. Developed countries should renew and make more effective their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for total ODA and the ODA targets for LDCs adopted in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs(29) and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).(30)

Multilateral financial institutions should play a central and growing role in supporting the growth and adjustment process, by providing concessional and non-concessional finance and catalysing additional private capital flows. They should be strengthened by endowing them with adequate resources and instruments to fulfil their tasks. Members of the World Bank should support a general increase of its capital when needed and donors should meet expeditiously their commitments to the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association. Resources of regional development banks and funds should be

maintained at adequate levels. In particular, negotiations on a capital increase of the Inter-American Development Bank and a replenishment of the African Development Fund should be concluded as soon as possible. All countries were called on to participate in the negotiations on the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and contributors to the Fund were urged to make additional contributions to ensure the highest possible level of resources.

The conditionality criteria of international financial institutions should take into account adverse changes in the external environment affecting the prospects for achieving adjustment with adequate rates of growth and for protecting the poor segments of the population. Increased co-operation between IMF and the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions was welcomed but should not lead to cross-conditionality.

Developed countries should mobilize additional resources for Africa, in accordance with commitments undertaken in the context of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.(10)

The Conference expressed concern about the plight of low-income countries and recognized that implementing major reforms in those countries had to be accompanied by additional financing on concessional terms. The IMF Managing Director had proposed tripling the Structural Adjustment Facility's resources; an increase in such resources over the three years from 1 January 1988 would be welcomed. The Conference urged conclusion of discussion on that proposal by the end of 1987.

Developed and developing countries should explore ways to encourage private capital flows to developing countries, said the Conference. Governments of developed countries should encourage the revival of bank lending, and policies regarding export credits should allow such credits to contribute to the financing of investment programmes under suitable terms and conditions.

Welcoming Japan's initiative to increase the transfer of financial resources to developing countries, the Conference hoped that all developed countries would increase such flows. It noted Japan's proposal to establish an independent high-level group, with the support of interested countries and international organizations, to examine ways to encourage the flow.

Among actions required on the domestic front, the Conference identified mobilization of domestic savings and development of human resources. Domestic financial stability was required for the former but was difficult to attain when the external financial situation was seriously disrupted. Although development of human resources in developing countries was primarily their responsibility, developed countries were ready to

support their efforts by providing financial and technical assistance through bilateral and multilateral channels.

The Conference stated that a stable international monetary environment was essential to foster global economic growth. Adequate availability of international liquidity was important for sustainable non-inflationary economic growth of the world economy, including the growth of developing countries. In that context the question of international liquidity should be kept under permanent review under IMF auspices.

Volatile exchange rates in the major market economies had contributed to economic imbalances in those countries and to uncertainty in international trade, investment and economic growth, and to the intensification of protectionism. Co-operation to stabilize exchange rates and promote growth should be worked out in the context of strengthened multilateral surveillance with IMF assistance, taking into account trade and capital flows as well as fiscal balance.

A decline in interest rates, keeping in mind sustainable non-inflationary growth objectives, would help stimulate economic activity further in both developed and developing countries.

Most UNCTAD States members reiterated the view that there was a long-term global need to supplement IMF's existing reserve assets on a continuous basis and that many countries had a need for reserve supplementation. They asked that IMF should agree on a new substantial SDR allocation and stressed the costs and risks to the efficient functioning of the international monetary system of building reserve holdings through borrowing on international credit markets or through current-account surplus. Other States members continued to believe that the conditions for SDR allocation had not been demonstrated.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/439 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, deferred until its 1988 session consideration of a draft resolution on an international conference on money and finance for development.(31) By that draft, the Assembly would have asked the Secretary-General to consult at a high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an international conference on money and finance for development, with a view to convening an intergovernmental committee to start preparations by April 1988, and to report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly in 1988.

A similar text had been considered in 1986(32) and was brought to the attention of the Assembly in 1987.(33) An earlier version had also been considered in 1985(34) and at the Assembly's resumed

session in June 1986.(32) By decision 42/439 of 11 December 1987, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to take no action on that draft.(33)

Capital formation

At the June/July 1987 session of the Economic and Social Council, the United States sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Creating conditions that encourage capital formation for growth and development".(35) After Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77, proposed amendments(36) to that text, the United States put forward a revised draft text,(37) by which the Council would have called on Member States to bear in mind the importance of creating conditions that encouraged capital formation when establishing and implementing national development plans and policies and to work in a spirit of common commitment and mutual co-operation to ensure an international economic environment which supported that goal. The Council would have invited the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to provide technical assistance and advice to interested Member States to create those conditions and overcome the constraints faced by developing countries regarding capital formation. A series of amendments to the revised text were then proposed by Guatemala,(38) and, following informal consultations on the revised draft resolution and the amendments thereto, the United States said it would not press for action on its revised draft.

In November, the United States introduced in the General Assembly's Second Committee a draft resolution entitled "Creating an environment that encourages capital formation for growth and development".(39) By that draft, the Assembly would have called on Member States to bear in mind the importance of creating an environment that encouraged capital formation for growth and development and to work in a spirit of common commitment and mutual co-operation to promote international economic conditions which supported that goal. It would have commended the Secretary-General for the impressive work undertaken to assist Member States to improve the environment for encouraging capital formation, and asked him to study further national and international measures that would promote the creation of such an environment and to continue to support the efforts of Member States in that area.

Following informal consultations, the United States withdrew that draft.

Trade-related finance

Export earnings

In its Final Act,(4) UNCTAD VII recognized that commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings of

developing countries were an important obstacle to their development efforts. The need to strengthen and improve the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility was stressed by developing countries, which also stressed the need for an additional facility because of the limited scope of existing facilities. In their view, the UNCTAD programme of work aimed at establishing an additional facility to compensate developing countries for their shortfalls in commodity export earnings should be positively concluded. They recognized the value of the ACP-EEC Stabex arrangement (system of stabilization of export earnings concluded between EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) and highlighted the desirability of other industrialized countries introducing such schemes.

Developed countries referred to the ongoing review of the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility and stressed the need to reconcile the short-term impact of compensatory financing with the long-term requirements of commodities in the context of overall development. The view was also expressed that export earnings shortfalls were a short-term balance-of-payments issue, outside UNCTAD'S operational mandate. Where balance-of-payments problems occurred, they should be dealt with in toto through existing competent international organizations, an approach which would minimize distortive effects caused by addressing the symptoms of export earnings instability rather than their causes. Others felt that compensatory financing could be commodity-related and contribute to diversification in the area of commodities. UNCTAD VII asked the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls (see below) to take into account the implications of export earnings shortfalls and to consider the various institutional options, bearing in mind the balance-of-payments and/or commodity-related approaches, when making its recommendations.

Group of Experts. The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls held its second session at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1987,(40) the first session having been held in 1986.(41) The Group had before it an analytical study by the UNCTAD secretariat(42) which gave calculations of shortfalls, described existing mechanisms providing compensatory financial assistance and their limitations, and outlined the effects of commodity export earnings shortfalls on economic development.

In its agreed conclusions, the Group noted that almost all developing countries experienced sizeable shortfalls in their commodity export earnings and agreed that there was a significant difference between estimates of total commodity export

earnings shortfalls experienced and the finance made available under existing compensatory financing facilities. The Group recalled UNCTAD VII's recognition that commodity-related shortfalls in developing countries' export earnings were an important obstacle to their development efforts (see above) and took account of the implications of those shortfalls. The Group agreed that the shortfalls had a severe negative impact on development, especially on LDCs and on countries heavily dependent on commodities for their export earnings and which were highly indebted, and confirmed its first session conclusion⁽⁴¹⁾ that problems created by shortfalls were a matter of concern to the international community as a whole.

Noting UNCTAD VII's request to bear in mind balance-of-payments and/or commodity-related approaches (see above), the Group observed that IMF was reviewing the operations of its Compensatory Financing Facility. Concerning the commodity-related approach, it noted improvements made in the operation of Stabex and that Compex (a unilateral offer made by EEC to non-ACP LDCs to compensate export earnings shortfalls of recipient countries in their trade with EEC for the Stabex commodities plus jute) had entered into operation. It was underlined, however, that those schemes were limited in country and product coverage. The Group also noted Switzerland's decision, announced at UNCTAD VII, to share in the international community's efforts with regard to compensatory financing by committing funds for the poorest countries suffering from export earnings shortfalls in their commodity trade with Switzerland.

The Group considered it would be appropriate to make its recommendations once the IMF review had been completed. As a contribution to that review, it asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to transmit the secretariat's analytical study and the Group's reports on its first and second sessions to IMF and the IMF/World Bank Development Committee.

The Group recommended to TDB that a resumed session of the Group be held, preferably in 1988, to make recommendations. In that regard, it invited IMF to provide it with details of the possible effects on shortfall compensation of any change agreed on to the Compensatory Financing Facility. It asked the UNCTAD secretariat to supplement its analytical work by further studies to assist the Group to fulfil its mandate in accordance with UNCTAD VII's Final Act (see above).

Insurance

The second part of the twelfth session of the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (Geneva, 2-6 March 1987)⁽⁴³⁾

was devoted exclusively to questions of insurance, the first part having been held in 1986.⁽³²⁾

By a 6 March resolution,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Committee took note of an UNCTAD secretariat statistical survey on insurance and reinsurance operations in developing countries,⁽⁴⁵⁾ and invited developing countries to intensify their efforts to compile statistics in that area and to exert maximum efforts to improve their system of insurance statistics to make it compatible with the unified international system. It recommended that developed countries continue to inform the UNCTAD secretariat of procedures used to compile statistics for the purpose of strengthening the efficiency of its technical assistance programmes to developing countries. It also recommended that developing countries make use of the secretariat's technical competence in compiling statistics. The secretariat was asked to continue to compile, analyse and disseminate statistics for the insurance sector. The Committee asked in particular that the survey on insurance and reinsurance statistics in developing countries be issued annually.

In another 6 March resolution,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee considered that an UNCTAD secretariat study on promoting risk management in developing countries⁽⁴⁷⁾ provided valuable guidance on promoting modern risk-management techniques in developing countries and the role to be played by Governments, commercial and industrial enterprises, the insurance industry and other groups and organizations. Agreeing that measures suggested in the study could benefit developing countries, the international insurance sector and other concerned interests, the Committee recommended that developing countries use on a broader scale those risk-management techniques and that developed countries and others in a position to do so support efforts to promote those techniques. It asked United Nations agencies to extend their co-ordination on the subject and invited countries to keep the UNCTAD secretariat informed of measures and results obtained so that information could be made available to all interested countries, especially developing ones. The Committee recommended that developing countries make use of the secretariat's competence to provide technical assistance in promoting risk management.

Also on 6 March,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Committee took note of an UNCTAD secretariat review of the Committee's work programme in insurance.⁽⁴⁹⁾ It considered that, in view of the persistent difficulties experienced by developing countries regarding insurance, it should pursue its task of achieving the objectives assigned to it. It asked the UNCTAD secretariat to continue to support it through studies on insurance and reinsurance problems in developing countries and through contributions to developing international co-operation in insurance

and reinsurance on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, taking into account the specific needs of the developing countries. The secretariat was asked to place greater emphasis on its technical assistance activities in the insurance programme at national and regional levels and to develop ways to promote and facilitate the exchange of business between insurance and reinsurance companies in developing countries. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was asked to accord priority to the secretariat's activities in insurance and to assign the corresponding human and financial resources to perform those tasks. The Committee invited UNDP and donor countries to provide the fullest possible financial support for technical assistance and training programmes in insurance, in order to benefit a larger number of developing countries.

The Committee reached no agreement on a draft resolution on reinsurance security, submitted by Senegal on behalf of the Group of 77, and decided to annex it to its report. By that draft, the Committee would have considered that an UNCTAD secretariat study on reinsurance security⁽⁵⁰⁾ provided valuable information regarding criteria for assessing the security and credibility of reinsurers. It would have reaffirmed its 1965 recommendation⁽⁵¹⁾ relating to the maintenance by ceding companies of the technical reserves and deposits of reinsurers and recommended that ceding companies and supervisory authorities adopt measures to ensure the solvency of reinsurers with which they dealt. The Committee would have considered that international co-operation in information on activities of reinsurers could facilitate assessment of the solvency of reinsurers and would have asked the UNCTAD secretariat to continue work on reinsurance security and to convene an international working group to examine the possibility of establishing an international system for reinsurance security and defining standards for such security.

Taxation

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters held its fourth meeting at Geneva from 30 November to 11 December 1987.⁽⁵²⁾ The Group: discussed prevention of abuse of tax treaties and outlined a set of solutions to the problem; commented on problems arising from the phenomenon of thin, or hidden, capitalization and proposed measures to prevent the abuse of tax treaties by that means; exchanged views on the current state of mutual co-operation between tax authorities; and surveyed arbitration arrangements to resolve international tax disputes. The Group also discussed substantive work to be undertaken at its fifth (1989) meeting.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112, the Group reviewed its structure and functions for the consideration of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields. In that context, the Group suggested that its functions might be redefined to include: periodic examination of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, adopted by the Group in 1979, and then proposing explanations, guidelines and revisions of the Convention; analysis of double taxation agreements between developed and developing countries; examination and analysis of the functioning of double taxation agreements; examination of the adequacy of opportunities for and means of exchanging information for the implementation of double taxation agreements; improving the machinery for settling disputes arising from the functioning of double taxation agreements; comparative analysis of selected aspects of tax administration in developed and developing countries; examination and analysis of tax measures to encourage effective investment in developing countries; and other steps conducive to promoting international co-operation in tax matters. The Group urged that seminars be conducted on the Model Double Taxation Convention and its revisions.

The Ad Hoc Group also made suggestions regarding its composition, the frequency and duration of meetings, secretariat services and reports.

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Programme and finances of UNCTAD

The UNCTAD Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget held its 1987 session in two parts (May and September) to discuss the UNCTAD section of the proposed United Nations programme budget for 1988-1989.

In October, TDB established an ad hoc inter-governmental working group to consider possible improvements in UNCTAD's intergovernmental machinery. In November, TDB endorsed the group's report and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council.

UNCTAD programme

The Trade and Development Board—the executive body of UNCTAD—held three sessions in 1987, all at Geneva. The second part of its thirty-third session was held from 24 March to 3 April and on 14 April; its fifteenth special session from 18 to 20 May to discuss preparations for UNCTAD VII (see p. 466); and the first part of its thirty-fourth session from 5 to 16 October, on 21 October and on 20 November.

The Board adopted one resolution and nine decisions during 1987. In April, one decision dealt with preparations for UNCTAD VII, as did its May decision, and one with UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, as did an October decision (see p. 439). Two October decisions concerned a second United Nations conference on LDCs (see p. 392) and arrangements for the follow-up and review of the implementation of UNCTAD VII's Final Act (see p. 466). The resolution and other decisions pertained to subjects dealt with in this sub-chapter.

By decision 1987/191 of 1 October, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of TDB on the second part of its thirty-third session and its fifteenth special session,⁽¹⁾ and authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the

report on the first part of the thirty-fourth session⁽²⁾ to the General Assembly at its forty-second (1987) session. In action on an aspect of the UNCTAD programme not covered in this chapter, the Council, on 28 May, adopted resolution 1987/54 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

In December, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions on aspects of the UNCTAD programme not covered in this chapter; they dealt with an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (resolution 42/172), specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (resolution 42/174) and a second United Nations conference on LDCS (resolution 42/177).

Programme policy decisions

At its thirteenth session, which was held in two parts (Geneva, 8 May and 14-24 September 1987),⁽³⁾ the TDB Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget reviewed the UNCTAD section of the proposed United Nations programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter I) and revisions submitted by its Chairman which reflected UNCTAD VII action.

On 24 September, the Working Party adopted a set of agreed conclusions in which it decided that the proposed work programme for UNCTAD follow-up of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD), adopted by the General Assembly in 1986,⁽⁴⁾ be annexed to the 1988-1989 proposed programme budget. The Working Party asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to take into account the requirements of UNPAAERD in implementing the relevant programme elements and invited TDB to take into account the programme elements of the follow-up to UNPAAERD'S implementation. (For TDB action on UNPAAERD, see p. 439.)

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its resumed session (14-30 September),⁽⁵⁾ recommended that the Assembly approve the programme narrative of the section relating to UNCTAD of the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989, as revised by the Secretary-General⁽⁶⁾ and amended by the Working Party.

On 23 November, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved by a recorded vote of 61 to 2, with 15 abstentions, the inclusion in the section of the programme budget relating to UNCTAD of \$511,700 for a programme element concerning the Palestinian people. The Committee then approved without vote an appropriation of \$63,215,800 for the UNCTAD 1988-1989 proposed programme budget.

Technical co-operation

Total UNCTAD project expenditure in 1987 for technical co-operation activities amounted to some \$11.8 million, an increase of 8.3 per cent or \$0.9 million over 1986.(7) Allocations from UNDP totalling \$9.4 million were the main source of funds. Activities were also funded from funds-in-trust (\$1.7 million) and from the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (\$0.7 million). During 1987, 126 projects were under implementation, compared with 117 in 1986. Activities remained predominantly inter-country. Those in Africa continued to constitute the largest share of country and regional projects, with a delivery of \$3.2 million in 1987 compared with \$3.8 million in 1986; the decrease arose partly from the completion of various country projects and partly from a delay in approving and implementing new projects. The next largest programme was in Asia and the Pacific which increased from \$1.8 million in 1986 to \$2.3 million in 1987, owing mainly to a 27.7 per cent growth in regional activities. Project expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean rose slightly (from \$1.31 million to \$1.34 million), as did those in the Arab States (from \$0.79 million to \$0.87 million). In Europe, expenditures totalled \$56,000 in 1987 against \$35,000 in 1986; the bulk of those expenditures related to a container terminal project in Malta and a project in collaboration with the Institute for Economic Market Research, Budapest, Hungary, on analysing trends in the world economy. Expenditures for interregional projects increased by 28 per cent from \$3.2 million in 1986 to \$4.1 million in 1987.

The main sectors in which UNCTAD provided assistance were: maritime and multimodal transport; economic co-operation among developing countries; assistance to the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries; money, finance and development; manufactures and semi-manufactures; commodities; transfer of technology; insurance and reinsurance; trade among countries having different economic and social systems; and trade facilitation.

In addition, ITC continued to provide technical assistance for trade promotion (see p. 475).

Organizational questions

Calendar of UNCTAD meetings

By a 3 April decision,(8) TDB approved a calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1987. On 3 August,(9) UNCTAD VII adopted a revised calendar for the remainder of the year. By a 16 October decision,(10) TDB approved a calendar for the remainder of 1987 and for the first half of 1988.

UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery

By a 15 October decision,(11) TDB established an ad hoc intergovernmental working group to report on issues pertaining to possible improvements in the methods of work of UNCTAD's intergovernmental machinery, in its structure and in relations between UNCTAD and other bodies in the United Nations economic and social sectors. The TDB decision outlined the terms of reference and composition of the Ad Hoc Working Group, which was to submit its report to the Board's resumed session in November. The Board took that action following the Economic and Social Council's establishment (decision 1987/112) of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-Depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and its request for the views of General Assembly subsidiary bodies (see p. 948).

The 19-member Ad Hoc Working Group,(12) which held meetings at Geneva between 16 October and 20 November, reviewed UNCTAD activities and their relationship with similar or related activities of other United Nations bodies. It was apparent to the Group that certain activities needed to be more focused and complementary to each other, both within the organization and between UNCTAD and other bodies and activities, to avoid unnecessary overlapping. It was also apparent that certain functions of subsidiary bodies could be absorbed by their parent bodies.

With regard to the methods of work of UNCTAD'S intergovernmental machinery, the Group agreed on measures to be taken concerning: work programmes and implementation of decisions of main Committees; establishment of the calendar of meetings and of the frequency and duration of meetings; preparation for and conduct of meetings; and documentation.

The Group reviewed TDB'S role and its relationship to the main Committees and other subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD, as well as their functioning and structure. It noted that TDB should focus on global, cross-sectoral dimensions of an issue, while the main Committees should focus on sectoral aspects. Among other things, the Group recommended that the Permanent Subcommittee on Commodities and the Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes should be abolished and their mandates absorbed by the Committee on Commodities.

With regard to UNCTAD'S relationship to other intergovernmental bodies, the Group considered that ways should be found to ensure that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly made the best use of UNCTAD'S reviews of the interdependence of economic issues. The Council could draw on them

in its general discussion of economic and social policies and in exercising its inter-agency co-ordination and monitoring responsibilities, emphasizing the need for a more integrated approach to the economic and social aspects of development and international co-operation.

On the Group's recommendation, TDB, on 20 November,(13). endorsed the Group's report and decided to transmit it to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council. It also decided that the measures in the report and the provisions of previous resolutions and decisions, particularly a 1981 TDB resolution on rationalization of the Board's machinery,(14) should be implemented within the UNCTAD machinery, and asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to ensure full implementation of measures falling within his competence and to bring to the attention of member States any developments that could affect full implementation of those measures. TDB decided

to review in 1988, and regularly thereafter, the measures agreed on and to take any action needed with respect to the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery, and to decide then on the periodicity of further reviews.

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Chapter V

Transport and tourism

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to deal with international transport issues, particularly maritime transport. In addition to reviewing the world situation and UNCTAD activities concerning maritime transport, UNCTAD subsidiary bodies and its secretariat focused on preparing draft articles for a convention on maritime liens and mortgages, monitoring progress made in establishing a Maritime Fraud Prevention Exchange, harmonizing regulations on the transport of dangerous goods and providing training assistance. For the first time, measures were considered to assist developing countries to achieve equitable participation in world shipping and increase trade relations among themselves.

In May, the Economic and Social Council considered a report on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee in 1986, especially those regarding the transport of environmentally hazardous substances. The Council requested the Secretary-General to incorporate the Committee's 1986 recommendations into existing ones and to publish and circulate them. It also invited Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views on the Committee's work (resolution 1987/54).

Activities in 1987 to promote tourism included support missions, technical co-operation projects, workshops and seminars, aimed at implementing the 1980 Manila Declaration on World Tourism which provided guidelines for developing tourism, especially in developing countries. Other activities centred on fostering freedom of movement and of travel, as called for in the 1982 Acapulco Document on World Tourism. The General Assembly took note of a report by the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on progress made in implementing the Manila and Acapulco instruments (resolution 42/167).

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: Africa—Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; Asia and the Pacific—transport and communications.

Transport

Maritime transport

The Review of Maritime Transport, 1987(1) prepared annually by UNCTAD, stated that in 1987 the total volume of international seaborne trade increased slightly, with goods loaded estimated at 3.5 billion tons, a 0.8 per cent rise over 1986. The size of the world merchant fleet continued to decline, from 639.1 million deadweight tons (dwt) in 1986 to 632.3 million dwt at mid-1987, a decrease of 1.1 per cent.

However, ownership of the world merchant fleet remained concentrated in the developed market-economy and open-registry countries, with a combined tonnage amounting to 68.1 per cent at mid-1987. The share of developing countries increased to 20.9 per cent in 1987 from 19.9 per cent in 1986. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia owned 9.9 per cent.

The participation of developing countries in the world merchant fleet (20.9 per cent of deadweight tonnage) continued to be considerably lower than their share of international seaborne trade (34.8 per cent), whereas developed market-economy countries, which owned 68.1 per cent of world tonnage, generated 57.4 per cent of world trade.

The supply/demand disequilibrium remained a serious problem in the world shipping industry. Surpluses, however, decreased slightly as compared with 1986—partly due to fears of disruption to Persian Gulf supplies which led to a much higher level of buying and tanker demand in July, and also as a result of large amounts of grain imported by China and the USSR which led to some decrease in laid-up and idle tonnage in the dry bulk sector. Average surplus tonnage was estimated at 125.7 million dwt (19.9 per cent of the world merchant fleet) as at 1 July 1987, with surplus tanker tonnage estimated at 74.8 million dwt (29.1 per cent of the world tanker fleet).

The proportion of freight charges to cost, insurance, freight import values for developing countries continued to be approximately twice as high as that for developed market-economy countries (9.1 per cent against 4.4 per cent respectively). Freight rate indices for dry cargo ships and for tankers showed a significant upward movement in

1987, largely the result of an increase in international seaborne trade in dry bulk cargoes and a somewhat more balanced supply/demand relationship for a number of ship types and size categories.

Shipping

In accordance with a 1986 request of the Committee on Shipping,(2) the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Senior Officials on Co-operation among Developing Countries in Shipping, Ports and Multimodal Transport (Geneva, 21-25 September 1987),(3) meeting for the first time, considered measures to assist developing countries to achieve equitable participation in world shipping and to increase trade relations among themselves.

The Group considered a report by UNCTAD on co-operation among developing countries in shipping, ports and multimodal transport,(4) which responded to a request for specific information made by the Committee on Shipping in 1984.(5) The report analysed the need for co-operation and the experience gained by developing countries regarding co-operative agreements with shipping companies, shipowners' associations, shippers' councils and commodity groups. It also examined multimodal transport and co-operation in certain aspects of maritime legislation, including combating maritime fraud, promoting model clauses in marine hull and cargo insurance, and harmonizing national maritime legislation. The report observed that maritime fraud was a major problem facing the shipping community, with developing countries being especially vulnerable (see p. 502). It recommended an elaboration of a fair set of model clauses clearly establishing liability obligations and safeguards against commercial risks for operators and users to assist terminal operators in developing countries achieve satisfactory performance levels, reduce potential risks and improve the economic returns on the investments made in terminals. An annex to the report listed major regional and subregional intergovernmental and private organizations with interest in maritime transport in developing countries.

The Group also considered other documents prepared by UNCTAD, including a report on a draft programme of action for co-operation among developing countries in shipping, ports and multimodal transport,(6) another on co-operation between ports,(7) and a note on UNCTAD activities in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries.(8)

The Group noted that the obstacles preventing developing countries from effectively participating in world shipping included: an imbalance of power between shippers and shipowners; barriers to entry based on restrictive practices in various shipping markets; technology acquisition and adaptation to new organizational forms; and ship financing.

On 25 September, the Group recommended that developing countries consider establishing or strengthening co-operation among themselves in maritime transport and legislation, shippers' interests, multimodal transport, ports and training. It invited Governments of developing countries to strengthen and develop economic co-operation in those areas. It also recommended that the Committee on Shipping in 1988 consider reconvening the Group to provide guidance and exchange views on progress made, identify specific areas where co-operation could be established or strengthened in specific groups of countries, and make recommendations to those countries regarding possible co-operation.

Maritime liens and mortgages

In 1987, the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects, established by UNCTAD and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), held its second (London, 11-15 May)(9) and third (Geneva, 30 November-11 December)(10) sessions. At both sessions, the substantive discussions took place in a sessional group of the whole.

In May, the sessional group considered a report prepared jointly by IMO and UNCTAD.(11) The report identified various maritime liens recognized by national legislations, together with an explanatory appendix, and contained a comparative table setting out article by article the provisions of the 1926 and 1967 International Conventions for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Maritime Liens and Mortgages and a draft revision of the 1967 Convention prepared by the Comité Maritime International (CMI). The report also compared the characteristics of mortgages and hypothèques in civil law.

The sessional group examined a number of central issues to be regulated by a new instrument, taking into account the 1926 and 1967 Conventions and the CMI draft revision, and continued its deliberations on preparing draft articles for a convention on maritime liens and mortgages. It requested the IMO and UNCTAD secretariats to prepare a set of draft articles on maritime liens and mortgages/hypothèques for consideration by the Joint Group at its third session.

As requested, the IMO and UNCTAD secretariats forwarded to the Joint Group the draft articles prepared by the Group's Chairman, taking into account the discussions at the Group's second session. Included were the Chairman's comments on the draft articles to facilitate their further consideration.

At the Joint Group's November/December session,(10) the sessional group examined each of the draft articles, covering recognition and enforcement of mortgages, hypothèques and charges (ar-

ticle 1); ranking and effects of mortgages, hypothèques and charges (article 2); change of ownership and registration (article 3); maritime liens (article 4); priority of maritime claims (article 5); other liens and rights of retention (article 6); characteristics of maritime liens (article 7); extinction of maritime liens (article 8); assignment and subrogation (article 9); notice of forced sale (article 10); and effects of forced sale (article 11).

On 11 December, the Joint Group decided to hold its fourth session in London from 16 to 20 May 1988.

Marine insurance

Pursuant to a 1986 recommendation of the Committee on Shipping,⁽¹³⁾ the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board at its March/April 1987 session⁽¹⁴⁾ endorsed the UNCTAD non-mandatory model clauses on marine hull and cargo insurance, adopted in 1984 by the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation,⁽¹⁵⁾ and requested UNCTAD to prepare explanatory material to promote their use.

Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

The Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences,⁽¹⁶⁾ which entered into force in 1983,⁽¹⁷⁾ had 69 States parties as at 31 December 1987;⁽¹⁸⁾ Belgium became a party on 30 September 1987.

During the year, UNCTAD helped Governments prepare for a review conference, as called for in article 52 of the Convention. The conference, scheduled for October/November 1988, was to review the Convention, particularly its implementation, and consider and adopt amendments.

Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships

The United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships, adopted in 1986,⁽²⁾ was to enter into force 12 months after the date on which no fewer than 40 States, the combined tonnage of which amounted to at least 25 per cent of world tonnage, had become contracting parties.

As at 31 December 1987, 13 States (Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Senegal, USSR) had signed the Convention and one State (Côte d'Ivoire) had ratified it.⁽¹⁸⁾

Ports

In accordance with a 1986 recommendation of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Port Ex-

perts,⁽¹³⁾ an informal network—made up of 50 country-based focal points and 10 regional port associations—was established to disseminate UNCTAD port documents. A newsletter containing information on the secretariat's work was prepared and distributed, and monographs were published on container terminal pavement management, measuring and evaluating port performance and productivity and steps for effective shed management.

In addition, research began on four subjects recommended by the Group of Port Experts, including problems in setting up trans-shipment facilities in developing countries, port operation and documentation computerization, port equipment maintenance and co-operation among ports.

Maritime fraud

Pursuant to a 1986 request of the Committee on Shipping,⁽¹³⁾ UNCTAD monitored progress made in establishing the Maritime Fraud Prevention Exchange by attending the preparatory meetings of the founder members. The Exchange aimed to improve the availability and dissemination of shipping information relevant to combating maritime fraud by creating a focal point for such information.

Transport of dangerous goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which did not meet in 1987, published the fifth revised edition of its recommendations⁽¹⁹⁾ and an addendum to its tests and criteria ⁽²⁰⁾

In March 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council,⁽²¹⁾ describing the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies during 1985-1986.

The Committee's Group of Rapporteurs and Group of Experts on Explosives met at Geneva from 3 to 14 August 1987 (thirty-sixth session) and from 17 to 21 August (twenty-seventh session), respectively. The Group of Rapporteurs considered the definition and classification of aerosols, a new system of classifying organic peroxides, the transport of hazardous wastes and environmentally hazardous substances, and civil liability for damage caused during the inland transport of dangerous goods.⁽²²⁾ Annexed to the Group's report was a list of miscellaneous adopted amendments to the Committee's recommendations (see above) and the report of a working group on organic peroxides and self-reactive substances (Geneva, 3-7 August).

The Group of Experts on Explosives discussed, among other things, test methods to classify better certain explosives and suitable packing methods.⁽²³⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/54 without vote.

Work of the Committee of Experts on
the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1983/7 of 26 May 1983, 1985/9 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/66 of 23 July 1986,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods in world-wide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Bearing in mind the constant need to meet the growing concern for the protection of life and property through the safe transport of dangerous goods, while at the same time facilitating trade,

Aware that in order to achieve internationally harmonized laws, complete reliance is placed on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by the specialized agencies and other international organizations and by interested Member States that are committed to taking the recommendations of the Committee as a basis for the formulation of their requirements and regulations,

Reaffirming the desirability of widening the decision-making base of the Committee by encouraging the participation of developing countries and other non-member countries in its future work,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in the biennium 1985-1986 and of the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee for inclusion in its existing recommendations, especially with regard to the transport of environmentally hazardous substances;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To incorporate in the existing recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods all of the new and amended recommendations approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session;

(b) To publish the new and amended recommendations in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, not later than the end of 1987;

(c) To circulate the new and amended recommendations immediately after their publication to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned;

3. Invites all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General their views of the Committee's work, together with any comments they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

4. Invites all interested Governments and the international organizations concerned, when developing appropriate codes and regulations, to take full account of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

5. Notes that the requests in Council resolutions 1983/7, 1985/9 and 1986/66 have not yet been implemented, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to make available, within existing resources, the

funding and staff necessary for the adequate servicing of the Committee of Experts;

6. Recommends that consideration be given to the provision of funding to support the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Council not later than at its second regular session of 1988.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Io-nation draft (E/1987/L.29); agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Belgium, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. ESC 13, 14, 17.

Also on 28 May, the Council, by decision 1987/134, took note of an oral report by the Senior Adviser to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe regarding the implementation of a 1986 Council resolution.(24) He pointed out that the Netherlands and Sweden had become full members of the Committee of Experts and that there had been increased participation of countries outside Europe, notably Australia, Brazil and China.

Multimodal transport and technological developments

During 1987, multimodal transport continued to expand, with an increasing number of companies operating as combined transport operators, non-vessel-operating common carriers or non-vessel-operating multimodal transport operators, offering door-to-door transport to more destinations. In addition, an increasing number of shipowners offered door-to-door services as vessel-operating multimodal transport operators and some major railways developed into non-vessel-operating multimodal transport operators.

In accordance with a 1986 request by the Group of Experts to Develop and Recommend Model Rules for Multimodal Container Tariffs,(25) the UNCTAD secretariat established a pilot project for a reference library for multimodal transport tariff rules. The library, aimed at promoting uniformity of tariffs, was designed to allow users of multimodal container tariffs to consult existing tariffs in trade at various stages of containerization in order for such users to develop similar tariff rules.

Pursuant to a 1986 Committee on Shipping request(25) UNCTAD continued to develop the MULTISHIP computer programmes, releasing a new version of Model II (version 5C), which combined the concepts of the pure port-to-port model with an inland transport optimization programme.

Concerning commercial risk factors in container terminal management, UNCTAD prepared a report,(26) noting that commercial risk had further

escalated. The report summarized developments in container transportation affecting the investment risks of container terminal operators and evaluated their potential impact on the commercial risk profile of container terminals. It recommended terminal and equipment leasing, and hire agreements for port handling equipment, and emphasized the need for a standard framework of contract clauses.

As to the Committee on Shipping's serious concerns regarding the technical and commercial consequences of continued increases in container dimensions and maximum growth mass, particularly for developing countries, UNCTAD drew the attention of the International Organization on Standardization to the necessity of taking into account the implications of any modification of existing container standards on equipment and infrastructure.

To alleviate the lack of statistics on the number of containers transported on combined or multimodal transport documents, UNCTAD was developing a computerized transport statistical package for developing countries. The package was to be based on internationally agreed standards and customs procedures and would offer countries the possibility of processing details of data on cargo, containers and vessels.

In 1987, nine UNCTAD multimodal transport workshops were delivered, with a total of 132 participants from 16 countries.

Technical assistance and training

UNCTAD'S technical co-operation and training activities in shipping, ports and multimodal transport increased during 1987. A total of 34 inter-regional, regional and national projects were undertaken during the year, with an expenditure of \$3.55 million compared with \$2.44 million in 1986. More than 60 per cent of that amount was spent on training projects.

In 1987, the TRAINMAR programme—a world-wide network of co-operating shipping and ports training centres linked by the use of common methods and the interchange of training materials, students and instructors—was made up of 11 inter-regional, regional or national projects. By the end of the year, 23 port and shipping training centres were associated with TRAINMAR, and 28 courses had been developed, covering ports, shipping, multimodal transport and training technology. More than 220 trainers had been trained through the programme and some 6,000 managers had benefited by attending at least one of the courses.

The "improving port performance" project, funded by the Swedish International Development Authority, designed and produced training courses

and then trained developing country instructors to conduct such courses in their own countries. An instructors' seminar on managing general cargo operations took place about 40 times during the year for some 600 managers. A course on container terminal development policy was held four times in 1987 and development work started on a course on managing port equipment.

Other regional projects included: a study on the harmonization of port tariff structures and cost accounting in West Africa; a study on co-operation in optimizing shipping capacity among members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; a feasibility study for extending the liner services of member liners of the Comisión Latinoamericana de Transportes Marítimos with countries of Eastern Europe; assistance on the protection of shippers' interests in East Africa; and assistance to land-locked African countries in formulating shipping policies. National projects included advice on port planning and operations in Djibouti, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sri Lanka, and shipping and multimodal transport projects in Benin and Ethiopia.

The United Nations Development Programme provided funds for a project to explore the use of transport logistic techniques for handling cargo management data to promote the more efficient movement of goods, particularly to and from land-locked countries in Africa.

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Tourism

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985, (1) the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) reported (2) on progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration on World Tourism, adopted in 1980 by the World

Tourism Conference,(3) and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism, adopted by the World Tourism Meeting in 1982.(4)

The report stated that during 1986, 340 million international tourist arrivals were recorded, the highest number in history. International tourism accounted for 5.4 per cent of world trade and ranked as the world's largest export industry, after crude and refined petroleum and motor vehicles. Domestic and international travel together were estimated to have generated some \$1,750 billion in 1986, with tourism contributing approximately 12 per cent of the world's gross national product.

Not all regions of the world, however, had benefited equally from the development of tourism. The developing countries, although they constituted a majority of WTO'S 109 members, accounted for only 25 per cent of international tourist receipts. Over the preceding two years, WTO assistance to developing countries to help increase their share of benefits from tourism included 28 support missions (Algeria, Argentina, Aruba, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen), 17 technical co-operation projects were completed and 21 others were under way. These projects were intended to strengthen the management and operational capacities of tourism at the national level.

Regional projects continued to predominate WTO technical co-operation activities—three of them, in southern Asia, the southern Pacific and the Caribbean, were extended into new phases which started in 1987.

Workshops and seminars were held in various developing countries and WTO also provided short-term training in tourism administration for representatives from developing countries of various WTO regions.

The report also pointed to a number of new problems confronting tourism. Terrorism had become a major problem, causing losses to tourism in 1986 of some \$1 billion, excluding costs of providing security cover, installing security screening devices, insurance and training. WTO had appealed to its members to strengthen their co-operation to combat terrorism and to accede to and implement all relevant international conventions. The acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) had had consequences in a limited number of tourism destinations and WTO affiliate members, at a meeting at Granada, Spain, on 26 March 1987, reviewed the implications of AIDS. WTO was also co-operating with the United Nations system against the illegal use of and traffic

in narcotics, and had participated in the June 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 900). In addition, WTO was concerned about preventing tourism from being used to exploit persons for sexual purposes, especially women and children in developing countries, and had maintained contact with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on that issue.

Another major problem facing tourism was facilitation, that is, the means of progressively eliminating all obstacles to the free movement of persons for non-migratory purposes, and expanding tourism as a whole. There was a growing consensus that the value of the international market in travel and tourism would be greater if a number of non-tariff restrictions could be eliminated. Key problems identified by tour operators, travel agents and other tourism enterprises included denial of market access to foreign companies; restriction on transborder data flows (flight, hotel and tour information); and limitations on transfer of funds or repatriation of profits. For the first time, WTO had included a study on protectionism in its 1986-1987 research programme and was consulting with the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade about the facilitation of trade in tourism services and also was working with UNCTAD.

Regarding information, WTO had assisted its members to standardize their tourist information material, but tourism professionals felt there was a lack of a truly accessible system for acquiring the knowledge they needed. As recommended by its executive bodies, WTO had proposed the establishment of a world tourism information exchange centre, which would be fully integrated with existing information exchanges within the United Nations system and various institutions and associations. Estimates were that it could be functioning fully within five years. The WTO Secretary-General had sent to all members, international organizations and interested institutions a questionnaire seeking more precise views on specific categories of information which might be handled by the centre and the priority attached to each.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the WTO report in decision 1987/183 of 8 July.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 42/167 without vote.

World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and 34/134

of 14 December 1979 concerning the World Tourism Organization, and, in particular, resolution 40/172 of 17 December 1985 in which it requested the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization,

Requests the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the further implementation of resolution 40/172.

General Assembly resolution 42/167

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.26), based on informal consultations; agenda item 12.

Participation of WTO in the work of ACC

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), taking note of a WTO request to participate in the work of ACC, (~) decided in October 1987@) that WTO should be invited to participate in ACC'S subsidiary bodies and in inter-agency meetings convened under its auspices when items of direct concern to WTO and of common interest to the organizations of the United Nations system were discussed.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 590, GA res. 40/172, 17 Dec. 1985. (2)A/42/227-E/1987/65. (3)YUN 1981, p. 573. (4)YUN 1983, p. 577. (5)ACC/1987/1. (6)ACC/1987/DEC/16-27 (dec. 1987/26).

Chapter VI

Transnational corporations

Transnational corporations (TNCs) continued to have a major impact on global investment flows in 1987. The world economy remained in a precarious state and most developing countries had not recovered from the recession of the early 1980s. External debt, falling primary commodity prices, protectionist measures and harsh domestic policies limited whatever growth prospects might have existed. The flow of investment therefore continued to be directed towards developed economies, rather than developing ones.

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said it was symptomatic of a more pragmatic approach in the fields of trade and development that Member States had increasingly sought the assistance of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in developing national legislation to facilitate their integration into the growing transnational sector of the global economy. The integration process would be facilitated by the increased predictability and stability that a code of conduct on transnational corporations could bring and he hoped that a final text would be approved before another year passed.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations (thirteenth session, New York, 7-16 April) considered recent developments in TNC activities as they related to international economic relations, activities of the Centre on TNCS, the code of conduct on TNCS, strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with TNCS, the role of transnational banks and technical co-operation. International harmonization of accounting and reporting was discussed by the Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts (fifth session, New York, 2-13 March).

In May, the Economic and Social Council asked member States of the Commission on TNCS to put forward concrete formulations to resolve the outstanding issues in the code of conduct (resolution 1987/57). In February, it deferred action on the cycle of meetings of the Commission (decision 1987/110).

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: transnational corporations. Development policy and international economic co-operation: international development strategy. International trade and finance: trade policy; restrictive business practices. Human rights: human rights violations-Africa.

Draft code of conduct

In 1987, the Commission on TNCs, in a reconvened special session and at its thirteenth session, continued the task of formulating a code of conduct on TNCs, first considered in 1975.(1)

In a January report to the Economic and Social Council,(2) the Secretary-General described 1986 developments in the negotiation of the code(3) and recommended that the Council consider reconvening the Commission's special session to recommend procedures for the code's expeditious finalization.

By decision 1987/106 of 6 February, the Council authorized the Commission to reconvene its special session on 6 April and the special session's Chairman to convene a meeting of the open-ended enlarged Bureau of the special session on 2 and 3 April to discuss matters related to outstanding issues. The Secretary-General was invited to assist the Commission in reaching agreement on the code.

At its reconvened special session on 6 April,(4) the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution on the code (see below).

On 30 April,(5) Mexico, as Chairman of the resumed special session of the Commission, transmitted to the Council the Secretary-General's report on consultations undertaken on outstanding issues in the draft code, including the reconvened special session and the meeting of the enlarged Bureau. The consultations had shown continued support for finalizing the code and suggestions were made on a number of issues which might serve as the basis for the code's speedy finalization: non-interference in internal political affairs; international law/international obligations; nationalization and compensation; respect for national sovereignty; jurisdiction and dispute settlement; and national treatment.

At its thirteenth session,(6) the Commission on TNCs took note of the Secretary-General's January report(2) and asked the Centre on TNCs to update it for the Commission's 1988 session and to assist the special session's Chairman to implement the tasks assigned to him in the draft resolution recommended to the Council (see below).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/57 without vote.

Code of conduct on transnational corporations
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1987/106 of 6 February 1987,

Reiterating the importance of an expeditious finalization of the code of conduct on transnational corporations,

Reiterating also that the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations is the proper forum for the negotiations on the code of conduct,

1. Decides that the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations should be reconvened at the earliest possible time and that a decision regarding its date should be taken not later than the organizational session for 1988 of the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the results of the consultations to be held for the preparation of the reconvened special session;

2. Requests the Chairman presiding at the special session, together with the Bureau of the special session and the Secretary-General, to hold intensive consultations with the aim of preparing a draft code of conduct on transnational corporations for the reconvened special session of the Commission, taking into account the existing drafts;

3. Requests member States to put forward, if appropriate, in the course of the consultations, concrete formulations aimed at resolving the outstanding issues in the code of conduct.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/57

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/93) without vote, 22 May (meeting 10); draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1987/40); agenda item 13.

By decision 1987/196 of 25 November, the Council authorized the Commission to reconvene its special session for one meeting in 1987 to elect two officers to its Bureau in order to conduct the consultations called for in resolution 1987/57.

Definition of TNCs

The Commission on TNCs(6) on 10 April considered the problem of defining TNCs, an issue which it had examined annually since 1975. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General,(7) in which he stated that there had been a progressive narrowing of differences on the question. Although the Commission had established a text to which there was no objection, some delegations had expressed a preference for an alternative text. The final solution to the issue of definitions and scope of application awaited the settlement of other outstanding issues in the draft code of conduct.

International arrangements related to TNCs

In a February report to the Commission on TNCs,(8) the Secretary-General surveyed international arrangements and agreements related to

TNCs, which had been adopted during the preceding two years. The report covered the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection,(9) the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration formulated by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,(10) the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,(11) the new round of trade negotiations agreed to by members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,(12) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

Presenting the report to the Commission, the Executive Director of the Centre on TNCs noted that all those instruments intended to establish international norms dealing with some aspects of foreign direct investment and TNCs. Some attempted to close in part the gap resulting from the absence of an international global framework. The existing multiplicity of instruments dealing with different aspects of TNC activities emphasized the need to establish such a framework. While the instruments surveyed were complementary to the code of conduct, they could not be substituted for it, and he suggested that the code would reinforce the effectiveness of other international arrangements.

The Commission took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested the Centre on TNCs to continue its work on international arrangements and to update the report for the Commission's 1988 session.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1975, p. 484. (2)E/1987/9. (3)YUN 1986, p. 525. (4)E/1987/40. (5)E/1987/73. (6)E/1987/22. (7)E/C.10/1987/15. (8)E/C.10/1987/5. (9)YUN 1985, p. 571, GA res. 39/248, annex, 9 Apr. 1985. (10)Ibid., p. 1192. (11)Ibid., p. 1287. (12)YUN 1986, p. 1210.

Standards of accounting and reporting

The fifth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting was held in New York from 2 to 13 March 1987.(1) The Group had before it reports by the Secretary-General on current developments in accounting and reporting by TNCs;(2) accounting and reporting for business combinations;(3) revenue recognition and accounting for non-operating gains and losses;(4) valuation of inventories;(5) numerical data on the largest TNCs;(6) and appropriate measures to give effect to the work of the Group.(7)

The Group recommended that the Commission on TNCs approve the provisional agenda and

documentation for its sixth (1988) session and drew attention to its views and recommendations to be submitted to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 510).

With regard to the review of important developments in the field of accounting and reporting by TNCs, the Group approved a proposal that the Centre on TNCs would conduct an international survey of financial statements published by TNCs. The survey would serve as the basis for a report on information disclosures by selected TNCs in their financial statements for 1985 and 1986. Some 200 TNCs would be selected from 20 countries in different regions and from different economic sectors. The Group said the survey should demonstrate the comparability of information concerning TNCs and their activities.

With regard to information disclosure concerning inventories, the Group agreed on the following: inventories should be disclosed in balance sheets with a breakdown of material items and an amount for each category; information should be disclosed regarding accounting policies for inventory valuation, changes in valuation policy and the effect of such changes; where the book value of inventories differed materially from the market value at the balance-sheet date, the amount of the difference should be disclosed in notes to the accounts; and the amount of inventories pledged as collateral for repayment of loans should be disclosed, as should the amount of any exceptional value adjustments. The Group also agreed that income statements should be charged with the amount of inventories sold or used and with the amount of any writedown to net realizable value.

In April, the Commission on TNCs(8) took note of the Group's report and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1988 session.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/C.10/1987/6. (2)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/2. (3)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/3. (4)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/4. (5)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/5 & Corr.1. (6)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/6 & Corr.1. (7)E/C.10/AC.3/1987/7. (8)E/1987/22.

PUBLICATION

International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 1987 Review (ST/CTC/67), Sales No. E.88.IIA.8.

Commission on TNCs

The Commission on TNCs, in addition to a reconvened special session (see p. 507), held its

thirteenth session in New York from 7 to 16 April 1987.(1) It discussed recent developments related to TNCs and international economic relations, activities of the Centre on TNCs, the Commission's functioning, ongoing and future research, the role of transnational banks, a comprehensive information system (see p. 511), the code of conduct on TNCs, international standards of accounting and reporting and the definition of TNCs, TNCs in South Africa and Namibia, strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with TNCs, and the agenda for the Commission's 1988 session.

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council took note of the reports on the Commission's thirteenth session(1) and on its reconvened special session(2) (decision 1987/139), and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its fourteenth (1988) session (decision 1987/137).

Cycle of meetings

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

At its 1987 organizational session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a draft resolution(3) by which it would have decided that the Commission on TNCs should hold its regular sessions on a biennial instead of annual basis, beginning with the 1987 session.

On 6 February, the Council adopted decision 1987/110 without vote.

Cycle of meetings of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To defer taking action on the draft resolution entitled "Cycle of meetings of the Commission on Transnational Corporations" until its first regular session of 1987;

(b) To request the Commission on Transnational Corporations, when reviewing the proposed programme of work of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations for the biennium 1988-1989, to consider, without prejudice to the final decision of the Council, adjustments that would be necessary if the Council adopted a biennial cycle for the meetings of the Commission.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/110

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by United States; agenda item 2.

On 18 May, the draft resolution was withdrawn by its sponsor (United States), in view of the understanding reached by the Commission on TNCs.

The Commission, in April,(1) after reviewing its functioning (see below), had recommended that no fundamental changes be made in its mode of work, although different points of view continued to be expressed on the question of periodicity of sessions.

TNCs in South Africa and Namibia

For its consideration of the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia (see also p. 147), the Commission on TNCs, at its April session,(1) had before it three reports by the Secretary-General. The first, on activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia and their collaboration with the racist minority regime in that area,(4) discussed investment and disinvestment actions by TNCs and changes in foreign direct investment and foreign bank lending in South Africa, summarized the state of the South African economy and the role of key economic sectors, and gave information on TNCs in Namibia. A report on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to TNCs operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of United Nations decisions(5) was prepared in response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution.(6) It summarized provisions of resolutions and other actions of the United Nations and measures taken by Member States and local authorities in those States. The third report(7) described the follow-up to the public hearings held in 1985 on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.(8)

On 15 April, the Commission adopted a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council (see resolution 1987/56).

Role of transnational banks

In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(9) the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on TNCs a report on the role of transnational banks.(10) The report addressed the problem of defining a transnational bank in the light of developments in the international financial system, chronicled the surge to prominence of Japanese banks in the 1980s and analysed the factors behind that phenomenon. It also looked at the significant changes that had taken place during the 1980s in international financial markets that had resulted in a considerable degree of unification of domestic markets among the industrial countries, and the major forces behind that development—technological change, deregulation and financial innovation. The report discussed the changing relationship between transnational banks and developing countries, analysing in particular the causes behind the debt crisis and the role of transnational banks. It also described programmes introduced by several debtor countries to convert debt into foreign equity investment. The report's final section briefly assessed the prospects for developing countries to have access to the new international financial markets that had emerged in the 1980s.

The Commission took note of the Secretary-General's report and asked him to continue to study the role of transnational banks in develop-

ing countries and to report in 1988 on the basis of the discussion held during the 1987 session.

By decision 1987/138 of 28 May, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to make his report available to the General Assembly at its 1987 session.

Functioning of the Commission

In accordance with decision 1987/112, by which the Economic and Social Council established its Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and requested the views of General Assembly subsidiary bodies, the Commission on TNCs conducted a review of its functioning. It reviewed its terms of reference; the mode of conducting its deliberations and decision-making, including the periodicity and length of its session and documentation prepared for it; its relationship with the special session of the Commission on the code of conduct on TNCs, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting and the Centre on TNCs; and its effectiveness as a forum for the comprehensive and in-depth consideration of issues related to TNCs.

The Commission concluded that both it and the Centre were performing an important service to the United Nations and its Member States and that no substantial changes in its functions, basic agenda or composition were warranted.

In March,(11) the Group of Experts on standards of accounting and reporting also reviewed its functioning. It was of the view that no essential change in its mandate or terms of reference was needed but the matter would be considered again in 1988.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/1987/22. (2)E/1987/40. (3)E/1987/L.11. (4)E/C.10/1987/7. (5)E/C.10/1987/8. (6)YUN 1986, p. 139, ESC res. 1986/1, 19 May 1986. (7)E/1987/13. (8)YUN 1985, p. 149. (9)YUN 1986, p. 529, ESC res. 1986/54, 22 July 1986. (10)E/C.10/1987/13. (11)E/C.10/1987/6.

Centre on TNCs

In February 1987, the United Nations Centre on TNCs—the main Secretariat unit for TNC-related matters—submitted a report on its activities(1) to the Commission on TNCs. In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(2) the report contained information on ways in which the Centre could take account of the need to minimize the negative effects of TNC activities while maximizing their positive effects in preparing research, analyses and information. The activities

of enterprises from developed market economies, developing countries and socialist countries engaged in transnational operations were considered.

The Centre continued to provide services to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (see p. 508); to collect, monitor and analyse developments in international, regional and bilateral arrangements relating to TNCs; and to conduct research, organize training projects and develop an information system on TNCs.

Information system

The Centre on TNCs continued to supply statistical data on foreign direct investment and related flows. Statistics were collected for 15 variables covering every country and every year since 1970. Besides governmental sources, the Centre had access to International Monetary Fund balance-of-payment and international financial statistics tapes, as well as data from other inter-governmental organizations.

In addition, the Centre expanded to 24 the number of countries on which it gathered data by official national source on the total inward and outward stocks and/or flows of foreign direct investment. The developing countries for which data were collected were Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela; the developed countries were Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Information on individual TNCs was central to the Centre's work. Basic numerical data were collected on TNCs in the manufacturing and extractive sectors. The Centre also began to gather data on the largest TNCs in the service sectors.

During the year, the Centre completed its work on standardizing line-of-business and geographical classifications in its data bases. Data were updated, checked and reviewed for more than 100,000 parent and affiliate companies. It also continued to expand its collection of reference works summarizing laws and regulations in various countries and providing citations to legislation relating to TNCs, to update its collection of contracts and agreements between TNCs and host country entities, and to update its bibliography on TNCs.

During 1987, the information system received 1,735 requests requiring research; 780 of the requests were from Governments and intergovernmental organizations. An additional 1,800 short-answer requests were received.

In February, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report on the needs of developing countries for information on TNCs.(3)

Joint units with regional commissions

Joint units established between the Centre on TNCs and the United Nations regional commissions continued to operate in 1987 in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia. Each unit's work programme was tailored to the region's needs and included research on the economic, social and institutional issues of TNCs, information dissemination, and training and advisory services. Activities of the Centre and of the joint units between April 1986 and February 1987 were described in a report of the Secretary-General.(1)

The joint unit of the Centre and the Economic Commission for Africa concentrated on a study of the TNC role in the African development process, upgrading the abilities of host African countries to evaluate the impact of TNCs in the transfer of technology, and strengthening the bargaining position of African countries in their dealings with TNCs. A topical bibliography on the transfer of technology and African development was prepared. Missions to Egypt and Mauritius reviewed issues related to the establishment of joint ventures and transfer pricing practices. The joint unit participated in a training of trainers workshop organized by the Centre at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in December.

The joint unit with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) completed case-studies on TNCs in selected Asian developing countries and on the socio-economic impact of TNCs in the fast-food industry in Thailand. In co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and ESCAP, the joint unit organized an expert group meeting to review environmental studies of TNC activity in the region (Bangkok, Thailand, 11-16 November); the studies examined TNC involvement in the manufacturing, handling and distribution of toxic products and hazardous technologies, environmental management practices, national environmental legislation and its effectiveness. With the Centre and China, the unit organized a regional workshop on monitoring foreign investment by TNCs (Guangzhou, 12-20 November), and with the Centre, a seminar on TNCs (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21-25 September) and a workshop on negotiating joint ventures (Honiara, Solomon Islands, 13-16 October). The joint unit issued the 1987 edition of the Asia-Pacific TNC Review.

The joint unit with the Economic Commission for Europe prepared a study on international co-operation among TNCs and TNC international take-overs as central measures in recent and future strategies of TNCs. The study analysed the two major strategic measures used by TNCs to safeguard their future competitive positions in markets that were becoming more technologically

advanced and global: international co-operation agreements and international mergers and take-overs. The joint unit also worked on the forthcoming publication *Transnational Corporations in World Development: Fourth Survey* and provided information on the technical expertise available in the region and its use to developing countries.

The joint unit with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean focused its efforts on an interregional study of transnational banks. It also contributed to the *Fourth Survey* and to studies on TNCs in Paraguay, the food industry in Latin America, and regional trends in foreign direct investment, including an analysis of debt equity conversion. It continued to assist the General Reserve Bank of Peru with regard to an analysis of the external sector, the inflationary process and the problem of capital flight.

The joint unit with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia completed case-studies on the impact of TNCs on development in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as a study on the experience of Egypt in regulating technology imports (1970-1985).

Research

The Centre's efforts to complete the publication *Transnational Corporations in World Development: Fourth Survey*, scheduled for 1988, intensified during 1987. The study—the centre-piece of the Centre's research activities—was to examine changes in the nature of TNCs, their corporate strategies and their patterns of activity, their investment in the service sector and their impact on developing countries. Government policies towards TNCs were also being analysed.

The Centre issued an interregional study on the role of TNCs in the production, processing and marketing of several non-fuel primary commodities.(4) It completed studies of licensing agreements in developing countries(5) and of policy measures of India regarding TNC activities.

The third issue of a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments was completed in Arabic, French and Spanish. The Centre participated in its preparation by collecting data on trade names and TNC manufacturers of the products concerned.

Information on the Centre's work in the area of services was published in *Foreign Direct Investment, the Service Sector and International Banking*.(6)

Two studies were prepared jointly by the Centre and ESCAP. One, based on industrial case-studies in Thailand, examined the mechanisms by which technology was transferred to enterprises of host countries and evaluated the TNC contribution to

technology development.(7) The other considered the role of TNCs in the electronics industries of member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.(8)

In 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on TNCs a report on transborder data flows(9) and a summary of selected technical papers.(10)

TNCs and international economic relations

In a January 1987 report to the Commission on TNCs,(11) the Secretary-General reviewed developments related to TNCs and international economic relations. The report described the state of the global economy and, within that context, examined macro-economic evidence on the activities of TNCs, focusing on the growing importance of the United States as a host country, the rapid evolution of Japan as a home country, the continuing lack-lustre nature of flows to developing countries and the emergence of China as an important host developing country. The report examined factors influencing the supply of foreign investment and discussed ways in which TNCs were adjusting their strategies to respond to the economic circumstances of the 1980s. Particular attention was given to the impact of competitive pressures, the role of technology and the trend towards increased global oligopoly.

The final section of the report focused on two issues of emerging importance: foreign direct investment as a substitute for official development assistance or commercial bank lending; and the role that domestic policies of developing countries regarding foreign investment might have on the attitudes of TNCs towards investment in their economies.

In April,(12) the Commission took note of the report and asked the Secretary-General to prepare for its 1988 session a further study on the subject, to be based on *Transnational Corporations in World Development: Fourth Survey* and taking into account comments made at the 1987 session.

By decision 1987/138 of 28 May, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to make his report available to it at its June/July session.

Technical co-operation

During 1987, the Centre on TNCs completed or initiated 107 advisory and information projects in developing countries. Of those, 66 were related to policies, laws and institutional arrangements for foreign investment and technology transfer, either overall (35 projects) or pertaining to the specific sectors of petroleum, mining, forestry and tourism or to issues such as transfer pricing, technology transfer, free trade zones and capital market development. The others concerned the negotia-

tion of contractual arrangements with TNCs in specific sectors. Of the total, 40 were in Africa, 41 in Asia and the Pacific, 23 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 in Arab States.

The Centre assisted four developing countries in Asia and Africa to assess their regulatory and administrative systems for foreign investment. Each assessment analysed recently approved and non-approved foreign investment projects and the process followed by the Government in negotiating with investors. The objective of each assessment was to assist the Government to compete for economically beneficial investments from TNCs.

The Centre received a growing number of requests for assistance in negotiating hotel management, telecommunications, construction and other agreements. In one African country, it organized a training programme for government legal officials on the pitfalls of negotiating contracts with TNCs. In an Asian country, it assisted the Government in renegotiating construction and service contracts with a TNC for a \$1 billion project.

The Centre also carried out 20 training projects—15 workshops and seminars and 5 study tours and fellowships. New teaching materials and methods were introduced to provide national investment authorities with practical and analytical skills.

In a report to the Commission,⁽¹³⁾ the Secretary-General examined the experience gained by the Centre in its technical co-operation programme, with particular reference to the evolution of pragmatic host country policies and institutional mechanisms relating to TNCs and the implications of such measures. The report focused on the petroleum and hard-rock mining industries.

In April,⁽¹²⁾ the Commission asked the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1988 a detailed report on the Centre's technical co-operation activities, taking into account views expressed at the 1987 session).

Financing

The Centre's technical co-operation programme continued to be financed mainly by extra-budgetary resources from the Centre's Trust Fund and allocations from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).⁽¹⁴⁾ Total extra-budgetary resources in 1987 amounted to \$3,507,744. Contributions to the Trust Fund were \$801,011. The Fund's opening balance was \$1,120,834 and interest income amounted to \$70,000; resources made available by UNDP totalled \$1,515,899.

Total 1987 expenditures amounted to \$2,489,892, of which advisory projects accounted for \$1,286,991 and workshops and other training activities \$835,003.

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Chapter VII

Regional economic and social activities

At a time of continuing economic crisis in some regions, and economic uncertainty in others, accompanied by increasing social pressures and fast-paced technological and scientific advances, the five regional commissions of the United Nations continued in 1987 to promote economic and social development and co-operation.

Four of the five commissions held a regular intergovernmental session during the year: the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), its forty-second session at Geneva (31 March-10 April); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), its forty-third session at Bangkok, Thailand (21-30 April); the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the thirteenth meeting of its Conference of Ministers and the twenty-second session of the Commission, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (23-27 April); and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), its fourteenth session at Baghdad, Iraq (4 and 5 April). The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held a special conference at Mexico City (19-23 January).

Among the resolutions and decisions adopted in 1987 by the Economic and Social Council involving issues of concern to the regional commissions were: a proposed international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa (resolution 1987/67), a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (1987/69), the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1987/70), human and financial resources of ESCWA (1987/68) and Israel's proposed membership in ECE (decision 1987/164).

The Council, by decision 1987/188 of 9 July, took note of a number of documents, including the summaries of the economic and social surveys in 1986 of Africa,(1) Asia and the Pacific,(2) Europe,(3) Latin America and the Caribbean,(4) and Western Asia.(5)

The General Assembly adopted resolutions on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (42/181) and between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (42/12).

Topics related to this chapter. Development policy and international economic co-operation: economic and social trends and policy. Operational activities for development. Economic assistance,

disasters and emergency relief. Food. Environment.

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- (1)YUN 1986, p. 532. (2)Ibid., p. 546. (3)Ibid., p. 555. (4)Ibid., p. 561. (5)Ibid., p. 568.

Regional co-operation

The executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, meeting at Bangkok on 12 and 13 February 1987 under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, reviewed progress made in promoting interregional economic and technical co-operation, as called for by the Economic and Social Council in 1983(2) and by the General Assembly in 1984.(3) They reaffirmed the continuing need to implement the Assembly's 1977 recommendation(4) concerning the role of the regional commissions as catalysts and the main centres of policy analysis and expertise in their regions.

In a June 1987 report to the Council on regional co-operation,(1) the Secretary-General described the work of the commissions and the meeting of their executive secretaries, and drew attention to issues and decisions of the commissions calling for Council action or attention.

He noted that in response to Council decisions the commissions had taken concrete steps in recent years to expand existing arrangements for continuous exchanges between them to promote interregional co-operation. As a basis for such co-operation, the executive secretaries had defined a common approach and a co-ordinated programme of activities whereby joint activities were to be concentrated on promoting and supporting interregional economic and technical co-operation. The preparatory phase of the programme included the setting up of 20 projects to promote such co-operation among developing countries. Each commission, with the exception of ECE, was assigned the role of lead agency for specific projects. At their February meeting, the executive secretaries decided that each lead regional commission should select two projects for priority execution and that the selected projects would be submitted, in a package, to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for possible financing.

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/169, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

UN intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

In response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution(5) and decision 1987/112 of the Economic and Social Council establishing a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, four of the regional commissions took action related to the work of the Special Commission. ECE(6) set up an ad hoc committee to review its own structure and functions. ECA(7) approved the decision of some of the Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to meet on a biennial basis and recommended that the Councils of the remaining Centres do the same.

ESCAP(8) decided to reduce its nine legislative committees to seven, which would meet once in every two years for five working days. ESCWA(9) decided that its regular sessions and the meetings of its Technical Committee should be held on a biennial basis instead of every year.

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- (1)E/1987/79. (2)YUN 1983, p. 418, ESC res. 1983/66, 29 July 1983. (3)YUN 1984, p. 402, GA res. 39/216, 18 Dec. 1984. (4)YUN 1977, p. 438, GA res. 32/197, 20 Dec. 1977. (5)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (6)E/1987/79 (dec. B(42)). (7)Ibid. (res. 618(XXII)). (8)Ibid. (res. 262(XLIII)). (9)Ibid. (res. 162(XIV)).

Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa held its twenty-second session (thirteenth meeting of its Conference of Ministers) from 23 to 27 April 1987 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,(1) where it focused on a review of progress made and constraints encountered in the overall socio-economic development and growth of the region, and on an assessment of the degree of implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD).(2)

Other major issues considered were the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa, mobilization of resources for implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990), trade and development, the integration of women in development, natural resources exploration and exploitation and environmental protection, the social, cultural and human dimensions of the development process in Africa, economic planning

and management, and the mobilization of domestic financial resources for economic and social development.

The Conference adopted 34 resolutions, dealing with, among other things, the new orientation being given by ECA to the promotion of integration projects in basic sectors and the role of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) in fostering subregional economic co-operation; the Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII) (see p. 466); proposals on streamlining and rationalizing the intergovernmental structure of the Commission, to be submitted to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 949); and an appeal to the General Assembly to ensure adequate resources for ECA, especially in view of the important role it was expected to play in implementing UNPAAERD.

Among other resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for action were those dealing with industrial development in Africa, the integration of women in development in Africa and international mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa.

Major ECA meetings during 1987 included the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (fourth meeting, Addis Ababa, 9-13 February), the Conference of African Ministers of Trade (ninth session, Addis Ababa, 19 and 20 April) and the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries (seventh meeting, Addis Ababa, 21 and 22 April).

Economic and social trends

In its survey of economic and social conditions in Africa during 1986-1987,(3) ECA reported that socio-economic conditions had changed from the situation of uniform disaster that characterized the previous biennium to one that was distinctly, though marginally, better. However, sluggish performance, marked by an increase in overall output of only 0.8 per cent, in the face of high rates of unemployment and population growth, led to a further deterioration in overall living standards.

In 1987, economic performance was uniformly poor in the oil-exporting as well as non-oil-exporting countries. The latter countries registered an overall 1.6 per cent rate of growth in total output, while in the former output barely expanded at 0.3 per cent. The return of drought conditions in several areas of the region was responsible for

the poor economic performance in the non-oil-exporting countries, while weak demand for oil and the reduction in production levels as a result of a restrictive OPEC quota policy were the major factors behind the poor showing in the oil-exporting countries.

Given the importance of the agriculture sector, and the fact that it grew at modest rates in 1985 and 1986, the negligible 0.5 per cent expansion it registered in 1987 was viewed as a serious setback. The export sector, meanwhile, registered a 15.1 per cent increase to \$75.3 billion in 1987, which compared favourably with the drop in total export value experienced in 1986 following the virtual collapse in oil prices that year. The export rise in 1987 was largely due to the increase in oil prices.

The debt burden continued to be the most critical factor in the prevailing regional economic crisis. In 1987, the region's total external debt rose to an estimated \$218.2 billion, with sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 54.2 per cent of that total. In 1987, the debt service ratio for the region as a whole was 35.8 per cent of the value of exports of goods and services. A number of countries faced scheduled debt servicing in excess of 50 per cent of export earnings. These factors occurred at a time when the developed countries' demand for primary commodities of interest to Africa was in substantial decline and the inflow of official development assistance, in real terms, was either stagnating or in decline. Net flows of direct foreign investment were also declining.

In the social field, population, education and health were among the issues highlighted in the survey. The population of developing Africa increased by almost a quarter between 1980 and 1987 to about 553 million, implying an annual rate of growth of 3.1 per cent, one of the highest growth rates in the world. Despite measures adopted by an increasing number of African countries to deal with the population problem, including implementation of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development,⁽⁴⁾ progress in overcoming it was still slow.

In the education field, a major problem was the fact that it had not been properly aligned with the employment needs of the region. In accordance with the recommendations contained in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1985,⁽⁵⁾ many Governments had reformed school curricula, redirecting their educational systems with a view to meeting the real needs of the economy in key sectors such as agriculture and industry.

Activities in 1987

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

During 1987, ECA continued to strengthen and support MULPOCS by assigning to them more headquarters staff so that they were more able to respond effectively to requests from their respective subregions. The main development issues pertaining to each subregion were discussed at 10 meetings of the MULPOC Councils of Ministers.

ECA continued to provide assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of the Great Lake Countries and other subregional organizations and institutions in the development of their economic activities. In particular, assistance was given to these bodies and to the river and lake basin commissions and authorities to enable them to play an effective role in the implementation of the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos,⁽⁶⁾ APPER and UNPAAERD. ECA also collaborated with UNDP and the above-mentioned bodies in drafting project documents for funding by UNDP during its fourth programming cycle, 1987-1991.

In 1987, ECA prepared technical publications on a joint ECA/ITU manpower and training needs survey in telecommunications for ECOWAS countries; a study on improving meteorological telecommunications in Africa in order to improve the African section of the Global Telecommunications System, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Federal Republic of Germany; and the economic impact of modern technology in African telecommunications networks and services.

In its continued assistance to intergovernmental organizations, ECA executed the UNDP-financed project on assistance to ECCAS. Technical assistance was also given to the Working Party of the African Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Addis Ababa, 4-6 August).

Collaboration continued to be maintained with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), within the framework of the system-wide medium-term environment programme (SWMTEP). As of 31 December 1987, UNEP had provided support to strengthen the capabilities of the Environment Section of the Commission and programme support for environmental training. As a result, ECA was able to organize workshops with ECA-sponsored in-

tergovernmental institutions on incorporating environmental components into their training programmes.

Two technical consultative meetings on development and health were held with the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Africa, particularly within the context of the intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach to primary health care and Health for All by the Year 2000 programme. The secretariat, in collaboration with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, organized a senior policy seminar on Institutional Reforms for Development Management, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 July 1987.

In his report for the biennium 1986-1987,(7) the ECA Executive Secretary stated that if the generally discouraging developments in the economies of African countries occurred during that period, it was not because African Governments did not implement the policy prescriptions in APPER and UNPAAERD. Indeed, some far-reaching reform measures were initiated and vigorously pursued during the biennium by most countries of the region to improve resource and macro-economic management, reorder priorities and enhance domestic resource mobilization for medium-term development.

Of particular importance had been the measures taken in favour of agriculture, where special assistance programmes for private small farmers had been initiated at the same time as subsidies on food and agricultural inputs were reduced. In the industrial sector, similar measures had been taken by a number of countries in respect of incentive structures, including especially the rationalization of tariffs, licensing restrictions on imports, investment subsidies, and the revision of investment codes and interest rate and wage policies.

The International Conference on Africa: the Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development was convened at Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987.(8) The Conference reviewed progress made in the implementation of APPER and UNPAAERD and came to the conclusion that the prospects for recovery depended on the concentration of efforts on issues such as sustenance of domestic policy reforms, continuation of the efforts to improve economic management, amelioration of the debt burden, and intensification of the search for the solution to commodities problems.

In a report on activities undertaken by the United Nations system in implementation of UNPAAERD,(9) it was stated that a United Nations inter-agency task force on the follow-up of UNPAAERD at the regional level, set up in October 1986, had met on 24 and 25 March 1987 at Dakar,

Senegal. On 2 April, the Secretary-General announced the formation of a special group of "eminent persons" to advise him on the financial situation of the hard-pressed African countries which were facing a new crisis as a result of a steep decline in commodity prices. The group was to assess the financial situation of those countries and submit practical recommendations designed, within agreed programmes, to alleviate their financial burdens.

During 1987, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system initiated activities in support of UNPAAERD. For example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was in the process of actively reviewing its programmes to stress the components which were directly relevant to UNPAAERD, including education, science and technology, culture, communications, the social and human sciences and information. UNDP was reviewing and re-orienting its functions and operations in Africa to make them contribute more effectively to UNPAAERD; the fourth-cycle resources of \$200 million for the sub-Saharan Africa regional programme were intended to be utilized on activities which corresponded directly to the priority areas of UNPAAERD.

ECA continued to assist its member States with implementing and monitoring UNPAAERD and initiating follow-up activities. A number of missions were mounted at the request of member States. Special attention was given to the priorities of UNPAAERD in the formulation of ECA'S proposed programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989.

On 24 April,(10) the Conference of Ministers of ECA urged member States to create and/or strengthen the mechanisms for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of all information required for the monitoring of UNPAAERD and APPER, and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a more comprehensive report on their implementation in 1987, including an assessment of the contribution of the international community.

Development planning

During 1987, ECA provided member States with assistance in implementing their programmes in the area of development planning and public administration. In July, an advisory mission to the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development prepared a five-year programme of action on administrative reform and redynamization in Africa. Another advisory mission was undertaken (24 September-2 October) to the Kenya Institute of Administration to assist in the planning and organization of a Kenya Staff College seminar. A comprehensive situational review of the United Nations Institute for Namibia

was also undertaken (Lusaka, Zambia, 24-30 October). ECA collaborated with the Commonwealth Secretariat in organizing a subregional workshop for heads of management training institutions in West Africa (Topo-Badagry, Nigeria, 2-6 November).

ECA also participated in drawing up a Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa. It prepared a technical publication on strengthening government expenditure control effectiveness in the United Republic of Tanzania.

During 1987, ECA continued to strive to achieve the full integration of women in development. Special emphasis was given to measures recommended by the 1984 Arusha Strategies⁽¹¹⁾ and the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁽¹²⁾ as well as UNPAAERD. Advisory services were provided to national machineries in Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, Senegal and Somalia to ensure that multisectoral programmes and projects formulated at the country level reflected women's needs. A study on the participation of Ghanaian women in development as agents and beneficiaries and a survey on women in Mauritius were carried out. A study on women as small-scale entrepreneurs in Cameroon, Ghana and Zambia was published, while an evaluation of the ECA programme for the integration of women in development at the subregional level was carried out by a joint team from UNDP, the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development and EGA.

Development planning activities were also carried out by the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), which expanded both its system of data bases related to socioeconomic development and the network of institutions contributing to and utilizing the system. During the year, the number of records in the PADIS bibliographic development information system increased to 7,000. In the area of training, PADIS mounted training workshops and courses on information science and documentation for Ethiopia in May, and on the framework for participation in PADIS activities for trainees from Mauritius and Seychelles in September. In December, a PADIS data base was installed in Benin, and training was given to national staff for its maintenance and updating.

During 1987, agreement was reached for the establishment of a Central African Documentation and Information System at Kinshasa, Congo. Site preparation was undertaken and equipment installed to make the subregional centre for eastern and southern Africa at Lusaka and that for West Africa at Niamey, Niger, operational.

Advisory missions were undertaken by PADIS to Cape Verde, Djibouti and Malawi. PADIS played

a major role in the evaluation of the Automated System for Customs Data, including a field visit to Togo. Several meetings were held to promote, the North African documentation and information system. Significant collaborative meetings were also held with the International Development Research Centre and with UNESCO towards elaborating joint or complementary work programmes.

On 24 April 1987,⁽¹³⁾ the Conference of Ministers of ECA called on member States and the international community to include PADIS in their pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and requested the United Nations specialized agencies to intensify their support to PADIS, particularly by making available the data bases and information products they generated to allow for wider dissemination in the region. It also requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to take the necessary measures to make information systems development and user services part of the activities to be financed from the United Nations regular budget, beginning with the 1990-1995 medium-term plan.

least developed countries

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (seventh meeting, Addis Ababa, 21 and 22 April) reviewed the socioeconomic conditions in those countries and the progress achieved in the implementation of the 1981 Substantial New Programme of Action for LDCs⁽¹⁴⁾ in LDCs individually and collectively. The Conference also examined an in-depth study on the implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes on long-term growth and development in African LDCs.

On 24 April, the Conference of Ministers adopted two resolutions by which it: requested UNCTAD VII (see p. 465) to explore the possibilities of fully compensating the export earning shortfalls of LDCs;⁽¹⁵⁾ and urged IMF and the World Bank to provide an effective mechanism in support of African LDCs' currencies while they implemented structural adjustment and stabilization programmes.⁽¹⁶⁾

International trade and finance

The Conference of Ministers,⁽¹⁷⁾ on 24 April 1987, recognizing the functional role that the All-Africa Trade Fair could play in developing intra-African trade, approved 16 to 31 July 1988 as the duration of the fifth Fair and endorsed the "Promotion of intra-African trade: a factor for the integration of African economies" as the Fair's theme.

The Conference⁽¹⁸⁾ requested OAU, ECA and UNCTAD and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to intensify their technical assistance activities in the area of promoting and diversifying Africa's external trade with non-traditional part-

ners, in particular the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. It requested UNDP and those countries to allocate necessary resources to OAU, ECA and UNCTAD in order to implement fully their programmes of training, dissemination of information and advisory services at the national, regional and interregional levels.

The Conference,(19) noting that the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO) did not have the necessary resources to the extent required by its responsibilities and commitments, called on the OAU Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary to give all possible financial and technical support to AATPO and to carry out the studies requested by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade (Addis Ababa, 19 and 20 April) on the harmonization of the activities of AATPO with those of ECA and the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce.

ECA'S programme of work and priorities during 1987 focused on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and preparations for an international conference on Africa's external debt. ECA held high-level consultations with the World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD and the Commonwealth Secretariat to develop a common data base on the region's external debt and concepts for debt reporting. It also presented two papers, on Africa's debt projections and on a long-term perspective on external debt, for a meeting of heads of State and Government of OAU on the debt issue (Addis Ababa, 30 November and 1 December 1987).

Preferential trade areas

The Conference of Ministers, on 24 April 1987,(20) endorsed a decision of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC (seventh meeting, Tangier, Morocco, 27 and 28 March) regarding the creation of a subregional preferential trade area (PTA) and a payment and clearing arrangement for North Africa. The Council had requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake measures to convene an intergovernmental negotiating team to discuss the modalities of the establishment of the proposed PTA.

The first meeting of an intergovernmental group of experts (Tangier, 9-11 December) formally established a negotiating team, examined the draft rules of procedure for the team, and discussed the protocols and supporting studies to be submitted to it by member States.

Transport and communications

During 1987, ECA activities in transport, communications and tourism centred around the following subprogrammes: general and multimodal transport problems; maritime and inland water transport and ports; land transport; air transport; tourism; and communications. An intergovern-

mental meeting of experts on port productivity was organized (29-31 October) at which the chief executives of African port authorities assessed the situation, examined the causes of low productivity and proposed measures for improvement, such as elimination of port congestion, upgrading of organizational structures as well as manpower and equipment for port operations.

In the field of inland water transport, ECA organized an Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on the Development of the Congo/Zaire River Basin (Kinshasa, 11-17 November) to review proposals designed to assist the Governments of the riparian States to co-operate in the planning and establishment of an appropriate body capable of ensuring the co-ordinated development of the basin. The African Highway Maintenance Conference (fourth meeting, Harare, Zimbabwe, 7-11 December) exchanged views and experiences on financial allocation and mobilization for road maintenance, organization and management of manpower, and equipment utilization and labour-intensive methods of road maintenance. ECA also organized the first meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism (Kinshasa, November), at which the Ministers agreed on the creation of subregional and regional mechanisms for the joint promotion of African tourism.

On 24 April,(21) the Conference of Ministers requested the Executive Secretary of ECA, in collaboration with the Secretaries-General of UNCTAD, OAU, the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport and the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping, and other interested organizations, to organize early in 1988 an intergovernmental meeting of African experts, prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the United Nations Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences scheduled for 1989.

The Conference of Ministers(22) called on ECA member countries urgently to set up multidisciplinary sectoral national co-ordination committees for the Regional African Satellite Communications System feasibility study project, and to formulate national communication policies properly integrated within national development objectives.

The Conference(23) requested the Executive Secretary urgently to reactivate the Trans-African Highway Bureau in ECA. It requested UNDP to provide financial assistance during its fourth programming cycle for the establishment and operation of the Bureau.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

In his annual report(24) to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the programme of the Trans-

port and Communications Decade in Africa, the Secretary-General noted that with regard to the implementation of the programme for the second phase, 614 projects were monitored in 1986, as against 381 in 1985, an increase of 61 per cent. All United Nations specialized agencies and African intergovernmental organizations continued to contribute to the implementation of that programme.

A focus of the resource mobilization effort for the financing of the programme was the first co-financing meeting (Pointe-Noire, Congo, 3-5 November). Although three of the four countries whose projects were being considered by donors were unable to attend, for the one country that did participate the success rate was very high, as donors expressed interest in five out of six projects. In terms of money that represented 36.5 billion CFA francs out of a total cost of CFAF 41.9 billion, or over 80 per cent. The main contributors continued to be the World Bank (especially for road projects), with the African Development Bank (ADB) also making an impressive contribution.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/168 of 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report, noted with satisfaction the achievements of all African countries in the implementation of all the resolutions previously adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning within the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which achievements would continue to be included among the accomplishments of the Decade.

In the Council's First (Economic) Committee, Morocco submitted, but later withdrew, a draft decision(25) by which the Council would have decided that future reports on the Decade should reflect achievements by all ECA members.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly, by decision 42/434, took note of several documents, including the Secretary-General's report on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

Europe-Africa link

In a March 1987 report on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,(26) the Secretary-General noted that work on such a link should not be considered in isolation but in the general context of transport activities in the Mediterranean region. Morocco and Spain, he said, were pressing ahead with the technical work on the project, which ECA and ECE felt had advanced beyond the mere compilation and appli-

cation of existing techniques and was helping to move existing technology forward.

While the two countries directly concerned should be left with the primary roles in the project, it would be advisable for the United Nations to become more directly involved in the studies, the Secretary-General stated. ECA and ECE felt that they, working in conjunction with the other parties concerned, were the right agencies for that purpose.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/69 without vote.

Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 30 July 1984 and 1985/70 of 26 July 1985,

Referring to the conclusions contained in the interim report prepared in compliance with those resolutions by the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the development of studies relating to the project for a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Welcoming the co-operation on the project between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and centres for transport studies in the Mediterranean region,

Conscious of the importance of the project for the development of transport in the region and the consolidation of North-South relations,

Conscious also of the implications of the project for the promotion of scientific and technological research throughout the world,

1. Invites the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate with the Governments of Morocco and Spain in establishing groups consisting of research institutes, industrial companies, construction enterprises and financial institutions to follow up and develop project studies;

2. Invites the countries concerned to co-operate with the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to integrating the project better in land transport networks in the Mediterranean region;

3. Requests the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe:

(a) To allocate as far as possible the resources necessary for the evaluation of studies and work relating to the project, with due consideration to the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Europe for 1988-1989;

(b) To submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, an interim report on the progress of studies and work relating to the project carried out in co-operation with the competent non-governmental organizations.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/69

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); 2-nation draft (E/1987/C.1/L.10), orally revised and further orally amended following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Morocco, Spain.

Industrial development in Africa

In 1987, ECA, in collaboration with OAU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), continued its activities in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (1980-1990).⁽²⁷⁾ Those activities included the provision of advisory services, preparation of reports and technical publications and support of regional industrial development institutions.

ECA undertook field missions to the Congo, Gabon and Zaïre (13 March-3 April 1987) and Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Zaïre (2-26 December) to determine the modalities for co-operation in rehabilitating the Maluku steel plant in Zaïre within a multinational or subregional context. An advisory mission on the improvement of capabilities for formulating policies and strategies within the context of IDDA was also undertaken to Sao Tome and Principe (14-18 April). Another advisory mission to Botswana and Zimbabwe (17 October-6 November) facilitated consultations between the two Governments on implementing joint industrial ventures in the chemicals subsectors.

ECA also prepared background papers for the special session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Addis Ababa, 15-17 October), which met to prepare an African position for the second regular session of the General Conference of UNIDO (Bangkok, 9-13 November).

Support in the development of the physical infrastructure of the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing in Ibadan, Nigeria, provided in the context of a UNDP-financed project executed by ECA, led to the commissioning of the Centre in December. ECA also undertook a mission to ADB at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in March with a view to finding ways of mobilizing resources for the African Development Fund. In pursuance of a government request, advisory services were provided to Equatorial Guinea in April on the restructuring of the institutional framework within which the objectives of the programme for IDDA could be pursued.

In the area of development of basic industries, the focus of the programme was on the development of chemical, engineering and metal industries, as well as the promotion of subregional industrial co-operation. Advisory missions were undertaken to Burundi (16-22 June), Rwanda (23-30 June) and the Central African Republic (19-25 November) on pharmaceutical industry projects. Progress reports on the implementation of IDDA

chemical projects were prepared and presented to a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey MULPOC (March 1987).

In order to assist African entrepreneurs in small-scale industries to improve their capability, advisory missions were undertaken to Botswana and Zambia in March, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritius in April, and the Sudan and Uganda in November. A workshop on the promotion of small-scale industries was organized in Burundi in January in co-operation with the Gisenyi MULPOC. To add to inventories of the availability of selected mineral resources for the industrial development needs in the region, a technical publication on Africa's consumption of chloralkalis, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and aluminium sulphate was produced in December.

On 24 April, the Conference of Ministers of ECA, by an omnibus resolution on industrial development,⁽²⁸⁾ called for an independent mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for IDDA; recommended that medium- and long-term measures at the national, subregional and regional levels should primarily focus on resource-based industries, especially those directly linked to agriculture; urged all members to strengthen or establish new national mechanisms to ensure a more effective promotion of industrial investment and support projects, and called on UNIDO to intensify its investment promotion activities in Africa; urged UNIDO and UNDP, as well as ADB, the World Bank and other African and international financial institutions, to increase the use of African non-governmental organizations and consultancy organizations in the preparation and execution of projects they financed in Africa; reiterated the priority accorded to the UNIDO system of consultations and urged all African countries and organizations to participate actively in the meetings organized within the framework of that system; and recommended the proclamation of an "African Industrialization Day" to be commemorated each year by all African countries.

The Conference of Ministers also recommended the proclamation of a second industrial development decade in order to accelerate further African industrialization, and requested UNIDO, ECA and OAU to undertake, after appropriate evaluation of the first Decade and in consultation with member States, African organizations and relevant United Nations agencies, the preparation of a programme for the second decade.

Morocco, on 6 July,⁽²⁹⁾ expressed reservations on the resolution which were connected to the question of which rules of procedure would apply in the event of a joint meeting between ECA and a regional intergovernmental organization and to participation in the work of such joint meetings,

when the membership of the universal organization and that of the regional organization were not identical.

Again on 24 April, the Conference of Ministers,⁽³⁰⁾ expressing concern that the African Industrial Development Fund had not started operations for want of contributions, requested ADB to explore possibilities of mobilizing from multilateral and bilateral sources an initial amount of \$15 million so as to enable the Fund to become operational.

The sixth joint progress report of ECA, OAU and UNIDO on the implementation of the programme for IDDA⁽³¹⁾ noted that the inadequacy of resources made available to ECA and UNIDO for IDDA continued to be a major obstacle to the full implementation of the programme. In keeping with the priority accorded in APPER to the attainment of food self-sufficiency, emphasis continued to be placed on the implementation of Decade programmes concerning the development and rehabilitation of agro- and agro-based industries. The report also reviewed activities in the area of manpower capabilities and managerial skills and the mobilization of financial resources.

On 11 December, the General Assembly by decision 42/434 took note of the sixth progress report.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/159, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly the report to be prepared by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA on IDDA.

On 8 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1987/70 without vote.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution I(VII) of the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, held at Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 March 1984,

Recalling resolution 8 adopted on 19 August 1984 by the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Industrial Development Board resolution 57(XVIII) of 19 May 1984,

Taking note of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos, as well as resolution 442(XVII) of 30 April 1982 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and General Assembly resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, both concerning the formulation and implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Noting with regret that the allocation of \$8.6 million for the Decade in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was reduced to \$2.7 million in view of resource constraints, and concerned about the financial constraints being experienced by that organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, which make the implementation of their Decade-related activities difficult,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1047(XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and resolution 564(XXI) of 19 April 1986 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking into consideration the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, in which the socio-economic problems of Africa were reviewed critically and specific measures for restructuring and rehabilitating the economies of African countries were presented,

Recognizing the crucial role that the industrial sector, as a supplier of major factor inputs, has to play in Africa's economic recovery and development, within the context of the programme for the Decade, as emphasized in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Mindful of the fundamentally important link between industry and agriculture in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and of the vital contribution which the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa would make to food production and the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa,

Reiterating the commitment of the region to transform, through the process of industrialization, the structure of its economies, which are currently overly dependent on the export of primary commodities,

Concerned at the persistent economic crisis facing the continent and the serious constraints that hamper the industrial development of the region, including the shortage of the skills, technological capability and financial resources required and the lack of a well-integrated network of strategic and core industries necessary for the implementation of the programme for the Decade,

Welcoming the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency and the decision to convene the second session of the General Conference of that organization at Bangkok in November 1987,

Stressing the need to provide the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to support the programme for the Decade,

1. Urges Member States, African and international organizations and the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to intensify their efforts to accelerate implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa during the remaining four years of the Decade;

2. Reiterates the importance and priority which African countries accord to the industrial sector in view of

its fundamental role in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the full attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos;

3. Appeals to the General Assembly to consider the possibility of providing the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its activities related to the programme for the Decade, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/61 of 26 July 1985 and 1986/63 of 22 July 1986 and the relevant recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;

4. Notes the approval by the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, from which \$8.6 million were allocated for the Decade, and expresses the hope that the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will confirm the allocation when it adopts the programme budget;

5. Appeals to the international community and multilateral funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, as well as bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, financing institutions and development foundations, to increase the flow of investment and technical assistance resources to the industrial sector in Africa to make it possible to implement national and subregional investments and support projects and to facilitate the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

6. Proposes that Member States, subregional and regional organizations and other international organizations should endeavour to ensure that the regional indicative planning figure for the fourth programming cycle contributes substantially to the accelerated implementation of Decade-related activities;

7. Calls for an independent mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for the Decade as proposed at the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in resolution I(VI), and invites the United Nations Development Programme to consider financing that evaluation and to participate in its implementation in collaboration with the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant international bodies;

8. Urges the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other African and international financial institutions to increase the use of African non-governmental organizations and consultancy organizations, as appropriate, in the preparation and execution of the projects they finance in Africa;

9. Appeals to donor countries, financial institutions and relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to provide the necessary catalytic resources to African Governments, subregional and regional institutions and economic groupings dealing with industrial matters so as to facilitate arrangements for economic and technical

co-operation among developing countries, which will assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

10. Endorses the new orientation being given to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a result of its conversion into a specialized agency, thus enhancing its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system on matters related to industry, in particular the priority being accorded to technical co-operation activities, development of industrial manpower, the system of consultations, small-scale and medium-scale industries, industrial rehabilitation, investment promotion, development of technological capabilities, technical co-operation among developing countries, greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and the integration of women in the industrialization process;

11. Takes note of the intention of the African countries to proclaim an Africa Industrialization Day, which would be observed each year by all African countries;

12. Recommends that, after appropriate evaluation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the proclamation of a second such decade should be considered in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa, and requests the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to undertake, in consultation with Member States, African organizations and the competent United Nations organizations, the preparation of a programme for a second decade, to be submitted to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/70

8 July 1987

Meeting 35

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121/Add.1) without vote, 6 July (meeting 25); draft by ECA (E/1987/79), orally amended following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

Science and technology

ECA'S programme in science and technology continued to focus on policies and institutions, manpower development and utilization, and regional and interregional co-operation. The Commission carried out advisory missions to Senegal (30 September-4 October) and Benin (4-10 October) to help strengthen structures and operation of their national institutions for science and technology policy, and to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) (Dakar, Senegal, 7-11 April and 1-4 July) in order to finalize the technical content of a project document for UNDP funding during the fourth programming cycle.

ECA assisted in the organization and servicing of meetings of the subregional working groups of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development (Yaounde, Cameroon, 3-6 March; Dakar, 6-9 April). The meetings considered the need in the three focus areas designated by the Committee and identified priority projects for their respective subregions. ECA collaborated with OAU in the activities of the scientific committee for the first Congress of Afri-

can Scientists (Brazzaville, Congo, 6 and 7 January). The Congress sought to mobilize the contribution of African scientists to the development of the region. In collaboration with ARCT, a training workshop was organized (Dakar, 9-13 February) on capacities in the acquisition of foreign technology for Africa.

A paper on inter-African and interregional scientific and technological co-operation was presented by ECA at the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology for Development (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 6-15 July).

Environment

During 1987, ECA'S environment in Africa programme continued to focus on the development and strengthening of the capabilities of member States, particularly in the areas of pollution control, environmental protection and desertification control.

The fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (Addis Ababa, 9-13 February) considered the ECA programme of work and priorities in those fields and country reports on the national state of human settlements and the environment.

The Conference of Ministers of ECA,(32) on 24 April, established an African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development to deal with all weather-related phenomena, such as drought, desertification and tropical cyclones, and to strengthen national capabilities in the processing and application of meteorological and hydrological data and information. The Centre was to be located in Niamey, Niger.

The Conference of Ministers(33) also adopted a number of recommendations in support of island countries of the south-western Indian Ocean in their efforts to forecast cyclones and to reduce the adverse effects of such disasters. The Conference called on ECA and United Nations specialized agencies, especially UNDRO, WMO, UNEP and UNCTAD, to take into account natural disasters and ecological hazards peculiar to the Indian Ocean zone, such as cyclones, floods, tidal waves, volcanic eruptions and marine pollution, when designing and implementing their programmes. It requested UNDP to include in the priorities selected for its fourth programming cycle in Africa the forecasting and reduction of the harmful effects of cyclones, floods and tidal waves. It also requested ECA member States to earmark for the island countries of the south-western Indian Ocean region funds from the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development.

Natural resources and energy

During 1987, ECA continued to provide technical and administrative support in the area of natural resources and energy to member States, as well

as the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) at Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, and the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC) at Brazzaville.

ECA, in collaboration with government representatives of Mozambique, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, undertook an evaluation of the performance, capabilities and constraints of ESAMRDC. The evaluation led to the establishment of a capital development programme for the building of laboratories for the Centre. In co-operation with OAU, ECA provided advisory services to CAMRDC in an effort to improve its performance and achieve a higher rate of implementation of field projects. It also assisted CAMRDC in the convening of a symposium for French-speaking countries on small-scale gold mining, and a seminar for member States of the Central African subregion on geochemistry applied to mineral exploration.

During the year, ECA undertook a regional survey on copper and aluminium processing facilities and on the prospects for intra-African manufacture and trade in copper- and aluminium-based products.

Water and marine resources. During 1987, advisory services were provided to member States and river basin organizations. Assistance was provided to Chad in the assessment of its water resources. The Niger was helped in the preparation of a project proposal for external funding for the construction of water points for pastoral regions. Similar assistance in the preparation of a pre-investment study on costs of rural water supply was given to Burkina Faso and Mali.

River basin development in Africa featured prominently among ECA activities. It participated in an international seminar on water resources in the Lake Chad basin (Ndjamena, June) and in a workshop on development and the environment in the management of international drainage basins in Africa (Kisumu, Kenya, August). In November, member States of the Zaire basin were assisted in convening an intergovernmental meeting of experts to examine the establishment of a common basin organization that would be responsible for the overall integrated development and management of the basin.

On 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers of ECA(34) requested the Administrator of UNDP to provide ECA with the necessary financial resources to enable it to assist in the strengthening of existing and the creation of new viable river/lake basin organizations.

Energy In 1987, the energy programme centred on the integration of energy policies into overall socio-economic development and economic growth policies. Missions to West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone), to assist with petroleum exploration, took place during May and June. Similar

missions to eastern and southern Africa (Botswana, Madagascar, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) dealt with the development of coal resources, while missions to Central Africa (Congo, Zaire) dealt with energy policies and the operational and organizational aspects of the utilization of energy resources.

In the area of research, training and information, a technical publication was prepared on an inventory of mini-hydropower potential in the member States of the Economic Community of the Great Lake Countries. *Energy Review in Africa*; which considered energy resources, production and consumption, current prices and future outlook, was also published and distributed to member States. ECA also prepared a report on the proposed establishment of an African Nuclear Energy Commission, which was circulated to other United Nations bodies for comment. A regional workshop on aspects of energy management in Africa was organized in November, with 27 experts from six member States participating. The workshop discussed the methodological instruments available to African countries for use in energy management, within the overall framework of national development plans. At the request of the Council of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy, ECA prepared the work programme and budget of the Centre for 1988.

Cartography and remote sensing. During 1987, ECA assisted the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys and the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing in formulating and preparing project documents for UNDP funding during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). It appraised the manpower and material needs required to carry out a survey of Ghana and recommended measures for the rehabilitation of cartographic and related activities there. ECA also convened a seminar and study tour on the role of cartography and remote sensing in socio-economic development in Africa (Minsk, USSR, 24 August-6 September). The seminar, attended by representatives of 19 African countries, made a number of recommendations intended to bring about the centralization of national cartographic and remote sensing services for effective co-ordination, economy and judicious management of scarce resources.

On 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers⁽³⁵⁾ requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to convene in 1989 the seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

Food and agriculture

During 1987, ECA, in close co-operation with FAO, performed a number of activities in the food and agriculture sector. Two reports on land-use

policies and farming systems were completed and submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers. The first covered Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan and stressed the fundamental role played by rain-fed and irrigated farming in the daily lives of rural communities in the four countries. The second report, covering Kenya, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, analysed such problem areas as land degradation, grazing conflicts in agro-pastoralism, rangeland management and agroforestry development. It recommended the strengthening of member States' capacities in land-use planning as well as policy planning and analysis.

An ECA mission to Mauritius and the Comoros appraised their planning and policy approaches, including their capacity for implementing and monitoring investment programmes and projects and the performance of their agricultural statistical systems. A similar mission was mounted to Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with a view to advising them on how to improve the effectiveness of their statistical systems. As part of its efforts to enhance the efficiency of intergovernmental institutions, ECA also provided advisory services to the East and Southern African Management Institute for the organization of a course in agricultural policy formulation and analysis for senior government officials in the Lusaka MULPOC subregion.

ECA paid special attention to the strengthening of women's participation in agricultural development and food production. It undertook field missions to Madagascar and Mauritius with a view to identifying projects for expanding food production through increased productivity of women farmers. With the aim of improving agricultural institutions and services, a feasibility study on a subregional programme for production and distribution of selected seeds of rice, beans and soya was completed.

During 1987, ECA organized a technical workshop on the promotion and strengthening of co-operation in the agricultural sector in North Africa (Tangier, Morocco, 30 November-7 December). Among the topics discussed were subregional co-operation in agricultural research and plant protection and the adoption of common policies and strategies for cereals, livestock, fisheries and agricultural mechanization. A second meeting, on subregional co-operation in livestock development in West Africa for increasing animal food availability through prevention, reduction and elimination of losses and waste (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 7-12 December), arrived at a "framework for interventions" based on the pooling of resources for increased national and collective self-sufficiency in the production and supply of livestock inputs, services and products, and agreed on a master plan

for reducing the waste and losses occurring in the subsector.

In response to requests by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in 1983(36) and 1985(37) respectively, the Secretary-General submitted in June 1987 a report(38) on the possible designation of 1991 as an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agriculture in Africa. He stated that the main immediate causes of the food crisis in Africa were policies and development strategies, both national and international, that had denied agriculture its priority place as an engine of development.

In his view, APPER provided the framework within which any programme of action for the rehabilitation and development of African agriculture must be focused. Broad areas for which enhanced financial resources were urgently needed and on which effort should be concentrated were: increased food production; arable land development and improvement; livestock and animal product development; mechanization; storage and marketing; agricultural research, manpower training and extension; water resource management and low-cost irrigation schemes; reforestation; and drought and desertification control. Summing up his observations, he considered it appropriate that further action on the 1983 Assembly resolution concerning an international year be taken in the context of implementation of UNPAAERD.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/67 without vote.

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned at the critical food and agricultural situation in Africa during the past two decades, as evidenced by the drastic decline in self-reliance in food,

Aware, however, of the improvement in the food situation in some countries during the past two years, owing to the improved weather conditions and policy measures taken in those countries,

Convinced of the need to rehabilitate African agriculture, especially by strengthening the foundation for sound development of the food sector,

Noting the success in food production achieved by some countries and hoping to eliminate hunger from the African continent totally and as soon as possible,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, which accords high priority to the food and agricultural sector, as envisaged in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session,

Recognizing the critical need for sufficient financial resources to foster the growth of the agricultural sector in Africa,

Recognizing Also that the technological gap in Africa is directly related to declining agricultural productivity, which is aggravated by natural factors such as drought, desertification, floods and cyclones,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983, noted that the year 1991 might be designated international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

1. Reaffirms the individual and collective commitment of African Governments and the international community to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, with its focus on food and agriculture, as envisaged in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990;

2. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take all necessary measures to facilitate and ensure effective co-operation among national and subregional research institutions in Africa;

3. Calls upon the international community to give high priority to the agricultural sector in Africa, in particular to agricultural research and the development of technology;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider making concrete proposals to the General Assembly that would be relevant to the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/67

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 3 July (meeting 23); draft by ECA (E/1987/79), orally amended following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, by decision 42/434, took note of the Secretary-General's report on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa.

Population

The 1987 ECA population programme dealt with population policies and development planning, demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development planning, and regional training and research. Emphasis was placed on the provision of advisory services to member States, which included, among other things, assistance to sub-Saharan African coun-

tries in evaluating and analysing data from population censuses, surveys and registration.

ECA organized the second session of the Advisory Committee of the Population Information Network for Africa (Nairobi, November). It published African population newsletters, the 1987 Directory of African Statisticians and a specialized bibliography on the Sahel. In October, ECA organized a seminar (Addis Ababa) on development planning and demographic analysis in the case of Ethiopia. It continued managing the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Ghana, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Cameroon and the Sahel Institute in Mali.

Studies conducted during 1987 included: estimates and projections of African population trends as assessed in 1986; methodological problems in evaluating integrated maternal and child health/family planning programmes in Africa; impact of the changing pattern of family formation and structure on fertility trends in Africa; trends in infant and childhood mortality and their implications for population growth in African countries; a comparative evaluation and analysis of the 1980 round of African censuses; and guidelines for integrating population variables in development planning for ECA member States.

Human settlements

The Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (fourth meeting, Addis Ababa, 9-13 February 1987) considered the ECA programme of work and priorities, as well as individual country reports on the state of human settlements and the environment.

On 24 April, the ECA Conference of Ministers(39) urged member States to remove institutional barriers to the efforts of poor and disadvantaged groups to improve their own shelter and neighbourhoods, and recommended that they promote community participation in human settlements planning, development and management and adopt policies and programmes that would enable the people to participate fully in meeting their own shelter and related needs.

Further, the Conference urged member States to promote policies conducive to the development of the construction sector. It requested the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to assist member States in promoting human resources development to meet the requirements of urban and rural settlements.

During 1987, ECA undertook a study on measures likely to facilitate the incorporation of human settlements development programmes into the overall socio-economic development process. Other studies dealt with institutional mechanisms

for the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies in Africa, research programmes on human settlements planning for different environments in the region and programmes to promote institutionalized public participation systems in housing for low-income groups.

Human resources and social development

In the area of education and training for development, the focus of ECA remained on the orientation of educational policies, programmes and practices; non-formal education for integrated rural development; policies and capability development for effective co-ordination of training and career planning functions; the management of training and educational institution-building; and the administration of grants and fellowships.

A national workshop held in Lesotho (1-13 June) focused on the principles and methods of educational planning and curriculum development. A regional workshop (Malawi, 5-13 November), attended by 34 officials from 17 African countries, was aimed at improving the technical know-how of curriculum planners and developers.

In December, ECA produced two technical papers, one on educational planning and curriculum development, and the other on the nature, scope and organizational arrangements for occupational testing, guidance and counselling in Africa.

On 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers(40) called on all African Governments to provide greater financial support to the African institutions of higher learning and to provide special incentives to minimize the brain drain. It requested the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the international community to increase their assistance to higher education in Africa.

In the area of social development, ECA carried out research and undertook an evaluation of social welfare policies in Africa in the light of the requirements of APPER and UNPAAERD. A report entitled "social policies and programmes in the context of Africa's economic recovery and accelerated development" was submitted as a regional input to the global Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (see p. 616).

By another 24 April resolution, the Conference of Ministers(41) called on member States to give high priority in their national development plans to social development policies and programmes, and requested the Executive Secretary to provide member States with the necessary support in the formulation of their programmes for the social development of Africa.

Pursuant to that resolution, ECA offered technical advisory services to Ghana and Sierra Leone

on planning and strengthening social policies to cover in particular the needs of the poor and disadvantaged social groups. A study analysing the African social situation from 1982 to 1987 was also prepared for consideration by the Conference of Ministers in 1988.

Also on 24 April, the Conference⁽⁴²⁾ took note of the efforts by the United Nations Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary which, in December 1986, had culminated in the establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It appealed for financial contributions to the Institute and co-operation with it, and urgently called on member States interested in offering host facilities to indicate their interest as soon as possible so that the Institute could move to a permanent site.

Women and development in Africa

ECA continued to play a catalytic, co-ordinating and disseminating role in striving to achieve the full integration of women in development. Efforts were concentrated on research and training activities designed to increase women's capabilities to enable them to play an active and efficacious role in national development. Special emphasis was given to measures recommended by the 1984 Arusha Strategies,⁽¹¹⁾ the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁽¹²⁾ and UNPAAERD⁽²⁾

Advisory services were provided to Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, Senegal and Somalia to ensure that multisectoral programmes and projects formulated at the country level reflected women's needs. Two studies were carried out, on the participation of women in development as agents and beneficiaries in Ghana, and on women in Mauritius. Both studies were designed to provide planners and decision-makers with a data base for including women's needs in development plans. A survey involving a comparative assessment of the changing socio-economic conditions of women in Africa in the context of the Nairobi Strategies was also conducted.

Particular attention was paid to improving women's management and entrepreneurial skills in order to ensure the effective involvement of women in agricultural and industrial development. The African Training and Research Centre for Women organized a two-week study tour to Ghana (1-15 December 1987) for 16 business women and women project managers from the eastern and southern African subregions who shared the experience of Ghanaian women in developing small-scale enterprises, concerned particularly with the production, processing, preservation and marketing of foodstuffs. A management training seminar was organized from 11 to 16 May for the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion.

Two women from the Comoros and one from Djibouti were sent to Kinshasa, Zaire, for training in co-operative management. A workshop on measures to improve women's management skill was held at Nairobi (19-23 January).

In connection with UNDP's fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), ECA prepared three intersectoral project proposals dealing with the women's programme in MULPOCs; the informal sector (an inter-agency project); and the promotion of African women in scientific and technical fields. The eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee (Addis Ababa, 10 and 11 April) considered the projects and made recommendations which resulted in the mounting of a UNDP/ARCC/ECA mission to evaluate and make proposals on the future of the programme for women in MULPOCs. A study was undertaken on the implementation in Africa of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁽⁴³⁾

On 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers of ECA⁽⁴³⁾ supported the planning of United Nations activities for the integration of women in development and requested the Secretary-General to lift the freeze on the posts of women experts responsible for implementing the work programme of regional and subregional machineries for the integration of women in development and to approve the recruitment of such experts from the ECA regular budget.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/66 without vote.

Integration of women in development in Africa The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the findings of the study undertaken by the African Training and Research Centre for Women on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Considering the importance of planning women's activities within the United Nations and of relating such planning to women and development system-wide through the medium-term plan,

Taking note of resolution 579(XXI) of 19 April 1986 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on women and development in Africa,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 38/106 of 16 December 1983 on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and 39/127 of 14 December 1984 on senior women's programme officers posts at the regional commissions, by which the Assembly called for some positions to integrate women in development to be funded from the regular budgets of the regional commissions after 1985, the end of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the recommendations made by the meetings of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development,

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

1. Recommends those States which have not yet done so to consider acceding to and implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular those parts which have to do with education, employment and political and economic activities, and urges women themselves to co-operate with their Governments in publicizing the Convention and including it in educational programmes;

2. Notes the study on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the recommendations of that study;

3. Supports the planning of activities for the integration of women in development taking place within the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that sufficient expertise is made available to the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of the work programme of regional and subregional machinery for the integration of women in development and that posts within the regular budget of the Commission are reassigned to that important function;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to ensure that projects related to the integration of women in development are devised in consultation and co-ordination with the councils of ministers or plenipotentiaries of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/66

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 3 July (meeting 23); draft by ECA (E/1987/79), orally amended following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

Statistics

During 1987, ECA continued to assist African countries to develop and strengthen their censuses and surveys, as well as demographic, social, international trade and basic economic statistics.

Under the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), ECA prepared and disseminated directories of STPA and associate centres, and of non-STPA centres (second editions), as well as STPA News (Nos. 10-13). The fifth meeting of directors of centres participating in STPA (Addis Ababa, 26-30 October) made recommendations on technical and financial assistance in the field of statistical training and the work programme for 1987-1991.

A working group meeting on recommendations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses in Africa (Addis Ababa, 18-22 May) was attended by experts from 19 African countries. A training workshop on census-taking for English-speaking African countries (Addis Ababa, 5-21

October) was attended by senior officials of statistics/census offices who were expected to play an active role in the 1990 round. Two working group meetings on organization, content and methodology of household surveys were held at Addis Ababa, one for French-speaking (9-13 November) and another for English-speaking (16-20 November) countries.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

ECA work programme, financing and staffing

On 24 April 1987, the ECA Conference of Ministers(44) endorsed the work programme and priorities of ECA for 1988-1989. It called on the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) to consider those proposals favourably and to recommend, through the Economic and Social Council, their adoption by the General Assembly at its 1987 session. It also appealed to the Secretary-General to give special consideration to ECA when implementing his savings measures, particularly by allowing more posts to be filled by recruitment and increasing the allocation for travel and consultancy services. It requested the Chairman of the 1987 ECA session to take the matter up directly with the Secretary-General and to take all other necessary measures in CPC, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Also on 24 April, the Conference(45) appointed an open-ended ad hoc committee to look into ECA'S draft medium-term plan for 1990-1995 and prepare recommendations to be sent to the Secretary-General on its behalf.

The Executive Secretary of ECA, in his biennial report on administrative and staffing questions,(46) noted that as a result of the system-wide economy measures, the allotments received for the first six months of 1987—\$9,084,500—were even lower than the reduced resources provided to the ECA in 1986; there was no reason to hope that the allotment for the second half of the year would be higher.

With regard to staffing, he noted that ECA had continued its Africanization policy. At the end of 1986, 158 (86 per cent) Professional posts subject to geographical distribution were held by Africans, while 26 (14 per cent) were held by non-Africans; in the General Service category, the number of posts occupied by Africans was 526 (96.5 per cent), as against 18 (3.5 per cent) from non-African countries.

Date and venue of 1988 sessions

On 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers accepted by acclamation the invitation of the Niger

to host the twenty-third session of ECA/fourteenth meeting of the Conference at Niamey from 26 to 29 April 1988, preceded by the ninth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole from 18 to 25 April. To observe the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment in 1988, the Commission proposed a programme of activities to commemorate the event at the national, subregional and regional levels.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted decision 1987/167 without vote.

Venue of the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Africa and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account paragraph 4 (f) of section I of General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976 and taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Niger to act as host to the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Africa and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission, decided that the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Africa and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers should be held at Niamey from 26 to 29 April 1988, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section I of Assembly resolution 31/140.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/167

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); oral proposal by Chairman based on Secretary-General's report (E/1987/79); agenda item 8.

Conference facilities

In a September 1987 report⁽⁴⁷⁾ on revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises) of the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget, the Secretary-General reviewed developments since 1985 in the expansion of conference facilities of ECA at Addis Ababa. On the basis of a technical assessment carried out by the Office of General Services and an ECA technical panel, a reduction of approximately 51 to 57 per cent in total seating for all conference rooms at ECA headquarters was proposed. The total project cost was calculated to be between \$40 million and \$45 million, with awarding of construction contracts scheduled for January-April 1990 and completion of construction scheduled for February 1993.

Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

On 24 April 1987,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Conference of Ministers supported the adoption of an economic integration approach which gave priority to structural transformation in Africa's subregions and re-

quested MULPOCs to bring all available subregional expertise to bear on the effective implementation of subregional economic integration programmes.

In 1987, meetings of MULPOCs were held at Ouagadougou (10-17 February), Kinshasa (2-7 March), Lusaka (7-13 March), Tangier (24-28 March) and Addis Ababa (13-22 April).

Co-operation between UNDP and ECA

In a January 1987 report on technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions,⁽⁴⁹⁾ the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) noted that since 1977 UNDP had maintained a Liaison Office at Addis Ababa to help ECA design and develop programmes, draft projects and work smoothly with UNDP. However, UNDP had not really involved ECA in the preparation of regional or country programmes, thus confining ECA to a peripheral role when in fact it should have been at the centre.

According to the JIU Inspector, one of the immediate consequences of the situation was that specialized agencies deluged Governments and UNDP with sectoral projects of questionable social usefulness and of a strictly national nature; this situation encouraged States to close in on their national interests rather than remaining open to regional approaches. In order to ensure ECA'S participation in the country programming process, it was necessary that the existing regulation whereby the Commission could approach Governments only at their request be reviewed and that UNDP increasingly invite the Commission to assist Governments in programme and project preparation. With regard to financing, the Inspector noted that most of the regional technical assistance programme implemented by ECA was financed from UNDP funds or other sources of financing under UNDP supervision; however, as UNDP'S programme funding had had to be cut by 55 per cent during the third programming cycle (1982-1986), a stricter management of available resources was called for.

The Inspector noted that UNDP'S Liaison Office had helped ECA understand and follow UNDP procedures and solve a number of minor practical problems; however, it was not very useful in operational matters due to a lack of responsibilities delegated to it from UNDP headquarters. The Inspector concluded that it would be useful to revise the Office's terms of reference in order to broaden its authority and make it more operational. He also urged that a greater effort be made to give UNDP resident representatives more responsibility in the area of regional programmes and projects.

The Inspector made 11 specific recommendations concerning activities of ECA and UNDP.

In his comments on them,(50) the Secretary-General agreed with the need to strengthen the capacity of the ECA Technical Assistance Coordinating Office and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of MULPOCs. He supported the view that close contacts between ECA, UNDP and the Governments concerned were necessary to ensure a desirable consistency of programmes at the regional and national levels. He pointed out that there was an agreement between UNDP and ECA for UNDP resident representatives to assume the role of ECA representatives and that resident representatives regularly visited ECA.

The Secretary-General disagreed, however, with the recommendation that ECA should redefine its programmes and refocus its activities on its role as principal co-ordinator of development activities in Africa and on its role in designing and implementing multisectoral programmes or projects; that recommendation, the Secretary-General noted, was not in line with the existing mandate of the regional commissions. He also disagreed with the recommendation that UNDP should recognize that ECA had the main responsibility for the implementation of multisectoral projects; existing legislation, he noted, clearly stated that regional commissions acted as executing agents in areas which did not fall within the purview of the sectoral responsibilities of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

With reference to the Inspector's finding that maintaining two different regional bureaux within UNDP, one for Arab States and another for Africa, made for a dispersion of efforts and resources to the detriment of ECA and its member States, the Secretary-General noted that the recommendation that UNDP should bear in mind the oneness of the African continent in terms of programming and the allocation of resources raised essentially a political question and that, from a managerial point of view, no arguments had been advanced by the Inspector which would justify a change in structure.

Co-operation between SADCC and the United Nations

In August 1987,(51) the Secretary-General outlined the various stages of co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and reviewed steps taken by organizations of the United Nations system to develop co-operative arrangements with SADCC, including steps taken by ECA. He noted that although ECA had kept in close contact with SADCC, owing to major resource constraints only links of a consultative nature could be maintained and developed. Among other organizations maintaining close contact with SADCC was the International Fund for Agricultural De-

velopment (IFAD). According to the Secretary-General, IFAD projects in SADCC member States to date amounted to \$300 million, with \$150 million contributed by IFAD. In addition, IFAD extended support to SADCC member States through its special programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification (SPA). To date, pledges by 17 industrialized countries, EEC, the Niger and Mauritania amounted to just over two thirds of the SPA target of \$300 million.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/181 without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984 and 40/195 of 17 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference,

Noting the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action,

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Concerned that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference continues to widen,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

Reaffirming that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa,

Welcoming the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the

Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. Commends the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those that have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the considerable achievements that the Conference has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to South African destabilization policies and acts of aggression;

4. Renews its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded programmes, which now include intra-regional trade and investment in production;

5. Also appeals to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

6. Invites the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in January 1988;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/181

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.4) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); 28-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.55); agenda item 82 (d). Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 34, 38, 39, 43; plenary 96.

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(43)E/1987/36 (res. 597(XXII)). (44)Ibid. (res. 616(XXII)). (45)Ibid. (res. 617(XXII)). (46)E/ECA/CM.13/44. (47)A/C.5/42/4. (48)E/1987/36 (res. 611(XXII)). (49)A/42/110. (50)A/42/110/Add.1. (51)A/42/452.

Asia and the Pacific

Marking its fortieth anniversary, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its forty-third session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 30 April 1987. The session concluded with the adoption of five resolutions dealing with: the fortieth anniversary of the Commission; an integrated plan of action on human resources development; implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries; the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; and social aspects of human resources development. In its annual reports for the periods 3 May 1986-30 April 1987(1) and 1 May 1987-20 May 1988,(2) ESCAP reviewed the development of the region and appraised the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s)(3) and of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.(4) ESCAP also reviewed the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,(5) and considered human resources development in the region and international trade in primary commodities.

In connection with the fortieth anniversary of its founding, the Commission reviewed progress in regional co-operation in Asia and the Pacific over the preceding 40 years and drew up policy guidelines for its future work. It noted that during those 40 years the region had for the most part achieved impressive growth⁷ and was currently a leader in world development. It further noted that an important task for the future was to find ways to maintain the momentum of relatively rapid economic growth. As a large regional commission with wide-ranging capacities, it pointed out that it could make a contribution to resolving the international monetary and financial problems of the region.

The Commission observed that, while its current priorities were prudent ones, new areas concerning other common problems also needed to be examined. There should be an expansion of activities in fields such as human resources development, the alleviation of poverty and improvement of the quality of life, all of which to a considerable degree lent themselves to a collective approach among countries. The Commission expressed optimism that it would continue to serve as a forum for addressing and resolving a number of common problems, even

amid the formidable difficulties of co-operation inherent in a region of such great diversity. High regard was also expressed for the Commission's role as a provider of regional technical assistance, a source of socio-economic development information and a research facility.

The Commission declared that the occasion of its fortieth anniversary should be marked by co-ordinated efforts and new initiatives to assist in strengthening national plans and processes for economic and social development, to intensify regional economic and social co-operation, to create a more favourable external environment for all members, and to bolster intercountry arrangements to help attain self-sustained growth and economic self-reliance. It requested the Secretary-General to provide it with the means, commensurate with its status as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the Asian and Pacific region, to undertake the tasks assigned to it.

Other actions included: revision of the ESCAP work programme and priorities for 1988-1989; programme changes for 1987; general guidelines for the medium-term plan 1990-1995; and a review of its special regional projects and institutions. ESCAP committees discussed: agricultural development; industry, technology, human settlements and the environment; natural resources; population; shipping, and transport and communications; and statistics.

The membership of ESCAP in 1987 was unchanged, comprising 38 member States and 9 associate members.

Economic and social trends

The first part of the annual Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1987(6) reviewed recent economic and social developments in the region, while its second part dealt with international trade in primary commodities (see below).

The developing countries of the Asian and Pacific region, despite increasing uncertainties in the global economy, continued to achieve satisfactory growth in 1987, said the Survey. Performance varied widely, however, and the region's robust aggregate growth stemmed mainly from the much stronger performance of East Asia's newly industrializing economies and China, which pulled up the lower average growth elsewhere in the region. The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of the overall ESCAP developing region was expected to have risen from 4.2 per cent in 1986 to 6 per cent in 1987. Growth prospects for 1988, however, were likely to be adversely affected by recessionary trends in the world economy, reducing average growth to 5.6 per cent.

The performance of the South-East Asian economies, which in 1985 and 1986 had dropped to its lowest levels of the 1980s owing largely to primary

commodity-related problems, recovered considerably in 1987. Overall performance of the region was lifted by the resumption of growth in the Philippines and Singapore, whose 1987 expansion rates of 4.9 and 8 per cent respectively were their highest in more than five years. The increasingly robust performance of Thailand's economy, which grew by nearly 6 per cent in 1987, was second only to that of Singapore, which was recovering from a prolonged recession. China, the region's largest developing economy, recovered from a 7.8 per cent growth in 1986 to a near double-digit growth rate in 1987 (9.5 per cent).

The performance of the major South Asian economies was adversely affected by both drought (northern India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and floods (Bangladesh and eastern India). India's GDP growth rate, which had shown a strong upward trend in recent years, slowed to 2.4 per cent in 1987, or half that in 1986. India's slow-down was the major contributor to South Asia's growth deceleration from 5.1 to 3.2 per cent. Pakistan was less severely affected by drought, and its GDP growth rate, the highest in South Asia, rose slightly to 7.7 per cent in 1987, while Bangladesh managed to maintain the growth rate of about 4.5 per cent achieved in 1986. Nepal and Sri Lanka were hard hit by drought, and their GDP growth rates in 1987, at 2.3 and 2.5 per cent respectively, were considerably lower than in 1986.

The economic performance of the least developed countries (LDCs) and the Pacific island countries weakened perceptibly in 1987 and was the major cause for concern in the growth picture of the developing Asian and Pacific region. With the inclusion of Burma, which the General Assembly, by decision 42/428, added to the list of LDCs on 11 December, the number of such disadvantaged countries in the region stood at 11 by the end of 1987. The developing Pacific island countries generally registered poor economic performance, with real GDP growth at 3 per cent or less for most island countries in 1986, the latest year for which data were available.

As the international economic environment became more uncertain towards the end of 1987, growth prospects for the Asia and Pacific region in 1988 were generally pessimistic. World trade and output growth entered a period of heightened uncertainty after the October 1987 stock market collapse. Econometric forecasts predicted a lowering of the world GNP growth rate by 1 to 1.5 per cent compared with earlier forecasts for 1988. For developing countries of the region, that would imply a sizeable slow-down in export volume, which fuelled growth in the major East and South-East Asian economies.

Among the social issues of concern in 1987 was the growing pressure to establish formal social security arrangements in the developing ESCAP region. Despite those pressures, and progress already achieved, formal social security systems in most developing

countries were still at a rudimentary stage with only limited coverage. The Survey also focused on the problems of urbanization and housing and the emergence of slums and squatter settlements in a number of cities. Among issues discussed were the changing attitudes towards urban slums, the sharp rise in land prices and the implications of the recent trend towards formalizing and commercializing the urban land and housing market.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/188 of 9 July, took note of, among other documents, a summary(7) of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1986.(8)

Activities in 1987

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

A January 1987 note by the ESCAP secretariat(9) presented a review of net inflows of capital to the region, and gave information on import capacity, gross domestic capital formation, changes in capital markets, capacity to service debt, prices of primary commodity exports, exports of manufactures, and conditions for increased net inflow of resources. At its April meeting,(1) the Commission noted with concern that progress in implementing the third International Development Strategy(3) had fallen far short of expectations. In most countries of the region, net capital inflows had either stagnated or declined, leading to a fall in their import capacity; continuing growth of protectionism in developed countries had hindered necessary structural changes and economic growth in developing countries.

The Commission urged the international community to undertake more effective measures to fulfil the underlying goals and objectives of the Strategy and urged the ESCAP secretariat to undertake an in-depth appraisal of the Strategy's implementation so as to derive the net inflow of external resources in each country of the region.

Development planning activities in 1987 included: training courses on project preparation and planning (Nepal, January, and Lao People's Democratic Republic, February/March); second meeting of consultants for the study on the feasibility of establishing an institute of public finance (Bangkok, February); regional seminar on project planning and implementation (Bangkok, March/April); seminar on economic co-operation through foreign investment among Asian and Pacific countries (phase II) (Bangkok, May); training course on a unified, comprehensive approach to rural development planning (Moscow, May/June); training course in planning science and technology (Moscow and Yerevan, September/October); workshop on development planning techniques (Bhutan, September/October); expert group meeting on development issues and policies

(Bangkok, October); national training course on project planning and statistical information compilation (Lao People's Democratic Republic, November); and a regional seminar on an interlinked country model system, sixth session (Bangkok, November).

ESCAP also provided advisory services and produced a number of studies and technical publications to assist countries of the region, including the Pacific island countries, in their economic and social development.

In 1987, the Asian and Pacific Development Centre launched its third phase (1987-1989) work programme, the four basic themes of which were: increasing the capacity of the poor to overcome poverty; strengthening the capacity of development institutions to manage national development and change; increasing the policy-making capacity of Asian-Pacific countries; and increasing the capacity of the region to adjust to the changing world environment.

Implementation of SNPA for LDCs

In a report on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for LDCs,(10) ESCAP noted that its activities largely focused on studies and surveys, training workshops and seminars, advisory services and other technical assistance. Although the Commission continued to give high priority to activities furthering the development of LDCs, the scale of those activities remained limited; considerably larger resources would be needed, particularly since the number of LDCs in the region had increased to 11, out of a total of 41 (see p. 389), and they contained about half the population of all the world's LDCs.

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1987(6) stated that in most of the region's LDCs, per capita growth had been considerably lower than 2 per cent, while some of the smaller Pacific island economies had had declining per capita incomes. The flow of ODA to the region's LDCs had not registered a satisfactory increase over the first half of the decade. Net ODA flow from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development declined marginally from \$1.88 billion in 1985 to \$1.84 billion in 1986, expressed in constant prices with adjusted exchange rates.

On 30 April 1987,(11) the Commission called on the international community to exert every effort towards providing increased transfer of resources and commercial policy support measures to LDCs of the Asian and Pacific region. It urged donor countries whose ODA had not reached 0.15 per cent of their GNP, or which had not doubled their ODA to LDCs, to make every effort to attain those targets, as called for in SNPA. The Commission asked the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session to discuss a possible follow-up in the 1990s to SNPA (see p. 391).

Mekong River basin development

The Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held its twenty-fourth session at Bangkok from 19 to 22 January and its twenty-fifth session at Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, from 11 to 18 June.⁽¹²⁾ The Committee held a workshop in Bangkok (7-9 September) to discuss the interim report on revising the Indicative Basin Plan—an overall framework for the economic development of the Mekong Basin to the year 2000, published by the Committee in 1970.⁽¹³⁾ The revision, which provided a framework for projects in the work programme that could be required for the period beyond the year 2000, would be submitted to the Committee in 1988.

The Committee's 1987 work programme included 83 projects in the areas of hydropower development, irrigation and drainage, flood control and bank protection, agriculture and watershed management, fisheries and inland navigation. It also contained a number of new basin-wide activities, including the control of soil erosion, sedimentation and flash flood hazards and an investigation into the use of ground water for irrigation.

Total expenditure in 1987 was \$8.6 million, of which \$8 million was spent on projects.

Technical co-operation activities

The year 1987 marked the beginning of UNDP's fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), which earmarked total resources of \$1.18 billion of assistance to the region, 11 per cent higher than for the previous (1982-1986) cycle. During 1987, nine country programmes and the intercountry programme for the region were approved by UNDP'S Governing Council, leaving only one country programme (Maldives) to be approved in 1988 for the new resources cycle. The regional programme in the fourth cycle comprised 97 ongoing projects and 108 project proposals, a total of 205 projects with an approximate value of \$170 million. All projects in the programme stressed the themes of technology transfer and human resources development. Projects included support to the Asia and Pacific Development Centre for activities in public administration and management, economic forecasting and in-country statistical training at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific.

During 1987, UNDP'S global and interregional programme continued to provide support to the International Rice Research Institute (Los Baños, Philippines) and the International Centre for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics (Hyderabad, India). Further, UNDP continued to provide resources for specific TCDC projects in the region. With UNDP support, Pakistan and Indonesia initiated intergovernmental TCDC programming exercises. Pakistan's programme would concentrate on industry and science, while Indonesia's would emphasize co-

operation in the area of community self-reliance. UNDP'S multisectoral, computer-based Information Referral System continued to provide information on TCDC capacities in developing countries, with information on 3,200 institutions in 107 developing countries (24 in the Asia and Pacific region)⁽¹⁴⁾

International trade and finance

ESCAP continued in 1987 to promote the development of trade between the countries of the region on the one hand, and between the region and the rest of the world on the other. It provided assistance in the following: trade expansion and facilitation, including monetary and financial co-operation; trade promotion and development; raw materials and commodities; and assistance to LDCs and land-locked and island developing countries. In the area of trade expansion and facilitation, two workshops were organized on the use and application of the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents (Bangkok, 3-6 February; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 10-13 March). National seminars on the application and benefits of trade facilitation measures were conducted in China (Beijing, 1-4 April; and Shanghai, 6-8 April). A similar workshop was conducted for the benefit of the developing Pacific island countries (Port Vila, Vanuatu, 4-12 August).

A regional workshop on export marketing for women executives, with financial support from the United Nations Development Fund for Women, was held at Bangkok from 17 to 28 August. Advisory services were provided to China to conduct seminars on trade and investment promotion (Beijing, Changchun, Dalian, Qingdao and Fuzhou, 1-26 September). Another workshop dealt with export promotion and export development for LDCs of Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 30 November-3 December). Further, the first session of the Steering Committee for the Third Asian International Silk Fair was held at Bangkok in May in preparation for the Third Fair, scheduled for 1988.

Advisory services and training continued to be provided under a UNDP-funded project on development and strengthening of trade information services in Asia and the Pacific using modern information technology. Project activities in 1987 focused on human resources development for the computerization of trade information services, as well as on the building up of computer-based networks. In that connection, collection and dissemination of trade information was continued under the Regional Trade Information Network. A regional workshop on computerized library and documentation services for trade (Bangkok, 7 September-2 October) trained participants in the application of computer technology to information management.

At its 1987 session, the Commission observed that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negoti-

ations (see PART TWO, Chapter XVIII) included complex and new issues for negotiations. It called on ESCAP to provide technical and advisory services to developing countries in the region and to conduct research and disseminate information relevant to the negotiations.

In accordance with a recommendation made at the second round (1986) of trade negotiations of the Bangkok agreement,⁽¹⁵⁾ ESCAP carried out studies on foreign investment incentive schemes adopted by Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

In a report on possible causes and solutions for the debt crisis of developing members and associate members of ESCAP,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Commission analysed a number of the major causes for external payments difficulties experienced by countries of the region, including oil prices, interest rates and trade. The report stated that as the world economy was recovering at a slow pace, and protectionist policies in the industrial countries got stronger, the prospects for the exports of developing countries showed no signs of improvement.

Trade in primary commodities

The second part of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1987⁽⁶⁾ dealt with problems of international trade in primary commodities and their implications for the ESCAP region. With a few exceptions, the region's developing countries continued to depend on the production of primary commodities as a main source of income, employment and export earnings. The primary sector comprised largely agriculture, with non-fuel minerals being important in only a few countries. In LDCs and island economies of the region, the share of primary commodities in exports ranged between 60 and 100 per cent; in the other countries, with a few exceptions, it ranged between 40 and 66 per cent. Although the region had a relatively small share of total world trade in primary commodities, it had a 70-90 per cent share in such commodities as jute and jute products, rubber, copra, coconut and palm oil and tea.

Trade protectionism had affected a wide variety of export commodities from the ESCAP region; liberalizing those policies would raise prices of heavily protected commodities, such as sugar, and have favourable effects on food production in the region, although there could be short-term losses for the food-importing countries.

Even assuming an optimistic outcome of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, which included agricultural trade in the agenda for the first time, international measures would not bring sufficient relief from difficulties faced by ESCAP countries with their commodity export trade. Developing countries would have to pursue their own

domestic policies in technological upgrading, research, marketing improvements and product diversification, both within agriculture and in processing, grading and quality control for agro-industrial products.

Transport and communications

The eleventh session of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications was held at Bangkok from 14 to 18 December 1987.⁽¹⁷⁾ The Committee considered issues relating to roads and road transport, railway transport, air cargo, telecommunications and tourism. In endorsing the transport and communications programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989, and the medium-term plan, 1990-1995, the Committee reiterated that high priority should continue to be accorded to the optimum utilization of railway infrastructure, development and strengthening of interregional and intraregional railway linkages and development of regional and interregional co-operation through the Asia-Pacific Co-operation Group.

The following seminars, workshops and meetings were conducted during the year: subregional seminar on maritime fraud (Pakistan, March); training on modern port equipment management (Japan, March); expert group meeting on port tariff structures (Bangkok, May); workshop on energy saving in shipping (Bangkok, Indonesia, Philippines and Singapore, May; Malaysia, June); meeting of chief executives of port authorities (Bangkok, May); subregional seminar on freight forwarding (India and Indonesia, June); country-level seminar on freight forwarding (Singapore, June); seminar on port computer usage in containerization (Netherlands, July); regional seminar on the port management information system (China, September); implementation of model port tariff structure (Australia, October); seminar on non-vessel-operating common carriers for shippers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Bangkok, October); country-level workshop on maritime legislation (China, October); meeting of chief executives of national freight forwarders' associations (Singapore, November); seminar on seafarers' training and education (Philippines, November); country-level seminar on training of trainers for the Shanghai Maritime Institute (China, November/December); and seminar on port and cargo security (Bangkok, December).

A secretariat note on rail-based urban and suburban transport⁽¹⁸⁾ stated that the trend in developing countries of the ESCAP region was towards rapid urban growth as populations moved into the cities from rural areas; the task of providing adequate means of transport in and around those rapidly growing urban centres presented a major challenge. The secretariat proposed that as part of a study on urban

transport problems and policies in the ESCAP region, a survey and comparative analysis be carried out on the urban transport crisis and major policy responses in the developing countries of the region. In April,(1) the Commission endorsed the secretariat proposal and urged UNDP and bilateral donors to support that initiative.

In a note on the development and strengthening of intraregional and interregional railway linkages,(19) ESCAP stated that the eventual completion of the Trans-Asian Railway network would alter the pattern of transport routes and considerably reduce overall transit time intraregionally by providing a land route for through international traffic, in competition with the all-sea routes currently used. It noted that even rail-cum-sea routes were quicker than the existing all-sea routes. That suggested that prior to the completion of the missing rail links, there would be significant time savings through use of rail-cum-sea routes. However, detailed examination of that option was required, and that solution would be considered only as an interim measure before the completion of the Trans-Asian Railway. In April,(1) the Commission agreed with ESCAP's assessment and recommended that the secretariat undertake a study of rail-cum-sea multimodal transport routes from Europe to South and South-East Asia, taking into account all economic and operational aspects. It also recommended that projects to develop rail-cum-sea transport routes be given high priority within the Transport and Communications Decade (see below).

A secretariat note on the rationalization of energy in transport(20) recommended that implementation of measures to promote rational use of energy in transport should be supported by appropriate pricing and taxing policies on the import of vehicles, for restriction of passenger car use in congested areas and for promotion of public transport. At its 1987 session,(1) the Commission recognized the importance of collecting data on energy conservation in transport as a pre-condition for any effective conservation measure and urged member countries to overcome the lack of reliable and comprehensive data. It recommended that the secretariat provide technical assistance in energy data recording and analysis and function as a centre for collecting data on energy in transport and information on pilot and demonstration projects.

Planning for tourism development was the subject of another note by the secretariat,(21) in which it was proposed that a number of activities be undertaken to enable member countries to benefit from evaluating the impact of different policies and approaches for tourism development. Those activities included: studies on the economic impact of tourism; an expert group meeting on measure-

ment of the economic impact of tourism by input-output analysis; a seminar on tourism marketing for women executives; and a seminar on tourism development in developing countries of the ESCAP region. In April,(1) the Commission, noting that there was an urgent need to understand the socioeconomic benefits and costs of tourism, endorsed the activities outlined in the secretariat note.

Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

In reviewing the programmes for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994),(22) the Commission recommended,(1) among other things, that the following projects should be accorded high priority: modernization and rehabilitation of existing railways; an umbrella project on regional co-operation for the development of rural road transport infrastructure as a part of integrated rural development; a project on rationalization of energy used in transport; economic modelling of the transport and communications sector for development; projects on land-use planning; a study to promote intraregional and interregional rail-cum-sea transport; a study of the urban transport crisis in the developing ESCAP region; and modernization of railway telecommunications systems.

The Commission also suggested that ESCAP consider convening a meeting of national co-ordination committees for the Decade to identify the major areas of activity to be implemented during the latter part of the Decade. Further, the Commission felt that ESCAP should co-ordinate fully with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation in implementing the activities for the Decade relating to maritime transport.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

In a February note,(23) ESCAP proposed that a study be undertaken to assess trends in international trade and maritime transport and the impact of technological advances on the port and shipping industry of the ESCAP region. The proposed study would also develop and elaborate strategy options for managing maritime infrastructure and services in the region. Among the expected results of the study were: guidelines on the technological hardware that was likely to be used in moving and handling cargoes in the regional maritime sector; a regional trade flow matrix of major commodities with projections to the year 2000 analysed in terms of potential shipping and port requirements; and a computer model of regional trade flows, maritime services and facilities.

At its 1987 session,(1) the Commission noted the difficulties faced by the shipping industries of developing countries in financing fleet moderni-

zation efforts in order to secure an adequate share of international trade. It agreed that ESCAP should consider organizing seminars to prepare member countries for the 1988 review conference on the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and the review of the United States Shipping Act in 1989. Further, the Commission reaffirmed the need for assistance to member countries in preparing and publishing relevant and reliable maritime transport statistics.

Industrial development

In April,(1) the Commission supported the emphasis given by the Ministers of Industry and Technology at their 1986 meeting(24) to the importance of a favourable world trade and economic environment to promote further industrial growth and technical progress in the region. It supported the recommendation that ESCAP should organize meetings and seminars on such matters as industrial restructuring,- rationalization of industrial incentive systems and foreign investment, and prepare studies on specific policy issues. It also urged early initiation of follow-up action on several important recommendations made by the Ministers, such as those concerning employment-generating activities suitable for different levels of human settlements, micro-electronics, biotechnology, metallurgy and new industrial materials.

The Commission noted that the region's LDCs and island developing countries were experiencing slow industrial and economic growth; it directed ESCAP to strengthen its activities in support of technical and managerial skill development, including the development of entrepreneurial skills especially tailored to meet the needs of those countries. Further, it recommended that training programmes, seminars and workshops should be organized to improve the level of management in small- and medium-scale industries in the developing countries of the region.

Among 1987 activities related to industrial development were meetings on: industrial policy and structural adjustment (Republic of Korea, September); human resources development policy and planning for technology and development (Republic of Korea, October/November); and forecasting, planning and development of human resources for technology (China, November/December).

Transnational corporations

A February 1987 ESCAP paper(25) examined developments and some issues of current relevance with respect to the participation of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the developing

Asian and Pacific region, including foreign direct investment and the activities of TNCs with regard to human resources development, the environment and the services sector. Regional and international co-operation in matters relating to TNCs were also discussed.

Among the meetings in 1987 that dealt with TNCs were an expert group meeting on environmental aspects of transnational corporation activities in the ESCAP region (Bangkok, November), and an Asia-Pacific regional workshop on monitoring foreign investment by transnational corporations (China, November).

Food and agriculture

The seventh session of the Committee on Agricultural Development was held at Bangkok from 16 to 21 November.(26) The Committee discussed, among other things: agricultural prices, trade and production linkages and their implications for the ESCAP region; regional co-operation in fertilizer marketing and activities of the fertilizer advisory, development and information network for the region; environmental aspects of production, marketing and use of pesticides; and the programme of work and priorities with regard to food and agriculture, 1988-1989, and the draft medium-term plan, 1990-1995. It also reviewed secretariat activities in food, agriculture and rural development and related issues, and the activities of the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific. In a report on the activities of the Centre,(27) the Centre's Governing Board reviewed its work during 1987 and its staffing and financial status. The Board urged that concerted efforts be made to increase country contributions and suggested that the Commission formulate appropriate strategies in that regard.

An ESCAP report(28) reviewed the accomplishments of the Regional Network for Agriculture Machinery during its first 10 years of operation, 1977-1987. The Network, an intercountry project of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, was established to increase agricultural outputs and labour productivity. Noting that 1987 marked the first year of the final phase of the project (1987-1991), the thrust of which would be towards extension work and popularization of agricultural mechanization technologies, the paper urged participating countries to involve non-governmental and other organizations dealing with farmers in its activities.

Among meetings in the food and agriculture sector held during 1987 were: a mid-term review meeting on the promotion of non-farm employment and income among rural workers (Bangkok,

May); a regional expert group meeting on pesticide data collection systems in Asia and the Pacific (Thailand, May); a national workshop on promotion of non-farm employment (Bangladesh, June); a training programme on logistics of fertilizer distribution (India, August); and a training programme for fertilizer retailers (Thailand, September and December).

Natural resources and energy

The Committee on Natural Resources (fourteenth session, Bangkok, 12 October-2 November)(29) discussed, among other things, ESCAP activities with regard to energy, water, mineral and marine resources, as well as cartography and remote sensing. The current energy situation and demand management achievements, energy issues, such as prospects for production and utilization of coal, natural gas and electricity and human resources development, and strategies required in the accelerated development of new and renewable sources of energy were also considered by the Committee.

It also reviewed activities of other international bodies in the appraisal, development and management of energy resources, as well changes in the 1988-1989 work programme and the draft medium-term plan, 1990-1995.

The Committee expressed concern over the future availability of oil resources and recommended that, to make existing resources last longer, all countries adopt measures for energy conservation and energy demand management. It also voiced concern over the alarming extent of deforestation and soil degradation and erosion resulting from increased use of fuelwood, and recommended that the use of alternative sources wherever available be enhanced.

Energy resources. The following meetings dealing with energy resources were held during 1987: seminar/training course on the evaluation, design and implementation of solar photovoltaic systems in developing countries (Indonesia, January); workshop on electric power system optimization (Malaysia, April); meeting of senior experts preparatory to the fourteenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources (Bangkok, May); Tripartite Review Conference of the Regional Energy Development Programme (Bangkok, August); workshop on energy conservation policy and measures for energy demand management (Bangkok, October); photovoltaic training course (China, November); interregional TCDC training/workshop in biogas technology (China, November); training course on the applications of solar photovoltaic technologies and remote area telecommunication systems (Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam); and regional TCDC workshop on energy conservation and new

and renewable sources of energy utilization in tobacco curing (Thailand, December).

Support continued to be provided to the Regional Energy Development Programme and the Pacific Energy Development Programme (PEDP). The Regional Network on Biomass, Solar and Wind Energy and PEDP helped service a training course on the installation, operation and maintenance of photovoltaic systems (Maldives, June).

Mineral resources. In 1987, expert working group meetings on the urban geology of coastal areas (China, September) and on stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ESCAP region, as well as a training course for senior geologists on management in mineral exploration (Malaysia, November/December) took place.

In a paper on natural resources and energy,(30) ESCAP noted that exploration activities in the area of mineral resources development were still at a low level owing to generally depressed prices and market conditions. In general, the region was known to possess substantial mineral resources, although the actual potential could be much greater than was known because large parts of the region had yet to be explored and evaluated using modern exploration techniques. Recalling the decision by the Governing Council of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) to transfer the functions of the Centre to ESCAP, the report noted that that decision would enable ESCAP to pursue effectively the promotion of mineral exploration through advisory services and group training.

The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)(31) submitted a proposal for Australian assistance in support of a programme that included, among other things, a study tour of the member country participants to Australia for training in mineral sand exploration and exploitation. The Committee also undertook discussions with UNESCO concerning the formation of a Quaternary Geology Centre in the CCOP region. UNDP had approved funding for programme support of CCOP for the period 1987-1991 in the amount of \$3 million.

Water and marine resources. In 1987, the following meetings dealt with issues related to water and marine resources: Inter-agency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, July and December); Typhoon Committee (Bangkok, October); and a regional expert group consultative meeting on TCDC in water resources development in the ESCAP region (Bangkok, December).

A project on flood risk analysis and mapping, funded by Japan, and another on preparation of a manual and guidelines on comprehensive flood

loss prevention and management, funded by UNDP, were undertaken. In addition, information on training requirements of countries and training capabilities of institutes and agencies in the phase I activities of the Regional Network for Training in Water Resources Development was prepared and disseminated. The Commission, in considering issues related to water and marine resources, expressed support for the Regional Network and urged UNDP to provide financial support.

Cartography and remote sensing. The following meetings were held in 1987 on matters relating to cartography and remote sensing: meeting of Directors of the National Remote Sensing Centres/Programmes in the ESCAP region (Thailand, May); fourth session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on the ESCAP/UNDP Regional Remote Sensing Programme (Thailand, May); workshop on the application of high resolution satellite data (Indonesia, October); working group meeting on policy administration and financial support of the Regional Remote Sensing Programme (Bangkok, November); and training course in remote sensing applications to urban surveys (India, December).

ESCAP activities on cartography and remote sensing during 1987 were implemented mainly by the Regional Remote Sensing Programme. The Programme, funded by UNDP, entered its second five-year phase (1987-1991) on 1 January.

Environment

In 1987,(1) the Commission endorsed the recommendation of a 1986 intergovernmental meeting on a regional network of research and training centres on desertification control.(32) It affirmed the central role of ESCAP in co-ordinating and implementing the activities of the regional network in close co-operation with the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations. Further, it endorsed the biennial programme of work (1987-1988) of the regional network, and recommended that the network identify areas affected and threatened by desertification and carry out research on the rehabilitation of derelict mining lands and lands affected by shifting cultivation.

The Commission recommended that industrial pollution control should receive priority in the ESCAP work programme on environment. It also recommended that ESCAP co-operate with the International Programme on Chemical Safety, jointly promoted by UNEP, ILO and WHO, in identifying areas of concern of the developing countries in the field of hazardous wastes and in developing and implementing a programme on the strategies of management and control of such wastes.

During 1987, the following meetings dealing with the environment sector took place: national seminar on environmental management for ad-

ministrators (Pakistan, January); consultative meeting of environmental journalists on the media and the environment (Bangkok, April/May); subregional coastal resource management and protected area planning course (Tonga, May); training seminar on rangeland improvement in the arid and semi-arid zones and its environmental and socio-economic aspects (USSR, May/June); interministerial symposium on the coastal environmental management plan for Bangladesh (Bangladesh, June); and subregional planning course on coastal resource management (Federated States of Micronesia, July). In addition, the ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations, in collaboration with UNEP, organized in November an expert group meeting on environmental aspects of transnational corporation activities in the ESCAP region.

Typhoons

In April,(1) the Commission noted the considerable improvement in the Typhoon Committee's capabilities in typhoon and flood forecasting and warning systems, and disaster prevention and preparedness. It also noted that ESCAP had provided member countries with substantive services, such as the presentation of a paper on comprehensive flood loss prevention and management at the first meeting on flood risk analysis and flood plain management in Bangkok and its vicinity, and organization of technical advisory missions on flood risk analysis and mapping to Malaysia and Thailand.

The Commission noted with appreciation that the Philippines had pledged to continue hosting the Typhoon Committee secretariat and that Japan would continue to play an active role in the Committee's programmes by providing a hydrologist to the Committee secretariat and organizing training courses on meteorology and river engineering. It was also pleased to note contributions by China and Thailand.

Science and technology

The ESCAP Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment, which held its tenth session at Bangkok from 23 to 28 September 1987(33) reached a number of conclusions with regard to the technology sector, including: assistance provided by ESCAP on contractual questions of technology transfer and joint venture contacts and associated training workshops and seminars were especially beneficial; that greater efforts should be made to complete phase I activities of the project on solar photovoltaic power systems for rural areas in Pakistan; it strongly supported the secretariat's proposal to establish a research, development and demonstration project on comprehensive urban waste utilization; and the output of the technology atlas projects would be useful for

the region's developing countries. The Committee also endorsed the project activities of the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery planned for 1987-1991.

In April,(1) the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the 1986 meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology,(34) and identified the following areas as requiring priority attention by the secretariat: studies to identify areas for energy conservation, explore new and renewable forms of energy, and improve energy use in industries, particularly small-scale ones; providing assistance in areas of emerging technologies, such as biotechnology, micro-electronics, application of computers, information technology, and new materials; providing technical assistance in developing human resources in the technology sector, particularly for LDCs; promoting technology transfer among member countries; and co-operating closely with UNIDO in establishing a regional network on industrial consultancy, new and emerging technologies and investment promotion activities.

In July, the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) began implementation of the UNDP-funded programme on promotion of technology utilization. The programme consisted of three major components: strengthening technology management capability; strengthening technology information systems; and development of mechanisms for technology transfer and utilization. The Centre, together with ESCAP, also organized a workshop on human resources development in policy formulation and planning for technology and development (Republic of Korea, October/November).

The Third Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of APCTT was held at ESCAP headquarters (Bangkok, 1-3 December).(35) The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the progress of technology transfer activities, in particular the intensified assistance to small and medium enterprises. It suggested that APCTT prepare case studies not only of successful but also of unsuccessful technology transfer and utilization for dissemination among member countries and for use at APCTT training programmes and workshops.

The Governing Board of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (second session, Bangkok, 3 and 4 December)(35) endorsed the views of the Technical Advisory Committee regarding APCTT activities. The Board noted that India had finalized its plans to relocate APCTT in New Delhi and that the Centre would be able to commence operations there in 1989.

Meetings held during 1987 in the science and technology sector included: seminar on successful implementation of joint ventures with foreign partners in Thailand (Bangkok, June); roving photovoltaic installers' training programme (Maldives,

June); roving seminar on acquisition of foreign technologies and negotiation and execution of contracts (China, July/August); seminar on successful implementation of technology acquisition and joint ventures agreements (Singapore, August); seminar/consultation on joint ventures and technology transfer (China, November); and roving training course on the applications of solar photovoltaic technologies to remote area telecommunications systems (China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, November).

Social and cultural development

In April,(1) the Commission recommended the formulation of a regional social development strategy for Asia and the Pacific for the year 2000 and beyond; such a strategy should incorporate the basic principles and policy goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade(3) and the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development.(36) The Commission suggested that the regional strategy should aim to develop practical policy guidelines, planning approaches and institutional arrangements for the full participation of all social groups in the development process and the equitable sharing of the benefits of development among them. It recommended that the decisions of the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development(37) be given full consideration in the formulation of an effective regional strategy.

In pursuance of the Commission's directive, ESCAP prepared a project proposal entitled "A regional social development strategy towards the year 2000 and beyond".(38) The project was to be undertaken in three phases: the first would focus on an appraisal of emerging socio-economic patterns and of the manner in which social development policy and planning were influencing them; the second on the elaboration of alternative policy and planning scenarios for integrated socio-economic development; and the third would apply the results of phases one and two to the formulation of a regional strategy for integrating the social dimension into overall development policy and planning. The project was submitted to UNDP which agreed to fund it pending the endorsement of participating countries. As of the end of December, five ESCAP member Governments had formally endorsed the project.

Meetings held during 1987 which dealt with the social and cultural development sector included: workshop on evaluation of youth leadership training courses (Nepal, May); regional expert seminar to review achievements at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) (Bangkok, June); seminar on the contribution of Asian and Pacific students to the develop-

ment of their societies (Mongolia, June); second meeting of the Steering Group on the Establishment of a Standing Committee of Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations on Youth (Bangkok, July); national workshop on project administration for women (Bangladesh, March; Sri Lanka, July; Pakistan, December); national workshop for the development of community-based disability prevention and rehabilitation programmes (Nepal, August; Bhutan, December); international training course for programme managers and associated personnel on skill development for out-of-school youth (Malaysia, October); inter-agency meeting on the ESCAP/WHO project on drug abuse rehabilitation in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, October); expert group meeting to review and plan youth training programmes in the ESCAP region (Thailand, November); and expert seminar on the promotion of national infrastructure for aging populations in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, December).

Women in development

In April,(1) the Commission stressed the need for further activities on issues such as: fuller participation of rural women in development; the role and status of women in the informal sector; the socio-economic implications of female-headed households as a result of internal and international migration; the role of cultural values in women's integration into development; the protection of women as consumers; and functional literacy among women. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the 1986 Regional Seminar on the Development of a Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific,(39) and urged ESCAP to make every effort to fulfil its role as the regional focal point of the Network.

A report(40) on the regional implementation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women noted that 17 countries in the ESCAP region had either signed or ratified the Convention. Legal measures to eliminate discrimination against women had been instituted in most of the countries covered in the report, in some cases even before their becoming party to the Convention. However, the report stated, unless those measures were effectively enforced, they would not improve the status and situation of women.

Meetings held during 1987 which dealt with the subject of women in development included: national workshop on project administration for women (Sri Lanka, July; Pakistan, December); seminar on the role of women in social and economic development with special reference to rural development (USSR, September); and ad hoc meeting of the Inter-agency Committee for Women in Development (Bangkok, October).

Human resources development

On 30 April 1987,(42) the Commission, recognizing the need to formulate an ESCAP integrated plan of action on human resources development, resolved that the theme of its 1988 regular session would again be human resources development so that special attention could be given to formulating the integrated plan. It requested the Executive Secretary to convene an expert group meeting to formulate guidelines for such a plan and endorsed the human resources development activities in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989.

The Commission, again on 30 April,(43) emphasizing the pressing need to give greater attention to the social aspects of human resources development, requested the Executive Secretary to make arrangements to introduce in the Social Development Newsletter a section dealing with different social aspects of human resources development. It asked ESCAP members and associate members to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports containing updated information on the human resources development situation in their countries and areas, articulating the problems and needs in that field.

Population

The Committee on Population (fifth session, Bangkok, 17-21 August)(44) reviewed the population situation, and population policies and programmes in the countries of the ESCAP region. Among the issues discussed were: implications of the changing age structure for current and future development planning; role of information, education and communication in solving the population problems of the region; role of the private sector and NGOs in population matters; strategies for the integration of population and development; training of population programme personnel through bilateral exchanges and other co-operative modalities among countries of the region; monitoring and evaluation of population programmes; and the relationship between rural development and urbanization.

The Committee underscored the importance of the priority areas designated in the 1988-1989 programme of work and recommended that the following areas also be accorded priority: population composition, estimates and projections; human resources development in population; improvement of skills of family planning programme personnel and researchers; the changing role of women and family planning; co-ordination of the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (POPIN); and development of a regional population data bank. It also recommended that the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference be held in 1992 in lieu of a session of the Committee, and that

preparatory work for the Conference be included in the 1988-1989 programme of work, as well as in the medium-term plan, 1990-1995.

Meetings held in the population area during 1987 included: seminar on population policies for top-level policy makers and programme managers (Thailand, January); workshop on an analytical framework for population and development research and planning (Bangkok, February); interim meeting of the study directors on emerging issues of the aging of population (Bangkok, August); study directors' meeting on analytical frameworks for population and development research and planning (Bangkok, September); Asia-Pacific POPIN workshop on writing for population publications (Indonesia, September/October); final meeting of study directors on organizational issues in community participation in the context of national planning family programmes (Thailand, October); regional training course on sub-national population projections (Bangkok, November); training course on the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis, survey data processing and family planning evaluation (Bangkok, November/December).

At its 1987 session,⁽¹⁾ the Commission had before it a report on the implications of changing age structure for current and future development planning.⁽⁴⁵⁾ The Commission urged ESCAP to continue its research and assistance in that field.

Human settlements

The Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (tenth session, Bangkok, 23-28 September)⁽³³⁾ endorsed the conclusions of a regional colloquium on shelter strategies held as follow-up to the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (see Chapter XVI of this section). It urged member countries to adopt the concepts of the new agenda for human settlements which involved the perception of human settlements as a framework for development, and recommended that national policies should be decentralized and devolve to the local and community levels the provision, financing and management of shelter and services. The Committee urged ESCAP to support settlement development skills and management capacities at the national and local levels and recommended that, after a period of five years, ESCAP should review the progress and achievements of programmes initiated at the local, national and regional levels in pursuance of the goal of shelter for all by the year 2000.

A report on enabling strategies for human settlements development towards the year 2000⁽⁴⁶⁾

reviewed the results of a number of 1987 regional meetings dealing with human settlements issues. The report analysed issues brought out at those meetings, including: building legislation; land control and regulation; finance for human settlements and shelter; decentralization of authority; involvement of NGOs; community participation; and training and research.

The report suggested issues for future consideration by the Commission, including recognition of the importance of employment and income generation in formulating shelter policies; the development of rural centres and intermediate cities; promotion of an indigenous building materials and construction industry; and the establishment of security of land tenure as part of national shelter strategies. In addition, the report recommended that ESCAP organize training and technical assistance programmes in human settlements with the aim of exchanging knowledge and improving skills and management capacities at the national and local levels.

Meetings on human settlements issues held during 1987 included: symposium on building materials for low-income housing in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, January); International Conference on Human Settlements in Developing Countries with Emphasis on Finance and Management (India, January); meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Follow-up of the Yokohama Congress (Japan, February); Second Congress of Local Authorities for Development of Human Settlements in Asia and the Pacific (Japan, July); first working group meeting of the participating bodies in the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (Japan, July); World Habitat Day forum (Bangkok, October); and an international symposium on housing (Japan, October/November).

Statistics

The Committee on Statistics (seventh session, Bangkok, 24-30 November)⁽⁴⁷⁾ reviewed statistical activities in the region, the development of national statistical capabilities, development of economic statistics, development of demographic and social statistics, and government information systems. It also endorsed the proposed 1988-1989 programme of work, and recommended that a working group of statistical experts be convened late in 1988.

The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) continued to train statisticians in government services. During 1987,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Institute conducted courses in general statistics and automatic data processing in which a total of 362 persons participated. It also organized, jointly with the ESCAP Statistics Division, an expert group meeting on statistical education and training.

Meetings held during 1987 in the area of statistics included: a training course on sampling and household survey methodology (India, February-May); a Pacific working group meeting on the 1990 world population and housing census programme (Cook Islands, June); and a training course on electronic data processing (New Delhi, August-December).

Activities in the Pacific

In a report on ESCAP activities in the Pacific during 1987,(49) the secretariat described progress in implementing the new subprogramme on island developing countries, formulated in 1986,(50) and implemented jointly with the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC) (Vanuatu). EPOC provided advisory services in the areas of social development (Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu), statistics (Cook Islands, Niue, Palau, Tonga), and physical planning (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Tuvalu).

The Pacific Energy Development Programme(51) continued its work programme in the following areas: overall national energy planning assistance; electricity sector planning; petroleum policy, supply and pricing; energy management; information exchange; and training. During 1987, EPOC carried out activities in 15 countries of the Pacific subregion, including the completion of 17 solar photovoltaics courses for 371 technicians in 15 countries.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

JIU report

In a July 1987 note,(52) the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on technical co-operation between UNDP and ESCAP. The report described the instruments governing the relationship between the two organizations and covered co-ordination and co-operation at the pre-programming and programming cycles of UNDP, as well as co-operation in project implementation. The report noted that resources taken into account for the UNDP fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) for the region totalled \$213.4 million. ESCAP would be the executing agency for more than \$38 million, of which \$25.5 million would be for 16 ongoing projects and \$12.9 million for 14 new projects.

New programmes in the fourth cycle included promotion of trade-creating joint ventures, development of rural road infrastructure, modernization of railway systems, management of human settlements, inland waterways transportation activities, and assistance to national development planners.

The report noted, however, that while ESCAP was the largest executing agency for UNDP-funded regional projects in Asia and the Pacific, there were no country projects for which ESCAP was an associated agency. It concluded that there was room for improvement in terms of greater participation by ESCAP at the intercountry project identification and project formulation stage.

Fortieth anniversary of ESCAP

On 30 April,(53) the Commission adopted a declaration on the fortieth anniversary of ESCAP, declaring that the occasion should be marked by co-ordinated efforts and new initiatives to assist in strengthening national plans and processes for economic and social development and to intensify regional economic and social co-operation. The Commission called on its members and associate members to undertake programmes in human resources development, bearing in mind ESCAP'S plan of action in that sector, and to continue to work with the secretariat to implement the recommendations of ESCAP ministerial meetings. The secretariat was called on to strengthen its work on collecting, analysing and disseminating economic and social development information and data, and to organize further study of major economic and social development problems and experiences of interest to the developing countries of the region, while continuing to adopt an integrated multidisciplinary approach.

Members and associate members were also called on to bear in mind the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC(54) and the 1981 Caracas Programme of Action on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries(55) and to rededicate themselves to strengthening and expanding TCDC. International organizations were called on to extend their fullest support to ESCAP, and the Secretary-General was asked to provide the Commission with the means to carry out its assigned tasks.

In a 21 April letter,(56) Thailand transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the inaugural address by the Prime Minister of Thailand on the occasion of ESCAP'S fortieth anniversary.

Conference facilities

In a September 1987 report on revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises of the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget,(57) the Secretary-General reviewed developments since his 1985 reports on construction projects to expand the conference facilities of ESCAP at Bangkok.(58) As a result of a thorough reassessment of the space and accommodations requirements for the expansion of conference facilities at ESCAP, the Secretary-General proposed a reduction of be-

tween 41 and 48 per cent in total seating for all conference rooms. According to a revised timetable, final design approval would be granted in October/November 1988, with the award of construction contracts and commencement of construction scheduled for July-September 1989, and construction to be completed by July 1992.

Based on the requirements for a regional-level conference facility, the quantity surveyor made a tentative and preliminary estimate of the construction cost at a calculated total of between \$30 million and \$35 million.

Work programme for 1988-1989

In April,(1) the Commission noted that the draft programme budget represented zero growth in regular budget resources for the biennium 1988-1989. It endorsed the draft programme of work and priorities, 1988-1989,(59) with a number of modifications; the modified text of the programme was annexed to the Commission's annual report.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted decision 1987/165 without vote.

Venue of the forty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account paragraph 4 (f) of section I of General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976 and taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Indonesia to act as host to the forty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, decided that the forty-fourth session of the Commission should be held at Jakarta in 1988, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section I of General Assembly resolution 31/140.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/165

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); oral proposal by Chairman based on Secretary-General's report (E/1987/79); agenda item 8.

ESCAP regional institutions

In February,(60) ESCAP reported on administrative and financial issues related to the four regional training and research institutions established by the Commission as its subsidiaries: SIAP, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, and the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific.

With the exception of SIAP, the report noted, financial targets for cash contributions for the institutional costs of the regional institutions had not been met. With regard to RMRDC, the Executive Secretary requested the Commission to take note of his de-

cision to proceed with arrangements to the close the Centre in Bandung, Indonesia, since the financial target for contributions to the Centre had not been met.

While urging member countries to provide and increase cash contributions, the Commission, in April,(1) reiterated that financial support for the institutional costs of the regional institutions was the direct responsibility of the recipient countries and that donor countries should bear the burden of programme support. In addition to host facilities, the Commission suggested, host countries should provide cash contributions for institutional support.

Application for associate membership

On 25 August 1987,(61) the United States presented the application of the Territory of American Samoa for admission as an associate member of ESCAP. The matter was referred to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, which noted that the application was the required presentation under paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of ESCAP, the United States being the member of ESCAP responsible for the international relations of the territory. The Commission's secretariat was advised to proceed to formal submission of the application for associate membership to the next (1988) session of ESCAP.

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Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe observed its fortieth anniversary in 1987, when it held its forty-second session at Geneva from 31 March to 10 April. In its annual reports covering 28 April 1986 to 10 April 1987(1) and 11 April 1987 to 21 April 1988(2) the Commission reviewed the economic situation in Europe, discussed its contribution to United Nations programmes and the work of its subsidiary bodies and approved plans for future work. On 10 April, it adopted a resolution and 15 decisions pertaining to various aspects of its work.

By the resolution,(3) the Commission, called on member Governments to continue to take full advantage of its potential as an instrument for dialogue and for strengthening economic relations and multilateral co-operation in the region. It requested the Committee on the Development of Trade to pursue its activities aimed at the development of East-West trade and industrial co-operation, bearing in mind new developments in the ECE region, and called on all member Governments to increase efforts to promote favourable conditions for the development of trade and industrial co-operation.

Economic trends

Economic growth in the ECE region slowed down in 1987, from just over 3 per cent in 1986 to about 2.5 per cent. According to a summary of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1987-1988,(4) only North America maintained steady growth, at around 3 per cent, while in Western Europe average gross domestic product growth was about 2.25 per cent, and in the centrally planned economies the increase in the aggregate net material product (NMP) (national product excluding most services and depreciation of capital goods) slowed from over 4 per cent in 1986 to about 2.5 per cent.

In the market economies, a major factor behind the weak performance was the deterioration of net

exports, but private consumption was also weaker than in 1986 and fixed investment remained subdued. In the United States, on the other hand, GNP growth not only remained fairly strong but its composition changed decisively in the direction required to correct the current account deficit-domestic demand slowed down sharply, while there was a considerable improvement in the volume of net exports. Inflation rates rose slightly in 1987. Consumer prices rose on average in Western Europe by 2.6 per cent and by 3.6 per cent in the United States. If seasonal foods and energy were excluded, inflation rates continued to fall in most of Western Europe and increased only slightly in the United States. In general, the prices of services continued to rise considerably faster than those of manufactured goods.

Although trade volumes moved in the direction required for a more stable pattern of current account balances, the fall of the United States dollar throughout 1987 meant that there was virtually no improvement in nominal balances. Thus, the deficit of the United States and the surplus of the Federal Republic of Germany showed an increase. Within Western Europe, an emerging problem was the increasing deficits of a number of European Monetary System member countries with the Federal Republic of Germany.

There was only a slight improvement in labour market conditions in 1987. In Western Europe employment rose on average by 0.7 per cent, barely returning to its level before the recession of 1981-1982. Unemployment fell by about 100,000, a negligible reduction in a Western European total of over 13 million. Most of the improvement was confined to the United Kingdom and the average unemployment rate stayed at 9.7 per cent of the total population of working age. In the United States, the demand for labour continued to be more buoyant than in Western Europe: employment rose 2.5 per cent, and unemployment fell to just over 6 per cent of the working age population.

In the countries of Eastern Europe and in the USSR, growth slowed down considerably in 1987. In contrast to the early 1980s, when energy supplies and shortages of some major intermediate inputs were the main constraints, smaller than expected efficiency gains together with weak export demand and deteriorating terms of trade in Western markets seem to have been the main reasons behind the slow-down in 1987. In Eastern Europe, NMP increased by 3.2 per cent, as compared with 4.6 per cent in 1986. In the USSR, NMP grew by 2.3 per cent, compared with 4.1 per cent in 1986.

On the production side, agriculture seemed to have been mainly responsible for holding back overall growth in the centrally planned economies. Its aggregate rate of expansion fell by almost 6 percentage points in Eastern Europe. In the USSR, agricultural output growth also decelerated sharply, from

5.3 per cent in 1986 to 0.2 per cent in 1987. In the industrial sector, growth rates in 1987 were also below those of 1986, though the slow-down was less pronounced than in agriculture. In the USSR, gross industrial production increased 3.8 per cent, while in Eastern Europe it was 3.5 per cent.

East-West trade stagnated in 1987, reinforcing a tendency towards sluggishness or even contraction in most of its major components. Eastern Europe's exports to the West expanded by only 1 per cent; its net debt continued to rise, from some \$65 billion to an estimated \$75 billion at the end of 1987, most of the increase arising from the valuation effect of the depreciating United States dollar on the stock of the debt. The current account surplus of the USSR rose markedly in 1987 to almost \$7 billion. However, as that arose almost exclusively from trade with developing countries and apparently yielded little cash, there was no corresponding reduction in its net debt. On the contrary, exchange rate effects raised the debt from almost \$23 billion to about \$25 billion in 1987.

As to the outlook for 1988, the summary predicted that growth in the market economies of North America and Western Europe was unlikely to exceed 2 per cent. In the centrally planned economies, the growth of NMP was expected to be little more than 3 per cent.

Activities in 1987

Regional economic co-operation

The Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments (twenty-third session, Geneva, 16-20 February)(5) discussed the economic situation in the market economies and centrally planned economies, and reviewed the preparation of the overall economic perspective to the year 2000.(6) They also reviewed selected medium- and long-term economic issues, including international trade in services and the evolution of working time as it related to employment and productivity in the market-economy countries.

The Advisers agreed to convene at Budapest, Hungary, in 1988 an ECE symposium on long-term prospects in ECE countries and approved the programme of work for 1987-1991.

Co-operation among Mediterranean countries

In April,(7) ECE requested the Executive Secretary to continue to co-operate with the Executive Secretaries of ECA and ESCWA and other relevant United Nations bodies and to pursue his contacts with the other non-ECE Mediterranean countries on subjects within the competence of ECE of common interest to those countries.

International trade

The Committee on the Development of Trade (thirty-sixth session, Geneva, 7-11 December)(8) re-

viewed recent and prospective trends, policies and problems in intraregional and interregional trade, as well as compensation trade in the ECE region. It discussed practical measures to examine obstacles to intraregional trade and to promote and diversify trade, including long-term agreements on economic co-operation and trade, and trade promotion through industrial co-operation. The Committee also considered the development and transparency of market information, marketing techniques and improved business contacts, as well trade problems of ECE members that were developing from the economic point of view.

The Committee adopted the programme of work for 1987-1992 which included a number of continuing activities such as analysis and review of trade trends, promotion and diversification of East-West trade, and the promotion of trade through industrial co-operation.

Other 1987 meetings dealing with trade issues included: the Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures (23-27 March); the Group of Experts on Data Elements and Automatic Data Processing (24 and 25 March); the Group of Experts (6-8 July) and the Working Party (30 November-2 December) on International Contract Practices in Industry. The Commission published a guide on drawing up international contracts for services relating to maintenance, repair and operation of industrial and other works.(9)

Transport

The Inland Transport Committee (forty-eighth session, Geneva, 2-6 February)(10) reviewed the status of application of international transport agreements of interest to ECE Governments, analysed the transport situation in ECE member countries and emerging development trends, and addressed specific issues related to road, rail and inland water transport.

Groups of experts met on the transport of dangerous goods (March, May, November/December), customs questions affecting transport (March, July, November), the construction of vehicles (March, June, October), the development of a European railway network (March), road traffic safety (April, May, September, October) and the standardization of rules of the road and signs and signals in inland navigation (February) and of technical requirements for vessels and of ships' papers (April, September).

In April, ECE requested the Inland Transport Committee to pay appropriate attention to a continuing assessment of the development of transport in the region and adequate conclusions for an efficient transport system, in particular questions concerning the transport economy.(11) It also declared the safe carriage of dangerous goods to be one of the transport priority objectives, and requested the Executive Secretary to regard the work of expert groups on the transport of dangerous goods as a

priority task and to allocate to it the necessary available resources.(12)

Industry

The Chemical Industry Committee (twentieth session, Geneva, 7-9 October)(13) considered the draft annual review of the chemical industry (1986) and agreed that it should be published in early 1988. It also discussed market trends and outlook for selected chemical products, as well as the report of the first ad hoc meeting on regulations and legislation on environmental applications of biotechnology. The Committee adopted its work programme for 1987-1992 and agreed on topics for future study: automation and robotics in the chemical industry, application of lasers and radiation in chemical processes, the effects of chemical production on environment and health, possibilities and limitations of technology transfer in the chemical industry, East-West trade in chemical products among ECE member countries, and trends in energy requirements. A seminar on the role of the chemical industry in food production (Moscow, 18-22 May) was followed by a study tour in the USSR (23-30 May) to look into new developments in the production and application of chemicals, including fertilizers, plastics, and food and feed additives.

The Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation (seventh session, Geneva, 25-27 February)(14) reviewed the medium- and long-term assessment of engineering industries within national, regional and global economies, as well as the medium- and long-term impact of automation on the economy and its industrial sectors. It took note of the 1985 annual review of engineering industries and automation, and considered the draft annual review for 1986. The second ad hoc meeting for a study on the long-term assessment of the role and place of engineering industries in national and world economies preceded the Working Party session.

In April, (15) ECE approved the programme of work for 1987-1991 and the calendar of meetings of the Working Party.

The Steel Committee (fifty-fifth session, Geneva, 11-13 November)(16) reviewed short- and medium-term trends in the steel market. It endorsed the report of the Working Party on Steel Statistics (November), a study conducted by the fifth ad hoc meeting for a study on structural changes in international steel trade (June), the report of an ad hoc meeting for a study of the importance of the iron and steel industry in the economic activity of ECE member countries (February) and the report of a seminar on the economic aspects of secondary steel-making (Dresden, German Democratic Republic, 15-19 June).

Energy resources

In April,(17) ECE decided that, at their sixth session in 1988, the Senior Advisers to ECE Govern-

ments on Energy were to review, among other things, ECE activities in the field of general energy and the energy situation in the region, as well as the general energy work programme for 1988-1992. Among meetings dealing with general energy issues during 1987 were a symposium on the long-term impact of energy efficiency improvements (Budapest, 6-10 April), an ad hoc meeting of the Joint Working Group on Energy (Geneva, 18 and 19 May), a symposium on the status and prospects of new and renewable sources of energy in the ECE region (Sophia Antipolis, France, 29 June-3 July) and a preparatory meeting for a symposium on the optimum use of primary energy resources in final heat consumption (Prague, Czechoslovakia, 10 and 11 November).

The Coal Committee (eighty-third session, Geneva, 28 September-1 October)(18) continued its review of world coal trade up to the year 2000, including a survey, updated in April 1987, which concluded that by the year 2000 the international coal market would have grown to 500 million metric tons-only 10 per cent of global production-and would be supplied mainly by eight countries, four within and four outside ECE. The Committee also discussed matters relating to scientific and technical co-operation in the preparation and utilization of coal, and decided to postpone until 1990 a symposium on new coal utilization technologies, since no country had offered to host it. Also during the year, groups of experts met on productivity and management problems in the coal industry (17-19 June) and on the utilization and preparation of solid fuels (15-17 June).

The Committee on Electric Power (forty-fifth session, Geneva, 26-29 January)(19) discussed preparations for seminars on the utilization of geothermal energy for electric power production and space heating and on the impact of atmospheric protection measures on thermal power stations. Groups of experts discussed the rational use of electricity and electric distribution outside the major urban areas (May), problems of planning and operating large power systems (May), electric power stations (November), and the relationship between electricity and the environment (November). A seminar on comparison of models of planning and operating electric power systems was held in Moscow (June).

The Committee on Gas (thirty-third session, Geneva, 19-22 January)(29) discussed current developments and medium- and long-term prospects of the gas situation and the natural gas markets. It reviewed the work of its groups of experts, including those on the use and distribution of gas, the transport and storage of gas, and gas statistics and forecasting problems. The Committee also reviewed the development of international co-operation in the field of liquid purified gas (LPG) and decided, due to economy measures, not to establish a group

of experts on LPG and to request its groups of experts on the use and distribution of gas and on the transport and storage of gas to consider incorporating into their work programmes issues related to LPG.

Water

In April,(21) ECE adopted the "Principles on co-operation in the field of transboundary waters" and recommended to member Governments that they apply the principles in formulating and implementing water policies. The principles addressed issues regarding control and prevention of transboundary water pollution and flood management in trans-boundary waters.

The Committee on Water Problems (eighteenth session, Geneva, 10-13 February)(22) discussed, among other things, the rational use of water in industrial processes, monitoring and evaluation of water pollution, waste-water treatment and water management systems. Other 1987 meetings included the Working Party on Water Problems (first session, December), an ad hoc meeting to review the draft guidelines on ground-water management (December) and a seminar on protection of soil and aquifers against non-point source pollution (Madrid, Spain, 5-9 October).

Agriculture and timber

The Committee on Agricultural Problems (thirty-eighth session, Geneva, 9-13 March),(23) reviewed European trade in agricultural products and the market situation of selected commodities, including grains, livestock and meat and milk and dairy products. It also reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies, including those dealing with the standardization of perishable produce, the mechanization of agriculture, and agrarian structure and farm rationalization.

The ECE Timber Committee (forty-fifth session) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (twenty-third session) held a joint session in 1987 (Geneva, 12-16 October).(24) They reviewed market developments in 1987 and prospects for 1988, as well as European timber trends and prospects to the year 2000 and beyond. They also considered the activities of Timber Committee teams of specialists on energy derived from wood and on the implications of air pollution damage to forests. Seminars were held on the small-scale logging operations and machines (June), the impact of acute forest damage on harvesting and silvicultural operations (September), and extension activities for owners of small woodlands (September/October).

Science and technology

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology (fifteenth session, Geneva, 21-25 September)(25) reviewed, among other things,

current developments in science and technology policies, medium- and long-term perspectives and transfer of technology, as well as biotechnology and economic development.

In April,(26) ECE noted with satisfaction the progress made in preparation for a symposium on implications of new technologies for management training programmes and methods. The symposium (Geneva, 17-19. November)(27) recommended that ECE and ILO act as a focal point and strengthen their collaboration to further East-West and North-South co-operation in the field of management development and training, and that they convene an intersecretariat working group to review the outcome of the symposium and elaborate practical recommendations for international collaboration and action. The group was to meet in February 1988.

Environment

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems (fifteenth session, Geneva, 3-6 March)(28) discussed the results of the 1986 ad hoc meeting on the long-term strategy for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources in ECE member countries.(29) As decided by the Advisers, the ad hoc meeting reconvened (Vienna, 27-30 October) in order to finalize the strategy. The Advisers also reviewed implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and the work of the Working Party on Air Pollution Problems. A seminar on environmental impact assessment was held at Warsaw, Poland, from 21 to 25 September. At an ad hoc meeting (23-25 November), a Declaration on the Protection of Flora, Fauna and Their Habitats was finalized.

In April,(30) ECE called on the Senior Advisers to take all necessary efforts for the implementation of the Declaration on Low- and Non-Waste Technology and Reutilization and Recycling of Waste, and to continue their work in the field of treatment and final storage of hazardous wastes.

Human settlements

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (forty-eighth session, Geneva, 15-18 September)(31) discussed the human settlements situation and related current trends and policies, as well as urban renewal and modernization policies. It also reviewed work accomplished in relation to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (see p. 715), human settlements problems in southern Europe, urban and regional planning, housing policies and human settlements statistics. Also held during the year were a seminar on new techniques to collect and process land-use data (Gavle/Stockholm, Sweden, 19-24 January) and a seminar on regulations and technologies for construction and land development (Paris, 22-26 June).

ECE, in April,(32) took note of the Committee's work on the preparation of an ECE compendium of model provisions for building regulations.(33)

Statistics

The Conference of European Statisticians (thirty-fifth session, Geneva, 15-19 June)(34) discussed regional statistical co-operation, including the promotion of co-ordination of the statistical activities in Europe of intergovernmental organizations, and the methodological development and harmonization of economic, social and demographic and environmental statistics. It agreed to convene in 1988, jointly with the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation, a meeting on questions of statistics in engineering industries and automation, and to convene with ILO a work session on manpower statistics to review draft versions of the Labour Accounting System prepared by countries and international organizations.

Other 1987 meetings dealt with the integration of social and demographic statistics (May), food and agricultural statistics (September, jointly with FAO), computer-related aspects of population and housing censuses (October) and transport statistics (December).

Standardization

In April,(35) ECE decided to convene a further session of the Group of Experts on Standardization Policies (see below) and a Tenth Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies in 1988. It also reiterated its invitation to all ECE members to introduce summer time and recommended that summer time be standardized over the longest possible period of time but not less than three years.(36)

The Group of Experts on Standardization Policies (fourteenth session, Geneva, 25-27 May)(37) set up an ad hoc working group to update the ECE Standardization List, and endorsed the recommendation of its ad hoc working group on metrology that a one-day seminar on metrology be held during the Tenth Meeting of Government Officials.

Other activities

Population

The Regional Meeting on Population and Development (Budapest, 24-27 February),(38) organized in collaboration with UNFPA, reviewed recent demographic trends in the ECE region and their implications for economic and social development, and regional and international co-operation in the field of population. It also discussed a number of major policy and research issues, including development of population policies, reproduction and

the family, population distribution and internal migration, international migration and population structure.

Women

In April,(39) ECE took note of the Executive Secretary's report(40) on the Commission's contribution to the follow-up of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women(41) and requested him to continue to assess developments with respect to the economic role of women in the ECE region.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

In April,(42) ECE set up an Ad Hoc Committee for the Review of the Structure and Functions of ECE. It requested the Committee to examine the ECE work programmes in order to ensure a more effective use of resources.

The Ad Hoc Committee (Geneva, 1-3 June and 5-9 October)(43) agreed in general that measures could be taken to improve efficiency and to secure economies with respect to the programme of work, structure of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, calendar of meetings, and documentation and publications. A report elaborated by the Committee,(44) for submission to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 949), was approved by ECE at a special session held on 9 and 10 November.

In April,(3) ECE reaffirmed the need further to increase efficiency in the use of its resources, through developing and strengthening concentration and integration of its programme of work. It approved its work programme for 1987-1988 and endorsed in principle, subject to review at its 1988 session, its long-term programme for 1987-1991. The Commission (45) also amended its rules of procedure concerning the election of officers.

Membership

In June 1987, the Executive Secretary of ECE reported to the Economic and Social Council(46) on his consultations with member States on the question of admitting Israel to the Commission. Of the 34 ECE members, 24 either supported Israel's admission or declared that they were not opposed, 8 were opposed to or not in favour of its admission and 2 did not respond.

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/164, took note of the Executive Secretary's report and decided to defer consideration of a draft decision on the question to its second regular session of 1988.

The draft decision,(47) which had been presented to the Council in 1986 but deferred to 1987 (48) would have the Council amend the ECE terms of reference by adding Israel to the list of members.

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Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at the invitation of the Government of Mexico,(1) held a Special Conference at Mexico City from 19 to 23 January to address the pressing economic problems connected with the severe economic crisis affecting the region since

1982. In accordance with its biennial calendar of meetings, ECLAC did not hold a formal session in 1987. The biennial report for the period 26 April 1986 to 27 April 1988(2) covered the Commission's activities, as well as those of its subsidiary bodies and special committees.

The Committee of the Whole (nineteenth session, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 13 and 14 August) discussed the handling of the economic crisis in the region and, in response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(3) the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields. The Committee adopted a resolution(4) on the latter subject in which it recommended that the Commission's existing structure should be maintained but that two sessional committees-water and human settlements-should be abolished. It emphasized the important role that ECLAC was called on to play and stressed the need to strengthen intergovernmental relations between the Commission and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) in view of the latter's new responsibilities under the 1986 Assembly resolution.(3)

The Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) (thirteenth session, New York, 11-13 August) adopted a resolution on support by ECLAC for the Central American countries, in which it declared, among other things, that ECLAC should continue to support the process of Central American integration. It reaffirmed ECLAC's commitment, as an organ of the United Nations, to grant assistance and economic co-operation to all the Central American countries so that they may attain their objectives of normalizing and reactivating their economies.

Economic trends

In 1987, the acute economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean which had confronted the region since the beginning of the decade worsened, according to the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1987(5). At the same time as the rate of economic growth fell, inflation increased markedly, and the results achieved by the external sector, albeit more satisfactory, were limited to a very small number of countries.

The region's gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 2.5 per cent, a lower figure than that recorded in the previous three years, and one which represented an increase of barely 0.3 per cent in per capita product. The latter was consequently 5.3 per cent lower than in 1980 - the year preceding the crisis-and equivalent to the figure already attained in 1978.

The decline in the standard of living which had affected most of the relatively poorest economies of the region since the beginning of the decade continued in 1987. Between 1980 and 1987, per capita product fell by 28 per cent in Guyana, 26 per cent in Bolivia, 20 per cent in Guatemala, 17 per cent in Nicaragua, 16 per cent in Haiti and 14 per cent in El Salvador and Honduras. During the same period, it also fell sharply in countries with considerably higher levels of income and development, such as Trinidad and Tobago (26 per cent), Venezuela (20 per cent), Argentina (15 per cent) and Mexico (9 per cent). Notwithstanding the lower rate of economic growth, the average rate of open unemployment fell slightly in the region as a whole, primarily because of the sharp reduction in unemployment in Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The sluggishness in economic activity went hand in hand with a pronounced upturn in inflation. The average rate of consumer price increases in the region as a whole, weighted by population, which had fallen from 275 per cent in 1985 to 65 per cent in 1986, returned to almost 200 per cent by the end of 1987.

Moreover, the rise in inflation was quite widespread; consumer prices rose more rapidly than in 1986 in 16 of the 27 economies for which figures were available. In particular, inflation reached extraordinary levels in Nicaragua (1,339 per cent) and revived sharply in Brazil (366 per cent), Argentina (175 per cent) and Peru (115 per cent). It intensified for the third year running in Mexico (159 per cent) and rose considerably, although from far lower levels, in Venezuela (40 per cent) as a result of which price increases in both countries attained historical highs. Inflation remained high in Uruguay (57 per cent), although a slight downward trend could be discerned; it increased slightly in Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago, and rose more sharply in the Dominican Republic. In contrast, inflation rates fell for the second year running in Bolivia, remained generally stable in the Bahamas, Costa Rica and Paraguay, fell considerably in El Salvador, Guatemala and Jamaica, and remained extremely low in Dominica, Honduras and Panama.

There was, however, an improvement in external accounts. On account of the recovery of the international price of petroleum, as well as the upturn in the prices of minerals and other commodities, together with the rapid growth of exports of manufactured goods in a number of countries-and despite the sharp fall in the international price of coffee-the total value of Latin America's external sales of goods rose by 14 per cent.

The increase in exports was accompanied by an 11 per cent rise in the value of imports, which continued to improve on the huge slump of over 40 per cent that occurred in 1982-1983. The growth of imports was widespread, declining in volume only

in El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua; the last was the only country in which the shrinkage was noteworthy (-22 per cent). In contrast, the volume of imports grew by 10 per cent or more in eight countries, and in five of those-Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay-the real increase in external purchases exceeded 20 per cent.

Since the value of exports grew more rapidly than that of imports, a slight improvement occurred in the terms of trade, following its decline over the previous two years. After having attained a historic high of \$39.4 billion in 1984, a figure which was cut in half in the two following years, the surplus rose to \$22.5 billion in 1987. However, far from signifying a generalized trend, the increase was almost exclusively due to the extremely high rises which occurred in Mexico, where the trade surplus almost doubled, from \$4.6 billion in 1986 to \$9 billion in 1987, Venezuela, where it rose from \$800 million to more than \$2 billion, and Brazil, where it increased from \$8.3 billion to \$11.2 billion.

In the remaining countries, with the exceptions of Chile (whose surplus increased by 13 per cent), Haiti, Nicaragua and Paraguay (which successfully reduced their deficits), the performance of trade in goods was less satisfactory than in 1986. The deterioration was particularly marked in Argentina, where the trade surplus fell by \$1.5 billion, in Ecuador, where the \$550 million surplus earned in 1986 was replaced by a \$60 million deficit, in Costa Rica and Guatemala, which experienced a similar turnaround, and in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Panama and Peru, where the trade deficit increased sharply.

The increase in the trade surplus and a decline in net payments for services led to a drop in the current account deficit from \$15.2 billion in 1986 to \$9.3 billion in 1987. However, the decline was almost exclusively attributable to changes in three countries: Mexico, which earned a \$4 billion surplus after having recorded a \$1.45 billion deficit in 1986; Brazil, which reduced its deficit from \$4 billion to \$1.1 billion; and Venezuela, whose deficit fell from \$2 billion to \$300 million. In contrast, in all the remaining countries, except Chile, Nicaragua and Panama, the current account deficit increased.

In 1987, net capital inflow rose for the second year running, after having fallen to an extremely low level in 1985. The nominal figure of over \$13 billion was, however, equal to less than half that received by the region before the onset of the debt crisis and in real terms represented an ever lower proportion. That increase, together with the slight shrinkage in payments of interest and profits, led to a decrease in the transfer of resources abroad to \$16.9 billion, 24 per cent lower than in 1986 and equivalent to slightly more than half the figure recorded on average in the period 1983-1985.

The gradual growth of the region's external debt continued, reaching an estimated \$410 billion at the end of 1987 or an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1986. However, in real terms, the debt expanded by less than the 2 per cent recorded in the previous year, possibly because the value of the dollar in which the external debt was traditionally valued fell heavily against the currencies of other creditor countries. One of the countries most affected by that change in 1987 was Brazil, whose debt "rose" by at least \$3 billion because of the increase in the value of the yen and the major European currencies against the dollar.

Because of the slow growth of the debt, the lower level of international interest rates between the middle of 1986 and the middle of 1987, and the recovery in the value of the exports of Latin America and the Caribbean, indicators of the external debt burden for the region as a whole improved over 1986. They nevertheless remained at critical levels, and in most of the countries of Latin America, external debt servicing continued to constitute the main restriction to any return to economic growth.

As the rate of growth of the value of exports was treble that of the debt, the regional debt/export coefficient fell from 415 per cent in 1986 to 382 per cent in 1987. The coefficient remained significantly higher than the already high coefficient recorded during the period 1982-1985 and some 50 per cent higher than those customary before the onset of the debt crisis. Moreover, the fall in the debt/export coefficient was not a generalized phenomenon; for the petroleum-exporting countries it was exclusively attributable to the sharp drop which occurred in Mexico and Venezuela, while the coefficient continued to rise in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, mainly because of the fall in exports.

A significant improvement also occurred in the interest/export ratio, another principal indicator of the debt burden. For the region as a whole, the coefficient fell from 37 per cent in 1986 to 30 per cent in 1987. The decline was more pronounced in the petroleum-exporting countries (from 35 per cent to 27 per cent) than in the other economies in the region (38 per cent to 32 per cent). While those coefficients were the lowest recorded since the onset of the debt crisis, they were nonetheless almost double those recorded in the period 1978-1979.

By decision 1987/188 of 9 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of, among other documents, the summary of the survey of Latin America and the Caribbean.⁽⁶⁾

Activities in 1987

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

ECLAC continued to examine the short-term economic evolution of the countries of the region and

to analyse and propose economic policies and strategies to promote strong, sustained, equitable and autonomous development.

Several studies focused on the analysis of economic policies to deal with the crisis and on alternative debt management policies aimed at securing an expansionary adjustment and bringing down inflation without recession. They provided the basis for a paper on Latin American and Caribbean development: obstacles, requirements and options,⁽⁷⁾ presented at the Special Conference of ECLAC in January (see above).

Activities were carried out in the area of economic projections for evaluating the medium- and long-term development prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean. They provided the basic material for prospective studies of the Latin American economy. Projections were regularly updated to take account of the prevailing international economic situation and shifts in the internal situations of the countries of the region.

Information and documentation for economic and social development, carried out by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation, provided the countries of the region with technical support in those areas. A new series on special development issues delivered publications on external debt, regional co-operation, water resource planning, environmental planning and regional integration.

The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) - which commemorated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1987 - continued its activities in the areas of planning and co-ordination of public policies, in both the economic and social spheres, including advisory services, training and applied research.

ILPES also continued to function as the technical secretariat of the System for Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean and, among its activities in this field, organized the Sixth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, March). The central topic discussed at the meeting was the relationship of reactivation and integration with planning.

With the support of UNDP, joint activities were carried out with the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. A four-year project approved by UNDP on the elaboration and dissemination of new techniques for planning and programming public policies was initiated in 1987. There was valuable interaction with several United Nations specialized agencies. For the execution of a number of technical co-operation operations, meaningful contacts were also maintained with regional international organizations.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

By a letter to the Secretary-General dated 14 August 1987,(8) Mexico and Peru requested that a supplementary item, "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System", be added to the agenda of the 1987 General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum annexed to that letter stated that the purpose of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) was to promote regional co-operation, co-ordination and consultation among the countries of the region. It had been accorded observer status by the General Assembly in 1980.(9) By a 21 August letter,(10) Uruguay, as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, informed the Secretary-General that the Group supported the request of Mexico and Peru. Bolivia also, by a 14 September letter,(11) supported inclusion of the item in the agenda.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/12 without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Convention establishing the Latin American Economic System, signed on 17 October 1975, created a permanent body for intraregional co-operation and consultation and co-ordination among Latin American and Caribbean States,

Considering that, in accordance with the Convention, the activities of the Latin American Economic System are carried out in keeping with its principles that correspond to those of the United Nations such as equality, sovereignty and independence of States, solidarity, non-intervention and respect for the economic, social and political systems freely chosen by States,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Convention, co-operation as well as consultation and co-ordination activities promoted by the Latin American Economic System are carried out in the spirit of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Bearing in mind its resolution 35/3 of 13 October 1980, in which it granted observer status to the Latin American Economic System in the General Assembly, and that several organs and agencies of the United Nations system participate on the same basis in the Latin American Council, the supreme organ of the Latin American Economic System,

Taking into account the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is represented at sessions of the Latin American Council by a special representative,

Considering that the Latin American Economic System has entered into agreements or understandings regarding the conduct of co-operation with organs and agen-

cies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

Recognizing the need to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the Latin American Economic System, as a regional forum of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and the United Nations, and the desirability of the two bodies maintaining permanent liaison, continuing to hold consultations on matters of common interest, exchanging information between their secretariats and increasing co-operation in different spheres,

Taking note of the communiqué issued at the thirteenth session of the Latin American Council, in which it was agreed that an annual dialogue at the level of Ministers for External Relations would be held prior to regular sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in order to examine the international situation and its repercussions on the region, as well as actions to strengthen Latin American unity,

Recalling those Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage regional co-operation activities for the purpose of promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. Acknowledges with satisfaction the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries and consultation on and co-ordination of their positions, as well as to stimulate their economic and social development;

2. Decides to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System through permanent liaison which will allow for ongoing consultation on matters of common interest, exchange of information between secretariats and increased co-operation, so as to improve the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their goals and objectives;

3. Emphasizes the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System for the implementation of the new international economic order in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Latin American Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to intensify their co-operation in the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the evolution of co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System.

General Assembly resolution 42/12

28 October 1987 Meeting 51 Adopted without vote

31-nation draft (A/42/L.14 & Add.1): agenda item 143.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting number. GA 42nd session: plenary 51.

Caribbean area

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) (tenth session, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 27-29 October)(12) considered, among other things, the implementation of its work programme for the period 1985-1987, the work programme for the biennium 1988-1989, the medium-term plan 1990-1995, its programme of activities in support of small island developing countries and promotion of technical co-operation among CDCC member countries.

CDCC adopted a resolution on the programme of support for small island countries (13), by which it asked the CDCC secretariat to work with the secretariats of other agencies and organizations in developing its programme of action.

The World Bank and other financial agencies were urged to reconsider graduation of those States from concessionary funds and to develop alternative modalities of concessionary financing for their development. CDCC commended UNDP for assisting those countries to overcome some of their constraints and problems and called on other United Nations agencies and other organizations to consider developing special programmes to assist them. It urged its secretariat to examine the access of non-independent Caribbean countries to United Nations programmes and activities. The Economic and Social Council and ECLAC were urged to consider ways to obtain financial assistance for the special programme's implementation. CDCC asked ECLAC to work through the Council to bring the international community's attention to the problems faced by those small countries, including their vulnerability to natural disasters. The CDCC secretariat was asked to present the plan of action to member Governments for consideration with a view to presenting it to ECLAC at its 1988 session.

International trade and finance

The activities of ECLAC's International Trade and Development Division, with a view towards more effective intraregional integration, focused on the assessment of the impact of the world crisis on the external economic relations of Latin America and the execution of activities designed to promote concerted action by the region in order to achieve tangible results from the measures taken.

With regard to basic commodities, four studies were carried out on the performance of markets for

the basic products exported by Latin America and the possibilities of raising the value of commodity exports. The studies were presented at the Regional Conference on Basic Commodities, held in conjunction with SELA (Guatemala, 14-17 January).

With the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), ECLAC co-sponsored the third meeting of officials responsible for foreign trade of member countries of ALADI (Mexico City, 25 and 26 May).

Technical co-operation

In 1987, the UNDP Governing Council approved 24 country programmes from Latin America and the Caribbean and the programme for the eastern Caribbean within the limits of their illustrative indicative planning figures for UNDP's fourth planning cycle (1987-1991). It also took note of the intercountry programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (see also Chapter II of this section).

During the first half of 1987 a start was made on activities to co-ordinate efforts in respect of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) by a number of international and regional agencies such as UNDP, SELA, UNESCO and others, and the activities of a project designed to promote TCDC by strengthening links between national co-ordinating centres in Latin America and the Caribbean were initiated.

Support continued for the execution of the ECLAC/UNDP/Argentina project designed to strengthen the latter country's TCDC activities in Latin America and in Africa.

Transport

ECLAC continued its activities as part of a project on the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system, carried out in collaboration with the Chilean Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and funded by the World Bank. At the request of Ecuador, ECLAC collaborated in a multidisciplinary effort to assess the damage caused to the transport infrastructure by the earthquake which struck the country in 1986.

ECLAC also organized the second technical meeting between Latin American countries on urban transport, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Transport Division of the Argentine Department of Transport (Argentina, November); the second meeting of the Latin American Maritime Transport Commission, organized in conjunction with SELA, on structural changes in land transport and the growing links with maritime transport and their implications for the formulation of policies in the countries of Latin America (Venezuela, August); and the third meeting of the maritime authorities of South America, Mexico and Panama and of the Operational Network for

Regional Co-operation between the Maritime Authorities of South America, Mexico and Panama (Mexico, May).

At the request of the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries, collaboration was provided in preparing a draft international agreement on the transport contract and the civil liability of the carrier in international land cargo transport. A draft agreement was submitted for consideration to the Meeting of Ministers in 1987.

Industrial development

Activities under the joint regional programme of ECLAC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) were designed to provide a deeper understanding and interpretation of the processes of industrialization in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. These activities were also designed to promote co-operation with the Governments of the region in analysing trends in the reorganization of world industry and their repercussions on national productive structures, in redirecting their industrial development and in designing appropriate policies for facing new challenges and the difficulties of financing investment.

As part of the Regional Programme on Industrial Reorganization, initiated in 1985 in conjunction with UNIDO, a special expert group meeting on strategies and policies for industrialization was held (Uruguay, November/December) to analyse the diagnosis and the strategic guidelines of the industrial sector. A start was made on the design of analytical systems to facilitate a better understanding of the region's industrialization processes, advisory assistance continued to be provided and two issues of the periodic report on industrialization and technological development were published.

The first Latin American co-ordination meeting of institutions linked to the capital goods sector was organized (Venezuela, July) in conjunction with SELA and UNIDO. In addition, the fourth expert meeting on capital goods industries in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in conjunction with UNIDO (Santiago, November). The expert group meeting examined national promotion policies, financing mechanisms, the repercussions of new technologies and mechanisms for regional co-operation. ECLAC also organized an expert group on industrialization strategies and policies (Santiago, November).

Natural resources, energy and environment

ECLAC continued to promote and support co-operation among the countries of the region in developing their natural resources, including mineral, water and ocean resources. Activities in

the area of mineral resources concentrated on support for the work programme of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) in two areas: the establishment of an ECLAC/OLAMI regional Mining Information System and the analysis of the possibility of establishing machinery for technology transfer among mining enterprises.

In water resources, the main activities revolved around two projects for promoting co-operation among the countries of the region in water management: river basins in the Altiplano of the Andes and the management of complex water systems. A number of reports were prepared on progress in the region in various areas of water management. Ocean resources activities mainly involved support of activities undertaken by Governments, the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific and other United Nations agencies in relation to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)(14) and assessment of the environmental impact and future prospects of marine mineral resources.

During the year, ECLAC organized the following meetings: seminar on marine bottoms, their mineral resources, exploration, exploitation and environmental implications, in conjunction with UNEP and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (Colombia, September); first Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Mining Law (Argentina, October); consultative workshop on strategies for the development of the mining resources of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, December); and an expert meeting on horizontal co-operation in water resources management in Latin America and the Caribbean, in conjunction with the Federal Republic of Germany (Santiago, May).

In the energy sector, activities centred on energy assessment for Latin America and integrated development of the electricity sector in Central America.

The Commission's activities in the area of the environment, carried out by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, aimed at giving a more concrete character to proposals for incorporating the environmental dimension into development. Together with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC assumed responsibility for co-ordinating a programme on planning and the environment.

During the year, ECLAC organized a seminar on technologies for human settlements in the wet tropics (Brazil, April) and a seminar/workshop on environmental and economic aspects of industrial waste management, organized by the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Unit together with ILPES, the Carl Duisberg Foundation and the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires (Argentina, September).

Food and agriculture

The food and agriculture programme, implemented with support from the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, covered four areas of activity: the crisis, the adjustment process and specific policies for agriculture; agricultural policies and rural development; food policy within the context of economic policy; and support for agricultural planning.

The first activity area involved preparing eight national case studies and a document providing a synthesis of regional coverage, and culminated with the holding of the ECLAC/FAO Round Table on the Crisis, Adjustment Policies and Agriculture in Latin America (Santiago, May).

Activities in the area of agricultural policies and rural development included the preparation of case studies of 12 countries in order to analyse new agricultural structures which had emerged as a result of agricultural reform and to examine the process of agricultural modernization based on the most dynamic producers: the new class of agricultural entrepreneurs. Attention was focused on the design and application of policies to guide the economic behaviour of those producers.

Social and cultural development

The programme on social development and humanitarian affairs continued in 1987 to focus on styles of development and social change in Latin America and the integration of women in development.

Meetings on social change and development, held in conjunction with other United Nations and regional entities, included: meeting on social policies, change and development in Latin America (Uruguay, June/July); seminar on planning and communications policies in Latin America (Santiago, March); and an international symposium on -aging and development (Santiago, August). ECLAC also organized a course on social problems and policies in Latin America (Santiago, August).

The subprogramme on women in development continued to review of the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985). ECLAC organized the seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, October), and a course was given by ILPES on women, development and planning in the Andean region (Ecuador, November).

With regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the region (see Chapter XXI of this section), the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1987/34 of 26 May, asked the Secretary-General to adopt measures and provide resources for holding a Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting of national drug law en-

forcement agencies at ECLAC headquarters or at the capital of any State in the region wishing to host the meeting. The first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region, was held at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October.

Population

During 1987, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) provided advisory services to States in the region in connection with the analysis of population trends, their causes and their economic and social implications; the integration of demographic variables into development planning; and the incorporation of population-related factors into plans and policies directed at specific groups.

CELADE continued to collaborate with the countries of the region in the collection and analysis of data from various sources, particularly with respect to the evaluation of the 1980 census round and preparations for the 1990 censuses, with a view to adapting them to the needs of development planning. The Centre provided special assistance to Guyana in connection with the retrospective demographic survey intended to provide data for estimating the demographic components required for planning. At a July seminar held in Georgetown, Guyana, Government officials and CELADE experts examined the results of the survey.

The Centre also conducted studies on changes in the status of women and in fertility and research into the social and economic implications of the aging of populations. A seminar on the age structure of the population was held at CELADE headquarters (Santiago, September). Further, the first technical seminar on methods for incorporating demographic inputs into planning (Santiago, March) examined the usefulness and limitations of population and development models and procedures for improving them.

In the field of population information, CELADE advised countries on processing their censuses, surveys and other population data. It also undertook an analysis of appropriate technologies for processing data from the 1990 census round and created a system for the retrieval of census data for small areas by microcomputer. A number of seminars on that system were organized during the year: Chile (September); Costa Rica, for Central America, Mexico and the Spanish- and French-speaking Caribbean countries (October); and Dominica for the English-speaking Caribbean countries (November).

A seminar on population information for development, organized jointly by CELADE and the Latin American Programme for Population Activities (Santiago, July), examined needs and prob-

lems relating to population information and recommended that a population information network be established for Latin America and the Caribbean.

During 1987, CELADE teaching and training activities included: workshop on quantitative methods and the use of models for problem analysis in the field of population and development (Costa Rica, January); national course on population and development (Honduras, January/February); and intensive regional courses on demography (Chile and Costa Rica, August/September; Uruguay, July-October). In addition, an 11-month post-graduate course on population was first offered in February 1987.

Statistics

ECLAC'S statistics programme continued in 1987 to reinforce a system of regional co-operation between the Directors of Statistics of each of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. To that end, it organized a meeting at ECLAC headquarters (Santiago, September) at which the progress of 10 regional co-operation activities embarked on during the preceding two years was reviewed, and five further areas of co-operation were identified.

The introduction of new technologies enjoyed the support of UNDP; through a project on statistics for the development of Latin America and the Caribbean, under way since September, computer systems in the following areas of statistics were being transferred to the region: automatic data clearing and entry; construction of data banks; and tabulations and metadata.

Progress was made in organizing information on the region's external trade in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. Close links were maintained in that area with subregional integration organizations; for example, a seminar on external trade statistics (Mexico, September) was organized in conjunction with the European Economic Community and the National Statistical Institute of Spain.

The Commission continued its training activities as a means of providing support for the statistical development of the countries of the region. In 1987, a training workshop was held at Santiago on the use of computer packages for processing statistics with technical assistance from Hungary. In addition, the Statistics Division collaborated with ILPES in a course on national accounts within the regular training programme of the Institute in 1987.

In conjunction with other United Nations bodies and regional organizations, ECLAC organized the following meetings: seminar on household income and expenditure surveys (Costa Rica,

March); seminar on the improvement and expansion of the programme of household surveys (Santiago, June); workshop on foreign trade statistics (Mexico, September); meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (Santiago, September); meeting on foreign trade data bases (Santiago, October); and a regional seminar on national accounts (Santiago, November).

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

JIU report

By a May 1987 note,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a JIU report on technical co-operation between UNDP and ECLAC. JIU reviewed instruments covering the relationship between UNDP and ECLAC, co-ordination/co-operation in the pre-programming and programming of regional projects, and co-operation/co-ordination in the implementation of regional projects. JIU concluded, its report by stating that it considered co-operation between UNDP and ECLAC to be satisfactory.

By decision 42/446 of 11 December, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note transmitting the JIU report.

Venue of 1988 session

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/166 without vote.

Venue of the twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean should be held in Brazil in 1988, in accordance with Council decision 1986/173 of 22 July 1986, and that additional expenditures for the session, if any, should be financed from the regular budget of the Commission through a reallocation of funds.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/166

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); oral proposal by Chairman based on Secretary-General's report (E/1987/79); agenda item 8.

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Western Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held its fourteenth session at ministerial level at Baghdad, Iraq, on 4 and 5 April 1987.(1) The Commission adopted nine resolutions concerning progress made in the implementation of the work programme for 1986-1987, strengthening of national household survey capabilities, the programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989, the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, the holding of ESCWA sessions on a biennial basis, the quorum for meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people, vacancies in the ESCWA secretariat, and the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social sectors (see p. 000).

The Technical Committee (fifth session, 31 March-2 April),(2) considered the draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989 and other items on the agenda of the Commission's 1987 session.

Economic and social trends

Political instability prevailing in the ESCWA region continued to hamper development and growth in 1987, according to a summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1987.(3) Further, unfavourable developments at the international level, particularly those affecting the oil sector, declining prices of primary commodities and rising protectionism compounded the obstacles to economic development in the open economies of the region.

Though overall economic performance in the region was moderately better in 1987 than in 1986, it remained generally worse than in 1985. After a very poor showing in 1986, in which the real gross domestic product (GDP) for Western Asia as a whole declined by 6 per cent, growth resumed at an estimated rate of 2.5 per cent in 1987. Nevertheless, the aggregate GDP for the region and most ESCWA countries remained significantly below levels achieved in 1985. Moreover, with a relatively high population growth rate, per capita GDP stagnated in 1987.

The major stimulus for the improved economic performance in Western Asia during 1987 was the rebound of prices in the international oil

market and consequently in the oil revenues of the oil-exporting countries. Another contributing factor was the various adjustment policy measures pursued by several countries to cope with the prevailing recessionary conditions.

Complementing the recovery in the oil sector in 1987 was a moderate improvement in the performance of other sectors. Preliminary estimates indicated a significant increase in agricultural output in Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Nevertheless, the region as a whole and most individual countries continued to depend heavily on agricultural imports to satisfy domestic consumption. For most countries, the manufacturing sector showed significant improvement in 1987, particularly in Jordan and Egypt. In other ESCWA countries, the sector performed poorly, particularly in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Tourism contributed significantly to the foreign exchange earnings of several countries in the region, primarily Egypt, and to a lesser extent Bahrain and Jordan. Egypt's foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1987 were estimated to have been twice as large as those received in 1986 (\$850 million). The construction sector showed small improvements in 1987 compared with the dismal performance of the previous year, but was not expected to contribute to economic growth at rates anywhere near those attained in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Exports of non-oil products increased in several ESCWA countries in 1987. Meanwhile, higher oil revenues, coupled with the continuation of import curtailment for the fifth consecutive year, resulted in narrowing current account deficits for some countries and the recording of surpluses in others. Information on international reserves available for 10 ESCWA countries as at the end of November 1987 showed partial recovery from 1986, with net additions to reserves of \$3.76 billion. At the country level, performance was mixed. The additions went mostly to Saudi Arabia (\$3.38 billion), followed by the United Arab Emirates (\$0.86 billion), Egypt (\$0.58 billion) and Oman (\$0.25 billion). In contrast, losses were reported for Kuwait (\$0.72 billion) and Bahrain (\$0.41 billion).

The external debt position of the ESCWA countries remained virtually unchanged in 1987. For the region's most heavily indebted countries, the servicing of their external debt remained an obstacle to economic growth and development, despite the rescheduling of some debt-servicing payments. For example, according to International Monetary Fund calculations, Egypt, which took into account its debt payments rescheduling arrangements negotiated in 1987, had to pay \$24.9 billion in servicing its external debt during the five fiscal years 1987/88-1991/92. Of that amount, \$15.7 billion, or 63 per cent, were interest charges.

One of the most important factors affecting the social situation in the region had been the ongoing conflicts in its various parts. However, in spite of those conflicts, educational expansion and improvements continued to be a major characteristic of social development. For the region as a whole, the illiteracy rate was believed to have fallen to the 50 per cent mark and the gross enrolment ratio in primary education had surpassed 85 per cent; that ratio was close to 100 per cent in some 9 of the 13 ESCWA countries.

On 9 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/188, took note of the summary of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1986.(4)

Activities in 1987

International trade and finance

In 1987, ESCWA completed a study on growth and balance-of-payments implications for ESCWA countries of trade in services.(5) The study covered services in the national economy, international trade in services and services in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (see PART TWO, Chapter XVIII). It concluded that being essentially an importer of services, the region's basic interests lay in having access to such services on conditions and at a cost that responded to the national concerns and development priorities of its member countries. As exporters of services, the countries of Western Asia should seek preferential treatment in the markets of developed market economies on a non-reciprocal basis.

A review of current developments and trends in the monetary and financial sectors in the ESCWA region(6) noted that the most important economic development seen in the region in 1987 was the relative stabilization of oil prices at about \$15 a barrel. However, that improvement was by no means sufficient to remove the economic and financial problems, especially the external debt, confronting ESCWA countries. Total ESCWA region external debt increased from \$48.2 billion in 1980 to \$123.6 billion in 1987. As for the banking industry, the stabilization of oil prices and therefore an increase in economic activities and consequently in banking business, the net foreign position of ESCWA banks improved by \$15.8 billion.

Technical co-operation

During 1987, ESCWA received favourable responses and general interest from ECA and ESCAP for projects on development of informatics applications in the Arab countries and computer Arabization research.(7) ECA foresaw the activities of both projects as having definite relevance and direct benefit to a number of institutions in North

Africa currently undertaking similar work and suggested that the planned activities of ESCWA should complement the work of those African institutions as potential co-operating agencies and participants. ESCAP expressed interest only in the project on development of informatics applications and submitted proposals to ESCWA for consideration.

ESCWA activities in information technology included the organization of a symposium on computers and electronics for the service of the handicapped, a workshop on computers in education and the publication of an Arabic informatics newsletter. It also established a regional Arabic network on informatics.

Transport and communications

In a November 1987 report on development and prospects of air transport in Western Asia,(8) the Commission reviewed the operations of commercial airlines in the region, airport operations, passenger traffic, cargo operations and air transport regional co-operation. It recommended the adoption of a number of regional policy measures that included co-operation in ground facilities, the establishment at Amman, Jordan, of a regional civil aviation training institute, establishment of common standards for certificates and licences, and joint airline operations. It also recommended a more liberal attitude towards granting traffic rights and a flexible fare-fixing system.

Railway links in Western Asia was the subject of another study by the Commission.(9) The study reviewed railway development plans in the region and future options. It recommended a number of steps towards the integration of rail networks, including standardization of operational rules and regulations and of technical specifications, application of relevant conventions on international railway traffic and the establishment of a clearing-house for settlement of payments among the member railways of the integrated network.

Industrial development

ESCWA activities in the industrial development sector focused on three subprogrammes: national planning and regional co-ordination of the industrial sector; trade in manufactured products and financing of industrial development; and development of selected industrial branches and identification of regional projects.(10) In co-operation with the Arab Industrial Development Organization, a study on the development of technological capabilities in the petrochemical industry was undertaken, as was a similar study on the iron and steel industry in the region. Work on a study reviewing agro-industries in the region was in progress.

Energy

In 1987, the energy programme focused on strengthening energy institutions in the least developed countries, the establishment of a regional network for new and renewable sources of energy in the ESCWA region, and energy conservation and efficiency.(10)

A progress report on establishing the Renewable Energy Sources Information Network for Western Asia (RESINWA) outlined the strategy pursued by the Commission in establishing the information network system and made proposals for future action that would lead to effective regional participation in RESINWA. A study on energy conservation in the housing sector provides an assessment of energy consumption in the existing housing schemes and proposals for appropriate styles of architecture aimed at reducing energy consumption. Work on a case-study on Egypt was in progress in connection with generating energy from urban and rural waste.

Food and agriculture

ESCWA members continued in 1987 to pursue the expansion of food and agricultural production. On the whole, agriculture was progressing at a slow pace; since its rate of growth was lower than the rate of population growth, food and agricultural production was declining on a per capita basis, -reflecting a continuous worsening of the state of food security in the region.(11)

ESCWA prepared an economic analysis of projects for arid zones as part of its activities in support of the fight against desertification.(10) Other activities included assistance in agricultural planning and training, promotion of food security arrangements, development of an early warning system on crop production, and support to agrarian reform and rural development.

Science and technology

The 1987 ESCWA in science and technology was oriented towards intensifying the development of national capacities and encouraging the upgrading of technical skills and managerial talents in science and technology. Activities in the information technology area covered training in computer-aided design and manufacture in engineering industries, establishment of a software technology centre and support for research in Arabic computational linguistics. Other activities included research into the role of financial institutions and development of endogenous scientific and technological capabilities.

In 1987, the Commission prepared a report on education for high-level scientific and technological manpower.(12) It examined the patterns of higher-level education and the training of person-

nel in the field of science and technology in selected ESCWA countries, the extent to which education and training institutions in the industrialized countries were willing and able to alter the content and form of education and training offered to students from the region, and the extent to which the production sector of advanced economies could be induced to provide appropriate forms of specialized education and training.

Population

The population programme continued to focus on four areas: demographic data collection and analysis; population and development policy; population education and information; and employment promotion and manpower development. During 1987, preparations began for a meeting on population dynamics and the prospects for coping with basic needs of populations in ESCWA member countries. Also during the year, work continued on studies on the manpower and employment situation in the ESCWA labour-sending countries, the standardization of concepts of economic activity in the region, and manpower planning in the petrochemical sector, focusing on Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Population Bulletin of ESCWA continued to be published twice a year, in June and December.

Human settlements

ESCWA activities in the human settlements field focused on integration of physical planning with economic and social planning, city management and building materials.

An Expert Group Meeting on Energy-Efficient Materials for Low-Cost Housing (Amman, 14-19 November 1987) formulated guidelines for the building materials industry in the region and for the future work of the Commission.(13). It recommended, among other things, that Governments encourage the production and use of energy-efficient building materials by providing incentives, such as special loans for factories producing those materials and attractive mortgages on buildings constructed with them.

Statistics

An assessment of existing environmental statistics in the region was presented to the Second Meeting of Heads of Central Statistical Organizations in the ESCWA Region (March 1987). Environmental statistics from Egypt, Jordan and Kuwait were assessed and a plan for the development of such statistics in the region was proposed.

On 5 April,(14) ESCWA stressed the importance of continuing the regional household survey project to the end of 1991, while calling on UNDP to continue to contribute to the project and to pro-

vide funding at a level no lower than that of its current contribution and requesting ILO to appoint a regional adviser within the framework of the project. It also urged international organizations, funding agencies and Arab funds to provide financial and technical support to ESCWA members in the implementation of their national household survey programmes.

Palestinian people

On 5 April,(15) the Commission, taking into consideration the destruction, starvation and expulsion of population to which Palestinian camps in Lebanon were being subjected, requested the Executive Secretary to pay particular attention to the economic and social conditions of those camps in the light of their current troubles and ways of finding appropriate solutions thereto.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

Work programmes

On 5 April 1987, the Commission adopted three resolutions concerning its programme of work. By one,(16) it noted with appreciation the progress made in implementing the work programme for 1986-1987 and adopted modifications thereto proposed by the Executive Director. By another,(17) the Commission, on the recommendation of its Technical Committee, adopted the programme of work and priorities for the period 1988-1989, while taking into consideration the limited resources available and the United Nations programming regulations in effect. By the third,(18) it approved the general framework and priorities of the draft medium-term plan for 1990-1995 and requested the Executive Secretary to ensure that the intensification of efforts in programmes concerned with the agricultural and industrial sectors and in activities relating to food security, water and mineral resources, new and renewable sources of energy, science and technology, social development and the development of human resources and administrative capabilities were among those priorities.

Amendments to rules of procedure

Sessions

On 5 April,(19) the Commission amended its rules of procedure so that its sessions would henceforth be held on a biennial basis. It also requested the Executive Secretary to prepare in those years when no session was held a detailed report on the activities, plans and programmes of the Commission for submission to the Economic and Social Council.

Quorum for meetings

The Commission also amended its rules of procedure to allow for the opening of meetings of the Commission or any of its subsidiary bodies when at least one third of the members were present.(20) The presence of a majority would be required for any decision to be taken.

Vacancies in the ESCWA secretariat

Recalling a 1984 resolution by which the General Assembly had noted the difficulties encountered by the ESCWA secretariat in recruiting qualified staff from unrepresented or under-represented States in the region,(21) the Commission, in April 1987,(22) requested the Executive Director to approach the United Nations Secretariat with proposals on, and justification for, the need to limit the applicability of both the restrictions on filling vacancies and the reduction of established posts as far as ESCWA was concerned, to permit it to reach its minimum substantive capacity in terms of human resources.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/68 without vote.

Human and financial resources: vacancies in the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1984/81 of 27 July 1984 on staff and administrative questions of the Economic Commission for Western Asia and 1986/59 of 22 July 1986 on the financial status of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Having considered Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution 161(XIV) of 5 April 1987, entitled "Human and financial resources: vacancies in the secretariat"

Noting with concern that General Assembly resolution 39/243 of 18 December 1984 on staff and administrative questions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia has not yet been fully implemented,

Noting the concern expressed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session that the vacancy rate in the Commission remains inordinately high and has adversely affected implementation of the activities of the Commission,

Noting the concern of the States members of the Commission, in view of the unique situation of the Commission, about the serious shortage of the human resources that are a basic necessity if it is to carry out its mandated programme of activities, especially since the Commission, in adopting its budget, has already undertaken to cancel thirty subprogrammes because of the lack of financial and human resources,

Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to meet its personnel requirements, as authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/43.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/68

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/121) without vote, 3 July (meeting 23); draft by ESCWA (E/1987/79), orally amended following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

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Chapter VIII

Natural resources and cartography

As the world non-fuel mineral industry faced difficult circumstances in 1987, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration continued to assist developing countries. Despite decreasing expenditures, it financed its highest number of projects in solid mineral and geothermal energy exploration. The Economic and Social Council recognized the urgent need for increased financial support for the Fund and welcomed its efforts to seek co-financing (resolution 1987/11).

The Committee on Natural Resources held its tenth session in New York in April. Acting on the Committee's recommendations, the Council adopted resolutions on water resources and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (1987/7), trends and salient issues in mineral resources (1987/8), new techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources (1987/9), application of microcomputer technology in the assessment and development of natural resources and energy (1987/10), permanent sovereignty over natural resources (1987/12) and co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations in the field of natural resources (1987/13). As to the economic and technical aspects of marine affairs, the Council asked the Secretary-General to continue to study global, regional and national developments in the context of international co-operation (1987/84).

The Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was held in Thailand in January. The Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held in Canada in August.

Topics related to this chapter. Middle East: territories occupied by Israel—permanent sovereignty over national resources. Development policy and international economic co-operation: special economic areas—least developed countries. Operational activities for development. Environment.

Natural resources

The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the General Assembly in December 1987 (resolution 42/186), addressed the question of the prudent management

of global resources in the sections dealing with population, food and agriculture, industry, health and human settlements and institutions.

Exploration

UN Revolving Fund for
Natural Resources Exploration

Activities

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRPNRE)—a funding and executing agency which assisted developing countries in natural resources exploration and development—continued its activities in 1987, its thirteenth year of operation. The Fund was distinguished from other forms of United Nations development assistance by the revolving nature of the assistance provided. Replenishment contributions to the Fund were required to be made from successful exploration projects, based on the proceeds of production.

In his annual report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 1987 activities,⁽¹⁾ the Administrator stated that, during the year, the Fund had 10 operational projects, the most in its history. Eight were in mineral exploration (Argentina, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone) and two were in geothermal energy exploration (Mexico, Saint Lucia).

The first phase of a \$4 million four-year work plan to explore high-grade gold and silver deposits, to which the Fund would contribute \$375,000, commenced in Argentina. The work involved underground exploration, drilling and metallurgical testing. In the Congo, the Fund conducted, jointly with France, the first phase of a feasibility study to obtain more detailed information on offshore phosphate and shell deposits for use as a fertilizer and soil conditioner. Following a February review of the study's first phase, France and UNRPNRE agreed to increase their contributions to the study, the latter by \$210,000 to a total of \$560,000.

Preliminary work by the Fund in Côte d'Ivoire showed an extensive area of gold-bearing gravel in rivers and streams, the economic potential of which had not been assessed. Exploration in one area of Haiti also revealed gold deposits and a number of private companies submitted bids to undertake further work. A deposit in another area

of Haiti was examined but considered to be of insufficient interest; that project was closed in December 1987.

Private sector contractors from developing countries participated in projects in Honduras and Peru, where the Fund carried out large, sophisticated exploration programmes, using wire line diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling, respectively. Three areas in Honduras were explored for gold, silver and lead. Surveys and drilling in one area indicated the presence of a gold/silver-bearing vein system of more than 500,000 metric tons, while encouraging gold values were revealed in another area through the reopening and sampling of old gold workings. In Peru, the Fund continued its activities in an area where a gold-bearing gravel deposit valued at some \$440 million had been outlined. The Government added two new sections to the project area in 1987; estimates of the gold in those two areas and of production costs of the already identified deposits were being made.

In Rwanda, the Fund discovered two gold-bearing veins, 700 metres long by 2 metres wide and 300 metres long by 2-3 metres wide. In Sierra Leone, a project begun in 1984 in an area where gold mineralization was known to exist was terminated in July when mineralization was deemed to be insufficient to constitute an economic deposit.

In geothermal energy exploration, projects were in progress in Mexico and Saint Lucia. The Fund would sub-contract the management contract for the Mexico project, considered to have a high chance of success, to an external agency. Still in its early stages, it was expected to last two and a half years at a cost of \$5.4 million. The Saint Lucia project, in which the Fund was involved with support from the United States Agency for International Development, was a great success, with the second of two wells producing enough dry steam to provide one third of Saint Lucia's electric power consumption.

In a March 1987 report to the Governing Council,(2) the UNDP Administrator provided information on the Fund's programme management, investment follow-up activities and additional funding during 1986.

On 18 June,(3) the Governing Council noted the Administrator's approval of supplementary short-term financing for mineral exploration in Argentina and for geothermal energy exploration in Saint Lucia. It asked him to review the terms and conditions for the Fund's assistance with a view to their being made more attractive to recipient countries, without sacrificing the intention to build up a revolving fund from replenishments from successful projects, and to report in 1988. Concerned about the lack of resources to meet the demand for mineral and geothermal exploration projects in developing countries, the Council re-

newed its appeal to Member States to contribute to the Fund.

On 9 July, by decision 1987/184, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Administrator's March report.

Financing

Project expenditures in 1987 totalled \$4.6 million compared with \$6.9 million in 1986. Voluntary contributions from four countries amounted to almost \$5 million, including a \$4 million contribution from Japan, as against less than \$0.5 million in 1986. By year's end, the Fund's balance stood at \$8.7 million. Eight countries pledged a total of \$347,995 for 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/11 without vote.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3167(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Council resolution 1762(LIV) of 18 May 1973, concerning the establishment of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources,

Recognizing the importance of the Fund as an effective instrument for assisting developing countries in the development of their natural resources,

Expressing concern at the very limited financial capacity of the Fund to fulfil its mandate,

1. Takes note of the achievements and continuing efforts of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration in the fields of mineral and geothermal energy exploration;

2. Welcomes the further efforts of the Fund to promote pre-investment follow-up to its successful mineral discoveries, in close co-operation with recipient Governments;

3. Recognizes the urgent need to increase financial support for the Fund by means of voluntary contributions so that it may fulfil its mandate;

4. Welcomes the further efforts made by the Fund to seek co-financing partners as a means of expanding its immediate funding capacity to meet the demands for projects.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/11

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

New techniques for natural resources exploration and assessment

In January 1987, a report on the application of microcomputer technology in the assessment, de-

velopment and planning of natural resources(*) (see below) was submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request.(5) During the Committee's consideration of that report, the question of remote sensing was discussed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/9 without vote.

New techniques, including remote sensing,
for identifying, exploring for
and assessing natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/50 of 25 July 1985 on the application of microcomputer technology in the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/65 of 3 December 1986 on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

Recognizing that, in order to optimize utilization of satellite remote sensing, developing countries require facilities and better access to data through an information referral system containing information on remote sensing data and on how to gain access to such data,

Considering that developing countries need to be apprised of the limitations and potential of commercial and non-commercial hardware and software systems for digital processing of remote sensing data and of procedures for obtaining access to such systems,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Application of microcomputer technology in the assessment, planning and development of natural resources: water, energy and mineral resources",

1. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a feasibility study on the establishment of an information referral system, showing area, coverage, type of data, quality, and how and where to secure imagery and other relevant information that can guide users in the most efficient way to obtain remote sensing data, and to submit that study to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to establish, within existing resources, a remote sensing library and referral system to provide users with guidance on available commercial and non-commercial hardware and software systems for digital processing and analysis of remote sensing data;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to convene, within existing resources, a meeting of a small group of experts on hardware and software systems for remote sensing to assess properly the constraints and capabilities of such systems and provide the Committee and user countries, especially developing countries, with the results of that technology assessment meeting.

Economic and social Council resolution 1987/9

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Microcomputer technology in natural resources assessment and development

In a report on the application of microcomputer technology in the assessment, development and planning of natural resources,(*) the Secretary-General stated that there had been a virtual revolution in developing computer hardware so that microcomputers could perform tasks that previously needed much larger mainframe or minicomputers. Also, software specifically for application in the natural resources and energy sectors was continuously under development. The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) played a key role in introducing those technologies to developing countries.

For each of the major sectors-mineral, energy and water resources-the report described new developments, recent activities of DTCD and activities of other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system.

In conclusion, the report presented a summary of recommendations made by various DTCD meetings or workshops. They suggested that DTCD should: organize application-specific workshops, training and seminars at the regional or country level, preferably in developing countries; establish a software library, recommend standards for hardware and software, and distribute non-proprietary or public domain programs; consider developing software packages of common interest to developing countries; publish a newsletter informing Governments of the latest developments; establish an interregional network to link countries for the exchange of expertise, in-house software and other matters; and produce and disseminate regularly a list of hardware and software manufacturers, along with a list of consultants available to developing countries.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/10 without vote.

Application of microcomputer technology
in the assessment and development
of natural resources and energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/50 of 25 July 1985 on the application of microcomputer technology in the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

Mindful of the accelerating pace of progress in microcomputer technology and its application to the assessment, planning and development of natural resources and energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Application of microcomputer technology in the assessment, planning and development of natural resources: water, energy and mineral resources",

1. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to promote the transfer and dissemination to the developing countries of microcomputer technology for the assessment, planning and development of water, energy and mineral resources;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and in the application of microcomputer technology;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a software reference library comprising a collection of software packages developed by various organizations of the United Nations system and references to software packages available in the commercial and public sectors for use in the exploration for and development and management of natural resources, and to distribute software to developing countries through application-oriented workshops, seminars and training courses, to be organized at the regional or country level, preferably in developing countries.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/10

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources held its tenth. session in New York from 6 to 15 April 1987.(6) It discussed energy, mineral and water resources; new techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources; UNRFNRE; permanent sovereignty over natural resources; co-ordination of natural resources programmes within the United Nations system; preparations for the medium-term plan for 1990-1995; review of the functions of the Committee; and the provisional agenda for its eleventh (1989) session.

The Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption seven draft resolutions and one decision. Four other decisions were brought to the Council's attention.

Review of Committee's functioning. By one decision, the Committee submitted a review of its functioning to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 948).

The Committee conducted an in-depth and extensive review of the manner in which it was carrying out its mandate, its relationship to other United Nations bodies and the structure of its secretariat support system. It was of the view that its subject-matter-the exploration, development and management of energy, mineral and water resources- was of vital importance to Member States, particularly to the economic prospects of the developing countries.

The Committee listed a number of measures to improve its functioning, including: proper follow-up of its actions by other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and Governments; increased participation by experts from States members of the Committee; a streamlined agenda; examination of reports in the light of current global concerns; improved quality and relevance of reports; increased evaluation of Secretariat programmes; receipt of documents at least three months in advance of sessions; and an increased number of inter-sessional seminars and symposia. It also recommended that: its sessions should not coincide with other high-priority intergovernmental meetings; United Nations organizations and agencies, particularly the regional commissions, should participate fully in the sessions; clear directives should be provided to the Secretariat on the content and approach expected in reports; in-session working procedures of the Committee should be reviewed to maximize effectiveness; criteria should be developed for the periodic review of its work and the implementation of its decisions; and the possibility of streamlining secretariat support structures should be studied.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/118, took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1989 session. It decided that, in 1989, the Committee should give priority to the question of mineral resources and asked the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to that subject in preparing documentation.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

In accordance with a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,(7) the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in January 1987 a report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources.(8) The report concentrated on the world's petroleum industry and the response of Governments and industry to the ongoing crisis, reflected in oversupply and depressed prices. It recognized the vital role in economic development played by petroleum and other fuel minerals (natural gas, coal, uranium), which represented over 70 per cent of the value of the world's mineral production.

The report addressed the impact of the international economic situation on mineral-producing developing countries in the areas of both petroleum and non-fuel minerals. The continuing period of reduced oil prices, which had plummeted in July 1986 to below the \$10 per barrel benchmark, had resulted in the curtailment of new exploration and development. Private and public

petroleum enterprises had been massively reducing their operating, investment and overhead costs and were becoming leaner and more streamlined. As the response of Governments and industry to the price volatility was still being formulated, it was difficult to portray precisely the evolution of the situation.

As to non-fuel minerals, the continuing decline in commodity prices was seriously affecting government revenues, foreign exchange earnings and the ability to service debt. The situation was also a challenge for countries to develop national resources as a tool of social and economic development.

With regard to strengthening national capabilities for resource development, the report stated that the crisis in both the petroleum and mineral industries indicated the benefit of a more rational and systematic approach towards government policy-making in that sector.

In the context of promoting investment in petroleum, the report discussed constraints and competition of Governments in new petroleum contracts. It also considered financial terms, revenue-sharing and remuneration, as well as petroleum financing.

Regarding the mining industry, the report noted that State-owned and private enterprises had been subject to a severe price crisis in non-fuel minerals for almost five years. It described the industry's response, to the crisis, which included restructuring, refinancing and rehabilitation.

In connection with new international arrangements for petroleum and mineral investment, the report described negotiations under way for international investment conventions and international co-operation in offshore petroleum development.

Noting that technical co-operation played an important role in achieving the goals implied by the principle of permanent sovereignty by strengthening the national capabilities of Governments for mineral development, the report gave examples of technical co-operation between centrally planned economies and developing countries, and between market economies and developing countries. United Nations technical co-operation activities, primarily those carried out by DTCD, were also described (see below).

With regard to the outlook for mineral industries and policies, the report stated that, given the unpromising situation for both energy and metal minerals, it might be a good time to pay greater attention to the potential of the more neglected minerals that could contribute to economic development; industrial minerals, construction materials and other minerals, generally produced more for local consumption than for export, might deserve more attention. The growing population of many countries and their increasing need for housing, transport infrastructure and light indus-

tries constituted a large source of demand for such minerals-the same might be true for alternative energy sources, such as small-scale hydropower, fuel-wood and non-conventional sources of energy. An administrative climate conducive to legal operations and well-planned investment with a longer perspective should be created. To improve those capabilities, a critical evaluation of national policies, regulations and administrative procedures appeared necessary to develop the great potential inherent in national human resources -available.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/12 without vote.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the problems that the present international economic situation causes all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting that it is important for all countries, in particular the developing countries, to make optimum economic use of their natural resources in order to strengthen their economic development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the comments made thereon by the Committee on Natural Resources at its tenth session,

Taking into account the work done by other organs and organizations of the United Nations system regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the ongoing work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on a code of conduct on transnational corporations, as it relates to natural resources;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a concise report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session, bearing in mind the comments made by the Committee at its tenth session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/12

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Co-ordination of UN activities

In accordance with a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,(9) the Secretary-General, in a March 1987 report,(10) reviewed the programme activities of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources. He described the activities of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and DTCD, and also summarized the activities of other organizations and units of the system concerned with natural resources.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Com-

mittee, adopted resolution 1987/13 without vote.

Co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources
The Economic and Social Council,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General on programme activities of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources,

Bearing in mind the very broad range of activities proposed for inclusion in the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

Convinced of the need to increase the effectiveness and relevance of the work of the United Nations system,

Concerned that the documentation prepared for the tenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources was insufficient to allow the Committee to provide guidance on the programming and implementation of activities in the United Nations system for the development of natural resources, as called for in its terms of reference,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session a report containing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources, identifying the organs or units within the United Nations system which are mandated to carry out work in those fields and assessing the extent to which the guidelines provided by the Committee have been followed;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to identify in that report the existing priorities and objectives of the work of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/13

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Mineral resources

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,(11) the Secretary-General, in a February 1987 report to the Committee on Natural Resources,(12) described trends and salient issues in mineral resources.

He described recent trends and short-term prospects, long-term consumption growth and implications for developing countries, developments in commodity agreements, exploitation and processing of co-products and by-products, and technical co-operation trends in mineral resources development in developing countries.

In his conclusions and recommendations, the Secretary-General said that the prevailing circumstances of the world non-fuel mineral industry were highly unusual compared to the preceding half century. The effects of slower growth of the world economy had been compounded by decreased use of the major and base metals and by the development of substitutes for those metals. As a result, markets for many metals were overhung by large metal stocks and production capacities

remained in excess of demand. Efforts to maintain economically sub-marginal mines in production were not likely to be sustainable except in the short term and closing the gap between world productive capacity and world demand would eventually be achieved through mine closings.

Development of specialty metals and metal-containing products would be needed if plastics and other metal substitutes were not to make further inroads into the traditional markets for major and base metals. A likely consequence of that would be the integration of metal-producing and manufacturing enterprises between and among developed and developing economies.

Noting that it might be premature to attempt a comprehensive analysis of a metals economy that was still adjusting to recent changes in markets, technology and finance, the Secretary-General suggested that the Committee might wish to comment on the proposal to convene a seminar on prospects for metal-mining industries to the year 2000 and beyond, which was tentatively scheduled for 1988.

The Secretary-General suggested that the Committee should take note of the continuing effort of the United Nations Secretariat to provide developing countries with advanced mineral exploration technology and training, together with advisory services, and proposed that three kinds of technical co-operation activities be stressed: integrated resource surveys using satellite-based technologies; evaluation of local mineral resources in relation to national development needs for transport, construction and agricultural industries; and evaluation of promising areas for precious, base and specialty metals.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1987/8 without vote.

Trends and salient issues in mineral resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/47 on small-scale mining, 1985/48 on mineral resources and 1985/54 on the rationalization of the work of the Committee on Natural Resources, all of 25 July 1985,

Recognizing the effective contribution of the mineral resources sector to the economies of developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in mineral resources,

Also taking note of the section on mineral resources contained in the note by the Secretary-General on issues in natural resources and energy for consideration in the preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

1. Decides that the Committee on Natural Resources, at its eleventh session, shall give priority consideration

to mineral resources, subject to the concerns expressed in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1985/54;

2. Also decides that, within the overall subject of mineral resources, special attention shall be given to small-scale mining, as defined in Council resolution 1985/47;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on small-scale mining prospects in developing countries, as called for in Council resolution 1985/47;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee, at its eleventh session, a report on trends and salient issues in the mineral sector, giving special consideration to cost-saving technologies in the mining industry and prospects for geological exploration in developing countries, with due regard to the development of industrial minerals.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/8

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Water resources

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) continued in 1987 to promote environmentally sound management of inland waters.⁽¹³⁾ The Working Group of Experts on the Zambezi River System held its third meeting (Gaborone, Botswana, 20-23 January) to finalize a diagnostic study and an action plan, which was subsequently adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System (Harare, Zimbabwe, 26-28 May). The Conference agreed that the action plan for the Zambezi basin should be a programme under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. At its fifth meeting (Vienna, 29 November-3 December), the UNEP Advisory Group on Water Resources noted the progress of the action plan and suggested that UNEP maintain direct involvement in it (see also p. 705).

UNEP in 1987 initiated preparations for an action plan for the Lake Chad basin in 1987 and discussed plans for the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer (north-east Africa), Lake Managua (Nicaragua) and the Orinoco-Apure River (Venezuela).

Under UNEP's joint project with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the third meeting of a scientific expert group was held (Paris, 2-4 September) to finalize methodological guidelines for the integrated environmental evaluation of water resources development, scheduled for publication in 1988. With the International Training Centre for Water Resources Management, UNEP developed training materials and organized training courses in the United Republic of Tanzania (September), Burundi (November) and France (November).

UNEP experts visited Uganda in January and July/August 1987, as part of a national project on strategic resources planning, to assess and evalu-

ate the country's water resources. In their report, they suggested giving priority to establishing a reliable data base for environmentally sound water resources development. In Asia, UNEP began a project on ecologically sound development of water and land resources in the Mekong Delta.

Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

In response to a 1979 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in January 1987 a report⁽¹⁵⁾ on progress in implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan for the development of water resources, adopted in 1977 by the United Nations Water Conference ⁽¹⁶⁾

The report updated information provided to previous sessions of the Committee and concentrated on: policy, planning, legislation and institutional arrangements; the development of shared water resources; water resources assessment; drinking-water supply and sanitation; water resources for agriculture; environmental aspects of water resources development; education, training and public information and participation; and research and development.

The report concluded that progress had been achieved with regard to some aspects of the Action Plan, particularly for drinking-water supply and sanitation. However, a number of serious constraints were critical to further progress: many countries had yet to develop the interrelated management systems and related legal and institutional structures needed to maximize the socio-economic benefits derived from the development and uses of water resources. Though Governments often sought to co-ordinate activities among various national organizations, water resources development was mostly carried out on a piecemeal basis. Significant progress would be achieved only if the necessary linkages were established and responsibilities clearly defined at each level of management. Human resources development and the mobilization of financial resources also remained critical as factors affecting progress.

The report stated that management systems should cover issues from identification of the demand for water as an input to human and economic activities to the actual operation and maintenance of specific projects. Starting with a definition of demands in terms of quantities, types of service and geographical coverage for water from different economic and social sectors, and a harmonization of national, regional and local objectives, the process should be integrated into river, lake and ground-water basin development programmes. In turn, that would lead to the formulation and implementation of integrated projects, as well as to the definition of requirements for human and financial resources.

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽¹⁷⁾ an Interregional Symposium on Improved Efficiency in the Management of Water Resources: Follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan was held in New York from 5 to 9 January 1987. In an oral report to the Committee on Natural Resources,⁽⁶⁾ a DTCTB representative said that Symposium participants had pointed out that the level of funding for water resources development was only a small fraction of estimated requirements and that developing countries would have to increase their allocations to that sector.

Participants suggested that permanent national training structures be established or strengthened, based on existing institutions where possible, to train trainers and design programmes. Training women in technical and managerial skills and training high-level engineers at regional centres was also proposed. The importance of using technology appropriate to a given situation and the need to avoid "tied aid", which often implied non-standard equipment, were stressed. Countries were encouraged to move towards technological standardization, particularly for the low-cost options. With regard to water quality, laws should be amended to control pollution; at the international level, management of water quality was necessary because of transboundary pollution. On the question of natural hazards, particularly droughts, the participants suggested contingency plans for emergency supplies, rapid communications systems and comprehensive soil and water conservation programmes. The international community could support hydrological, meteorological and agricultural research, including improved assessment of land-use systems. Both structural and non-structural measures for flood mitigation should be executed within the framework of a comprehensive, long-term, integrated land and water development plan; local-level planning and self-help civil defence programmes were encouraged. At the international level, close co-operation between States should be actively promoted in relation to the use, management and development of shared water resources.

ACC action. The Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (eighth session, New York, 8-13 April)⁽¹⁸⁾ also discussed follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The Group felt that a broader system-wide effort should be made to develop a comprehensive strategy for action at the national, regional and global levels in the 1990s, aiming at the preparation of specific targets based on the objectives of the Action Plan. The preparation of such a strategy would involve an in-depth assessment of the implementation of the Plan and of the ability of the various organizations to re-

spond to the needs of Governments. It was agreed that the Group's secretariat would prepare an outline for action in the preparation of the strategy, to be discussed at the Group's next (1988) session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/7 without vote.

Water resources and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/67, 1979/68 and 1979/70 of 3 August 1979, 1981/80 of 24 July 1981, 1983/57 of 28 July 1983 and 1985/49 of 25 July 1985, concerning the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan,

Recalling also its resolution 1981/81 of 24 July 1981, concerning co-operative measures among international river and lake organizations and related activities within the United Nations system,

Noting that the Interregional Symposium on Improved Efficiency in the Management of Water Resources: Follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan was convened by the Secretary-General in New York from 5 to 9 January 1987 in order to review the recommendations of the United Nations Water Conference ten years after the Conference,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report on the conclusions reached at the Interregional Symposium on Improved Efficiency in the Management of Water Resources: Follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan, made before the Committee on Natural Resources at its 196th meeting, on 14 April 1987, by the representative of the United Nations Secretariat;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of Governments the final report of the Symposium;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its eleventh session, together with his report on the follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan, a supplementary report that would include the following:

- (a) Views of Governments on the report of the Symposium;

- (b) Developments in co-operative action taken in the field of shared water resources, including specific items on co-operative action to reduce land degradation and desertification, to establish and make operational a hydrometeorological data collection network and publicize the data, to alleviate flood risks, and to prevent and control transboundary pollution;

4. Invites all Governments to continue and possibly increase their efforts to train personnel in technical and managerial skills, giving due regard to the role of women in water resources development and management;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with regional commissions and organizations of the United Nations system, to report to the Committee at its eleventh session on progress in formulating proposals for a comprehensive strategy to implement the Mar del Plata Action Plan during the decade 1991-2000 and to include an assessment of those proposals as they relate to the activities of the United Nations system.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/7

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/94) without vote, 18 May (meeting 7); draft by Committee on Natural Resources (E/1987/21); agenda item 14.

Water situation in Africa

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,(19) the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in a February 1987 report to the Committee on Natural Resources, (20) reviewed the development of water resources in drought-stricken countries of Africa.

Though the drought was assumed to have broken with the arrival of wetter-than-average conditions in 1985 and 1986, the famine in many countries was still apparent and the aftermath of nearly 20 years of drier-than-average conditions could be seen in widespread environmental degradation.

The report analysed the situation in the context of a threshold defined by climatic as well as socio-economic and environmental factors and the geographical limits of the drought. It suggested a number of short-term measures, including the formulation of plans with the basic components of information gathering, equipment and organization. For the medium term, it suggested a strengthening of national institutional capacity regarding water resources development; formulation or strengthening of soil and water conservation programmes; acceleration of water supply and sanitation programmes; and strengthening of co-ordination of external support activities. For the long run, it stressed the need for implementation of existing frameworks for action.

The report concluded that the key to future progress lay in the medium-term measures as elaborated in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly in 1986,(21) as expanded with reference to water resources development in the ECA report. It remained for the African countries, assisted by the international community, to implement those measures as quickly and as effectively as possible. ECA suggested that long-term planning would be facilitated by increased attention to improving the planning mechanisms in the drought-stricken countries. That being done, long-term planning would largely take care of itself and it would be able to take into account the rate of progress with the medium-term measures as a tool for forecasting 10 years ahead. At the subregional level, increasing food production and the fight against drought and desertification would be most effective if groups of countries co-ordinated their efforts towards common objectives.

Financing of water resources development

In a February 1987 report,(22) submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in response to a 1983 Economic and Social Council request(23) the Secretary-General described the financing of water resources development, giving information on the flow of resources during the preceding 10 years through the United Nations system, in terms of support for technical co-operation and loans and credit. Levels of assistance by other international organizations and bilateral aid programmes were also discussed, as was the role of Governments.

The report stated that there was a need to continue and increase efforts by the international community to provide assistance to developing countries. However, a decreased dependence on external financing by developing countries was an essential condition to achieve long-term sustainable development. Measures were also needed to improve the planning process leading to the efficient formulation of programmes and projects, and to improve the capacity of Governments to generate internal resources and make more efficient use of existing ones. Particular attention should be given to the formulation and implementation of cost recovery policies, maintenance procedures and the choice of appropriate low-cost technologies.

Inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,(24) the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources in February 1987 an update of a 1985 report(25) on co-ordination and co-operation in water resources development. (26) Noting that arrangements for co-operation had not changed since 1985, the report presented information on new co-operative actions being undertaken in some specific areas: the activities of organizations concerned with the African region; the enhancement of the role of women in water resources development and utilization; the operation and maintenance of water resources installations; the establishment of a data base concerning technical co-operation activities; and consultations held in connection with technical and financial support to developing countries in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (see below).

The ACC Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources(18) discussed the status of inter-agency co-operation in the field of water resources, proposals for action and possible approaches to the future relationship between the Group and the Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (see below).

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

In his annual report to the Governing Council on 1987 activities,⁽¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator said that progress continued to be made in realizing the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). During the first three years of the Decade, which had been declared by the General Assembly in 1980,⁽²⁷⁾ more people gained access to clean water supplies than in the preceding 10 years. Nevertheless, in 1987, more than 1.6 billion people still did not have adequate access to potable water and at least 2 billion people lacked adequate sanitation facilities.

In 1987, UNDP and the World Bank launched a programme to increase the capacity of countries to deliver water supply and sanitation services to low-income groups, using primarily low-cost, community-based approaches. Under the programme, development of the Afridev-type deep-well and Tara-type shallow-well hand-pumps provided a large number of people with low-cost, easily maintained technology.

For the remainder of the Decade and into the early 1990s, an additional thrust of the programme would be to design and implement waste management and recycling demonstration projects in urban and urban-fringe areas; waste management, a labour- and capital-intensive function, consumed, on average, 30 to 50 per cent of municipal budgets. UNDP had under way a global research project on integrated resource recovery and waste recycling, with the World Bank as executing agency. The project's objectives were to expand and improve municipal waste management services, particularly for urban low-income populations, and to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of municipal waste disposal while maximizing resource conservation.

State-of-the-art review and generic research, including technological, economic and financial assessments, were carried out on several resource recovery technologies, six of which were identified as the most promising for application in developing countries: materials recovery and recycling of municipal solid wastes; co-composting of garbage with night soil or sludge; industrial-scale community biogas plants; landfill gas recovery; wastewater reuse for effluent irrigation; and sewage-fed aquaculture.

Surveys and pre-feasibility studies were carried out to assess resource recovery activities and opportunities at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Dakar, Senegal; Douala, Cameroon; Khartoum, Sudan; and Mexico City. Technology assessment case-studies were carried out in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. As a follow-up to those research and assessment activities, a demonstration project was under way

in Lima, Peru, while other demonstration projects were under preparation in Cameroon, Guatemala, Mexico, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

By the end of 1987, UNDP had disbursed \$171.8 million since 1980 in the drinking-water and sanitation projects sector. It assisted five new inter-regional projects during the year. Under the demonstration programme of the promotion of the role of women in water and environmental sanitation services, six country projects received assistance (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand).

Inter-agency action. The ACC Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources⁽¹⁸⁾ noted that, while there was evidence of a slowly improving situation with regard to water supply and sanitation in both urban and rural areas, increased efforts were still needed in rural areas, especially in connection with sanitation. Figures provided by countries on the situation as at the end of 1985 indicated an improvement over earlier estimated levels, pointing to an increased pace of development since 1983. However, the numbers of persons without access to safe water and adequate sanitation in developing countries at the end of 1985 were little different from the numbers at the end of 1980, indicating that improved services were barely coping with the population increase and the effects of urbanization.

The Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade met at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 5 and 6 November 1987. It discussed the question of a Decade assessment, to be presented to the Assembly in 1990, and the need to develop a strategy for continuing the water supply and sanitation effort during the 1990s and beyond. The Committee established a Decade Assessment Working Group, which began drafting material to evaluate the impact of efforts during the 1980s on water supply and sanitation services.

An initial step towards developing a beyond-the-Decade strategy for the external support community was taken at a consultation at Interlaken, Switzerland, in October. Co-sponsored by the Swiss Development Co-operation Agency and the World Health Organization, the consultation brought together the main bilateral and multi-lateral agencies active in the sector.

Marine resources

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,⁽²⁸⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in May 1987 a report on problems and approaches in policy-making, planning and management in the development of marine areas under national jurisdiction. ⁽²⁹⁾

The report identified practical needs and problems faced by countries in developing the resources

and uses of the extended marine areas under national jurisdiction (the exclusive economic zone and coastal zone) and outlined some techniques and approaches to enhance the effectiveness of national efforts in the marine field.

The Secretary-General concluded that the trend of developing countries strengthening their capabilities in the marine field was becoming more evident. He suggested that those efforts should be supported by the United Nations and recommended that the Secretariat develop a strengthened and more integrated programme of assistance to Member States for policy-making, planning and management in relation to the development and use of marine resources under national jurisdiction.

During 1987, most aspects of the Secretariat's work relating to marine matters were consolidated in the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/84 without vote.

Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1980/68 of 25 July 1980 on co-operation in the uses of the sea and coastal area development, 1983/48 of 28 July 1983 on marine affairs and 1985/75 of 26 July 1985 on economic and technical aspects of marine affairs,

Convinced that the resources of the ocean represent an important existing and potential contribution to development,

Noting the growing interest of Member States, in particular developing countries, in developing their marine resources,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Development of marine areas under national jurisdiction: problems and approaches in policy-making, planning and management";

2. Recognizes the need for the development of national marine plans, particularly by developing countries, within a framework of an integrated and comprehensive approach, taking fully into account intersectoral aspects of marine resources development;

3. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to provide, within their mandates and terms of reference, assistance to developing countries in their assessment of the economic, scientific, technical, financial and human resources aspects of marine affairs, with a view to strengthening the capabilities for the implementation of their national marine policies and plans, particularly those relating to international co-operation in that field;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study global, regional and national developments, in the context of international co-operation related to marine affairs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, in his report to be submitted to the Council at its second regular session of 1989, an account of the measures taken to respond to the needs of Member States, particularly those of the developing countries, in this field.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/84

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 6 July (meeting 14); 8-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.14), orally revised; agenda item 15.

Sponsors: Iran, Jamaica, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic.

By decision 1987/181 of 8 July, the Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations in the Secretary-General's report concerning the establishment of a programme of assistance to Member States, within existing resources.

Living marine resources

UNEP continued work in 1987 on its global plan of action for the conservation, management and utilization of marine mammals. The designation of the Indian Ocean as a sanctuary for whales was reassessed positively at a scientific meeting organized jointly by the International Whaling Commission, Seychelles and UNEP (Seychelles, 24-28 February). The training of graduate students and scientists in marine mammal conservation activities was initiated in the context of the Regional Seas Programme (see p. 710). UNEP also continued to distribute information about ongoing marine mammal projects.

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Cartography

During 1987, DTCD projects in cartography (surveying, mapping and hydrography) continued in a number of developing countries. They included institution-building, transfer of technical expertise to national cartographic and hydrographic institutions and provision of training and equipment. Twenty-eight fellowships and 10 grants for study tours were awarded for studies in photogrammetry, mineral economics, cadastral systems, cartographic and photographic procedures, cartography, digital mapping, computer communications and networking, cadastral surveying and land information, geodetic science and hydrography. Technical co-operation projects in surveying and mapping were completed in Burundi, Ethiopia, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal.

Standardization of geographical names

The Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Montreal, Canada, from 18 to 31 August 1987,⁽¹⁾ was attended by 106 representatives and observers from 53 countries, one specialized agency and three international scientific organizations (for participating States and officers, see APPENDIX III).

The Conference considered reports of linguistic/geographical divisions and of Governments on the situation in their regions and countries and progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Fourth (1982) Conference.⁽²⁾ It established three committees—on national, technical and international programmes—to consider national standardization, the creation of toponymic data files, the reduction of exonyms, terminology, naming of features beyond a single sovereignty, romanization and conversion into non-Roman writing systems, the writing of names in unwritten languages, and toponymic education and practice. The Conference also considered the economic and social benefits of national and international standardization of geographical names, technical assistance and international co-operation.

The Conference adopted 26 resolutions. It recognized, in particular, the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (see below) and recommended the adoption of its statute, which defined the Group's structure and activities. It recommended that a Celtic Division and an East Mediterranean Division (other than Arabic) of the Group be established and that the Group prepare a syllabus for training courses in toponymy, consider preparing guidelines for the

exchange of toponymic information between computer systems, collect information on the national standardization of geographical names and establish liaison with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History to ensure optimal co-operation.

The Conference also recommended the adoption of romanization systems for the Russian Cyrillic and Greek alphabets, and, for consideration by the Group of Experts, a system for the romanization of Korean script for use in geographical names. It recommended that toponyms be differentiated from other map text, that the use of exonyms be further reduced and that precedence be given to national official forms of geographical names. It urged the establishment of national geographical names authorities and encouraged State authorities to support standardization activities and organize bilateral and multilateral meetings. DTCD was encouraged to increase its involvement in preparing and co-ordinating United Nations publications that facilitated the exchange of information and transfer of knowledge in the area of geographical names; the United Nations should publish a manual on national standardization, toponymic guidelines and a semi-annual information bulletin. The Conference also made recommendations on the uniformity of presentation of national reports to be presented at future conferences and recommended that the Sixth Conference be convened in Morocco in 1992.

Group of Experts. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its thirteenth session at Montreal on 17 and 31 August 1987.⁽³⁾ It discussed the organization of the Fifth Conference on 17 August and reviewed its recommendations on 31 August. It also reviewed its own rules of procedure and submitted amendments to the Conference for adoption.

In the light of the Economic and Social Council's establishment (decision 1987/112) of the Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and its request for the views of General Assembly subsidiary bodies, the Group of Experts established an ad hoc working group to review its statute. The working group concluded that the Group of Experts should: continue its activities as the only body, in the periods between Conferences, dealing with problems in the sphere of geographical names, which could be addressed only at the international level; consolidate and promote programmes benefiting national and international standardization; and create a study group to explore ways to increase effectiveness of programmes, rationalize and simplify relevant structures and functions, and co-ordinate efforts with other

United Nations activities and interrelated bodies. The working group's conclusions would be considered by the Group of Experts in 1989.

UN Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 5 to 16 January 1987. It was attended by 199 participants and observers from 34 countries and areas, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, one specialized agency and six intergovernmental and international scientific organizations. (*) (For participating States and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

The Conference reviewed the latest technology and its relationship to policy, economy and development in the cartographic fields of data acquisition, data manipulation, data depiction, and policies and management of national mapping and charting programmes. Four technical committees were established to consider those questions. The Conference also considered matters of technical assistance and transfer of technology in cartography.

The Conference adopted 23 resolutions. It recognized, in particular, the importance of the regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Pacific and noted the interest in computerized land information and geographical information systems, and the need to evaluate the cost, reliability and utilization of information-gathering systems,

and the exchange of digital cartographic data. The Conference recognized the need for studies to be continued by the United Nations, especially in the field of aerial photography and on the status of world mapping. The need for training in modern technology was recognized, and seminars on hydrographic surveying and nautical charting, as well as on toponymy, were recommended. It recommended the harmonization and co-ordination of cartographic and remote sensing activities at the national level. The Conference also considered the future of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale.

On 28 May 1987, by decision 1987/136, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the Conference, (4) endorsed the Conference's recommendation to convene a twelfth regional conference in 1991, and asked the Secretary-General to take measures to implement its other recommendations.

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Chapter IX

Energy

In the area of energy, 1987 witnessed a decrease in investment and general hesitance in the nuclear domain in the wake of the 1986 Chernobyl accident.

On 1 January, the activities of the Energy Account of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were merged with those of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development. During 1987, the UNDP Energy Office was implementing some 17 projects, representing a total of \$15.5 million. The Account was the main channel for funding the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme. The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development provided some \$26.3 million in technical assistance to developing countries in the energy sector during the year.

The United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was held in March/April. The Conference recognized that nuclear energy could contribute to economic and social development but was unable to reach agreement on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and ways for promoting such co-operation. In November, the General Assembly urged all States to co-operate in support of efforts to foster international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (resolution 42/24). In October, following consideration of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for 1986, the Assembly urged States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out IAEA'S work (resolution 42/6). The Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency entered into force in February.

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: nuclear weapons. Peaceful uses of outer space. Regional economic and social activities: energy resources. Natural resources. Science and technology. Environment. Statistics: economic statistics.

Energy resources development

In a February 1987 report to the Committee on Natural Resources,(1) the Secretary-General ana-

lysed trends and salient issues in the development of energy resources. He focused on the developmental aspect of energy resources in keeping with the recent emphasis accorded that aspect by the General Assembly. With regard to the oil market during the preceding two years, he stated that the sharp fall in the price of oil had caused the prices of other forms of energy to decline and had had a deleterious effect on investment in the energy sector as a whole. The timing and impact differed according to the energy source and geographic region, and particular energy sources were subject to influences peculiar to themselves, which varied between market and centrally planned economies.

As to trends in the development of particular energy sources since 1985, activity in oil and natural gas development in the market economies had fallen by about 55 per cent. In the centrally planned economies, oil development slowed, while natural gas development increased. Coal development suffered from various constraints in the market economies. The generating capacity of nuclear power plants in the market economies rose, but the ordering of new reactors was slowed by lingering safety concerns exacerbated by the Chernobyl accident in 1986.(2) In centrally planned economies, both nuclear generating capacity in operation and reactors under construction increased. Progress in the development of new and renewable sources of energy was slowed by the fall in oil prices.

As regards future prospects and policies, the report said that government policies would be important determinants of the course of energy supply and demand, and that there were areas in which co-operative efforts among Governments seemed to be needed: financing energy development in developing countries and free access by those countries to world markets for petroleum products, particularly in the light of excess refining capacity

On 14 April,(3) the Committee on Natural Resources took note of the Secretary-General's report.

In a January report to the Committee,(4) the Secretary-General reviewed the application of microcomputer technology in the assessment of natural resources and energy (see p. 566). In resolution 1987/10, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to establish a reference library of software packages for use in

exploring for, developing and managing natural resources, and to distribute software to developing countries through workshops, seminars and training courses.

UNDP activities. In his annual report for 1987,(9) the UNDP Administrator said that the activities of the Energy Account had been merged with those of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD), which was established on 1 January 1987 (see also p. 599). The Energy Office/Energy Account's principal function was to identify and promote energy activities in developing countries and to provide technical advice to UNDP on energy-related projects. The Account was the main channel for funding the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme and was also active in other renewable energy activities, including projects co-financed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund.

In an April 1987 report to the UNDP Governing Council,(6) the Administrator said that some 17 projects, representing a value of some \$15.5 million, were under implementation.

During 1987, the Energy Account received one contribution of \$30,303 from New Zealand; contributions to cost-sharing and sub-trust funds totalled \$5,945,868. Expenditures from the Account amounted to \$2,861,000.

On 18 June,(7) the Governing Council asked the Administrator to report to it in 1988 as to what extent the new organizational arrangements for UNFSTD and the Energy Account had served to enhance UNDP'S work in science, technology and energy. Governments were urged to support the Fund and the Energy Account at the annual pledging conferences for the operational activities of the United Nations and through individual co-financing and other arrangements.

Technical co-operation activities. In a report to the UNDP Governing Council on United Nations technical co-operation activities,(*) the Secretary-General said that the level of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development budgets in the energy sector during 1987 was \$26.3 million compared with \$23.5 million in 1986. Budgets were allocated as follows: \$10.8 million for Africa; \$8.4 million for Asia and the Pacific; \$3.6 million for the Americas; and \$3.5 million for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programmes. Technical assistance was provided in petroleum, coal, electricity, geothermal energy, energy planning and new and renewable sources of energy, and covered contract negotiations, manpower training, technology transfer and the survey and evaluation of energy resources. Governments continued to show a preference for acquiring new or updated technology, with 43 per cent of the energy technical co-operation budgets set aside for equipment. The need for highly

specialized and short-term consultants constituted the second priority, with 26 per cent of budgets, and manpower training took third place with about 14 per cent.

UNEP activities. In his 1987 annual report,(9) the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said that a pressing problem for developing countries continued to be the unsustainable use of biomass resources, leading to deforestation and desertification. In the industrialized countries, the main problems, including the acidification of the environment, arose from the continued use of fossil fuels. Both the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (see p. 679) and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (see p. 661) confirmed that full integration of environmental factors into energy policy and planning was a pressing need.

During 1987, therefore, UNEP continued its three-pronged strategy: making available information on the environmental impacts of energy systems; providing guidance to Governments on the incorporation of environmental considerations into energy policy; and supporting field projects to promote environmentally sound satisfaction of energy needs in developing countries.

In the first area, a new project was started with the Beijer Institute of Stockholm, Sweden, under which information about different environmental impacts of biomass energy systems would be updated and guidance would be provided on how to manage them. The project would produce a technical study, a policy document and a book for the general public. Also in 1987, UNEP initiated the preparatory phase of a joint project with IAEA and the World Health Organization to assess and manage the health and environmental risks of energy and other complex industrial systems. Missions to the Philippines and Thailand began work on potential case-studies.

Two projects on the environmental impacts of fuelwood utilization in rural areas in Brazil and Bolivia and in Kenya neared completion in 1987. The Brazil-Bolivia project, which had not been adequately prepared with respect to involving local communities, underscored the need for close co-operation between experts and members of the community from the preparation of each field project through its implementation. Since more countries were expected to exploit their low-grade fossil fuel deposits, such as peat, lignite and oil shales, and given the associated potential environmental impacts, UNEP held a training course on their sound environmental management in December in the USSR for professionals from energy ministries in developing countries.

On 19 June,(10) the UNEP Governing Council adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year

2000 and Beyond (see p. 661) and recommended it to the General Assembly for adoption. The Perspective detailed issues, outlooks, goals and recommended action in six main sections, one of which dealt with energy. By resolution 42/186, the Assembly adopted the Perspective.

UNU activities. The United Nations University (UNU) continued to conduct research on integrated energy systems and the widespread diffusion of affordable, renewable sources of energy. Special attention was given to systems appropriate for use in the rural areas of developing countries. Projects in 1987 included energy planning and management, energy research and technology assessment and research support for renewable energy research networks. Under UNU sponsorship, the Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association (INRESA) co-operated with a network of research institutes in developing countries to combine traditional, upgraded and new technologies, taking account of the social, cultural and economic characteristics of their communities. A number of small-scale research projects were completed by network members in 1987, including those on solar stills, fuelwood conservation, minimum-maintenance solar pumps, enhancement of fuelwood productivity and fuel briquette production from agricultural wastes. The most important INRESA project involved seven universities and research organizations working on a simple solar water-disinfection technique.

In the field of solar, wind and bioconversion energy technologies, ASSET (abstracts of selected solar energy technology) continued to be published by UNU.

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New and renewable energy sources

The Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination met at Geneva from 18 to 20 March 1987(1) to consider: co-ordination of activities; preparations for a consultative meeting in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; and preparations for both the fourth (1988) session of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and

Renewable Sources of Energy and a colloquium of high-level experts on the same topic.

The colloquium of high-level experts on new and renewable sources of energy met at Castelgandolfo, Italy, from 5 to 7 October 1987.(2) It adopted conclusions and recommendations on: the status of implementation of the 1981 Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy; (3) prospects of new and renewable sources of energy in the prevailing energy situation and potential for effective expansion; proposals to give a new impulse to the Nairobi Programme of Action's implementation (short-term activities); and the creation of a network of international centres in new and renewable sources of energy (longer-term options).

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Nuclear energy

IAEA report

During 1987, total installed nuclear power generating capacity in the world increased by about 8 per cent, reaching 297.9 gigawatts by the end of the year. Nuclear power plants accounted for more than 16 per cent of the world's electricity generation in 1987, at the end of which there were 417 such plants in operation. Twenty-two plants came on line and construction started on nine plants. No construction cancellations were reported by Member States. (See PART TWO, Chapter I, for further information on IAEA activities.)

In August 1987,(1) the Secretary-General transmitted the IAEA report for 1986 to the General Assembly.

Presenting and updating the report in the Assembly on 19 October, the IAEA Director General said that 1986 had been marked by the Chernobyl accident but also by an unprecedented level of intergovernmental co-operation within the framework of IAEA. Members had made use of the Agency for a comprehensive post-accident review, to elaborate and adopt the Conventions on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (see p. 581), and to adopt a number of international measures in nuclear power safety.

The Agency had been in existence for 30 years and had 113 member States, among them all those States which had constructed or were constructing nuclear power stations. The programmes for nuclear power safety and radiological protection

were among the major activities of the Agency. Safeguards covered 95 per cent of all nuclear material in non-nuclear-weapon States, and all five nuclear-weapon States had invited the Agency to perform safeguards inspections at all or many of their peaceful nuclear installations.

With regard to promotion of the use of nuclear energy, the Director General said that economically the most significant use of nuclear energy was for producing electricity by power reactors. That important industry had helped to reduce dependence on oil imports and the pressure on oil resources. It had also helped to reduce emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Although a few member Governments of IAEA had decided not to use nuclear power or to phase it out, the majority favoured expanded use. Several new orders for nuclear power plants had been placed since the Chernobyl accident. In addition, many developing countries, especially those having few or no fossil or hydro resources, were interested in nuclear power, but few had embarked on it. India had developed a large indigenous capacity and was planning a considerable expansion and China was engaged in a modest nuclear power programme, its main thrust for expanded electricity production lying in the use of coal. Other developing countries were hesitating, mainly because of the heavy initial investments.

While the attitude of most Governments to nuclear power development remained positive, it was clear that the Chernobyl accident had resulted in reduced public acceptance. However, the accident had prompted significant action among utilities and Governments to prevent accidents involving radioactive releases and to mitigate the consequences of any accident. Within IAEA, a substantial supplementary programme of nuclear safety had evolved since Chernobyl, including the elaboration and adoption of the Conventions on early notification and on assistance in the case of an accident.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/6 without vote.

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1986,

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 19 October 1987, which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1987,

Recalling that this year the Agency is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment in 1957,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 27 October 1986 and 26 February 1987, of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, and the fact that many States have already ratified them or consented to be bound by them provisionally pending ratification,

Noting with appreciation the entry into force on 8 February 1987 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXI)/RES/470, GC(XXXI)/RES/472, GC(XXXI)/RES/473, GC(XXXI)/RES/474, GC(XXXI)/RES/475 and GC(XXXI)/RES/485 adopted on 25 September 1987 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-first regular session,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Affirms its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. Urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

General Assembly resolution 42/6

20 October 1987 Meeting 43 Adopted without vote

3-nation draft (A/42/L.6); agenda item 14.

Sponsors: Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iraq.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 42, 43.

By resolution 42/186, the General Assembly adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which, in its section on energy, made recommendations regarding the safe production and use of nuclear energy.

Conventions

The Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency entered into force on 26 February 1987 following the deposit of instruments of ratification by the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, having been signed earlier by Norway without reservation as to ratification. By the end of the year, there were 70 signatories and 16 parties.

The Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, which had entered into force in 1986,(2) was signed and ratified by 14 States during 1987. All together, there were 72 signatories and 19 parties by the end of the year.

In a November 1987 note,(3) the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the General Assembly the fact that the two Conventions were open for accession by international organizations having competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by those Conventions. Given the fact that several United Nations bodies had competence in matters covered by the Conventions, the Secretary-General was of the view that United Nations accession to them would be useful and appropriate. He sought the Assembly's approval for such action.

On 11 December, the Assembly, by decision 42/443, decided to revert to the matter in 1988 in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General.

Conference on nuclear energy

The United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987,(4) following groundwork by seven sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, established by the General Assembly in 1980.(5) Pre-Conference consultations were held at Geneva on 19 and 20 March to consider procedural and organizational matters.

The Conference was attended by 106 States, the United Nations Council for Namibia and representatives of concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations. Four national liberation movements were also represented (Palestine Liberation Organization, African National Congress of South Africa, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, South West

Africa People's Organization). (For Conference participants and officers, see APPENDIX III.)

The Conference established two main Committees and allocated to Committee I the agenda item on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in a 1977 General Assembly resolution on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development,(6) and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation. The Conference reviewed the widespread and varied forms of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that were already occurring, and reviewed existing constraints on such co-operation. It urged that international peaceful nuclear co-operation be enhanced and broadened.

Despite extensive efforts to reach agreement on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Conference could not surmount differences of opinion and was unable to agree on the principles or on ways and means to promote such co-operation. It hoped that its exchange of views would lead to better appreciation of respective positions on those matters and to further mutual understanding. It also considered that IAEA and international organizations might benefit from those exchanges.

The Conference allocated two agenda items to Committee II: the role of nuclear power for social and economic development and the role of other peaceful applications of nuclear energy, such as food and agriculture, health and medicine, hydrology, industry, etc., for social and economic development. The Conference's extensive discussion of the first item covered a wide range of subjects relating to nuclear technology and applications and highlighted issues of interest to developing and developed countries and ways that nuclear energy could be useful for them. It considered that the technical reports before it and the discussions on them could be used to plan national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and agreed that the technical reports should be made widely available; the Secretary-General was asked to consider publishing them within existing financial resources.

On 7 April, the Conference took note of the reports of the two Committees.

Communication. In their final communique, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly's 1987 session (New York, 5-7 October)(7) welcomed the holding of the Conference, but regretted that it was unable to reach agreement on principles for international co-

operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy or on ways and means to promote such co-operation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/24 without vote.

United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose and objectives of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy as spelt out in its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984, 40/95 of 12 December 1985 and 41/212 A and B of 11 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the importance and potential of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Noting with appreciation the extensive and active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with articles II and III of its statute, and, in particular, recent measures taken to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection, including the adoption of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,

Convinced that close and effective international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a climate of confidence is essential for the full realization of the fundamental twin objectives of ensuring that nuclear technology is not misused in any way and that its benefits are made available in a safe and secure manner,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987, provided a global forum under the auspices of the United Nations to consider specifically all relevant concerns on the role of nuclear power and of applications of nuclear techniques in such fields as food and agriculture, health and medicine, hydrology, industry, and scientific and technological research for economic and social development,

Having considered the report of the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which mainly states that:

(a) The Conference recognized that nuclear energy could contribute to economic and social development and to the well-being of many countries, and urged that international peaceful nuclear co-operation should be enhanced and broadened;

(b) Extensive efforts were made by the Conference to reach agreement on "principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and appropriate ways and means for

the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/50, and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation", but while reaffirming that these matters were of importance and of major concern, the Conference was unable to reach agreement on them;

(c) The Conference expressed the hope that its active and, comprehensive exchange of views would lead to a better appreciation of respective positions on these matters and to further mutual understanding, and it also considered that the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations might benefit from these exchanges;

(d) The Conference considered that the technical reports presented and the discussions that took place during the Conference on the role of nuclear power and of other peaceful applications of nuclear energy for economic and social development could be used in planning national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(e) The Conference agreed that the technical reports referred to in subparagraph (d) above should be made widely available and requested the Secretary-General to consider their publication within existing financial resources;

2. Believes that the Conference has served a useful purpose in examining the role of nuclear energy in economic and social development, and the complex problems in the promotion of international co-operation in this vital field;

3. Recognizes that the technical reports presented at the Conference could be used in planning programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and authorizes their publication in the official languages of the United Nations within existing financial resources, and requests that arrangements be made to make them widely available;

4. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the central organization for peaceful nuclear co-operation, to continue its efforts, in close collaboration with the concerned specialized agencies and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, with the specific aim of strengthening and broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

5. Urges all States to co-operate fully in support of all efforts aimed at fostering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

6. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the annual reports of the Agency, to continue to report on the progress made in the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

General Assembly resolution 42/24

27 November 1987 Meeting 83 Adopted without vote

Draft by Egypt (A/42/L.37); agenda item 40.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/458 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 585. (3)A/C.2/42/6. (4)A/CONF.108/7. (5)YUN 1980, p. 164, GA res. 35/112, 5 Dec. 1980. (6)YUN 1977, p. 106, GA res. 32/50, 8 Dec. 1977. (7)A/42/681.

Chapter X

Food

During 1987, the World Food Programme (WFP)—a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)—shipped a record amount of food, mainly due to shipments for ongoing and newly approved development projects. It received pledges of cash and commodities from 100 countries worth \$1,118 million for 1987-1988, the highest amount ever. Contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve amounted to 696,000 tons of food, of which 636,800 tons were in cereals, for a total value of \$187.4 million. WFP committed more money for emergency relief than ever before—\$271.3 million to provide 838,855 tons of food to 79 operations in 32 countries for needs stemming from armed conflict, poor rains and insect infestation. The value of WFP emergency assistance rose nearly 50 per cent over 1986, while the total quantity of food provided exceeded that of 1986 by 288,000 tons. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, WFP's governing body, held two sessions in 1987 and approved 33 new projects at a cost of \$522 million.

The World Food Council—the highest international body dealing with food problems—meeting in Beijing in June, issued the Beijing Declaration which proclaimed that access to food constituted a human right, called for priority to be given to integrated rural development and urged the developed countries and major financing bodies to consider the difficulties of developing countries in repaying their debts.

In July, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the Beijing Declaration called on Governments and international assistance agencies to redouble their efforts to eliminate hunger and urged all States to contribute to WFP (resolution 1987/90). The Council also urged United Nations Member States and FAO members and associate members to prepare for the next WFP pledging conference in 1988 (resolution 1987/91).

The General Assembly, in December, established a \$1.4 billion target for 1989-1990 voluntary contributions to WFP (resolution 42/164).

Topics related to this chapter. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief. Regional economic and social activities: Africa—food and agriculture. Health and human resources: nutrition. Environment: environmental perspective; desertification and drought control. Human rights: right to food. Women: women in rural areas. Chil-

dren: nutrition. Refugees and displaced persons: assistance.

Food problems

In 1987, hunger and malnutrition persisted throughout the world. Food production declined during the year, reaching its worst level since 1983, the result of a low growth rate in developing countries and a decline in the developed ones. Famine again threatened large numbers of people in Africa, while millions in Asia and Latin America faced extraordinary food shortages, in the wake of natural disasters or civil strife. On the positive side, social concern was growing and many countries were seeking to protect the food security and well-being of their low-income people.

Increased agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa during 1985 and 1986 was not sustained in 1987. Poor rains and severe civil disturbances affected large parts of the region. The Secretary-General discussed Africa's food problems in an October report⁽¹⁾ and, in April,⁽²⁾ he transmitted to the Economic and Social Council a report by the Director-General of FAO on the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa. For the most critical emergency situation of the year, in Ethiopia, early warning systems which had been strengthened after the 1984-1985 famine⁽³⁾ accelerated the delivery of food aid. WFP continued to play a critical role in getting emergency food aid to people in need through its trucking operation in Ethiopia, its overland transport of food to southern Sudan and Malawi and its coastal shipping service in Mozambique. Over two thirds of total WFP emergency food assistance in 1987 was channelled to refugees and persons displaced by internal strife. The largest continuing refugee situations remained in Pakistan and Somalia, where WFP co-ordinated all food supplies to the refugees and worked to ensure a smooth flow in the delivery of commodities.

In its twelfth annual report,⁽⁴⁾ the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) stated that WFP would continue to concentrate on areas where food aid could have the most direct impact on food and agricultural problems, includ-

ing labour-intensive work programmes for soil erosion control, afforestation, construction of small irrigation works and improvement of rural transport infrastructure. Assistance to the urban as well as the rural poor particularly affected by structural and sector adjustment programmes would be considered in co-operation with the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental agencies. WFP would intensify efforts to improve the integration of food aid into recipient countries' development plans.

By decision 1987/185 of 9 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the CFA report.

In the report on its thirteenth session (see below), the World Food Council (WFC) stated that poverty, which was at the core of the hunger problem, had become both more widespread and more severe, as many countries struggled with economic difficulties and undertook economic adjustment programmes. Large cuts in government spending on food subsidies, primary health care and other social programmes had caused further hardship.

WFC activities. The 36-member WFC held its thirteenth ministerial session in Beijing from 8 to 11 June 1987 and reviewed the global food and development situation.⁽⁵⁾ It issued the Beijing Declaration, which was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council (see p. 585). It expressed concern that the world community was moving away from the 1974 World Food Conference⁽⁶⁾ objective of a world without hunger, as the number of hungry people grew in the face of record global surpluses. In its view, a solution of the world food problem depended on improving international economic relations, establishing a new international economic order, and developing equal and mutually beneficial international co-operation. It recommended that Governments redouble their food-strategy efforts and requested that the WFC secretariat intensify its efforts to facilitate North-South and South-South co-operation in support of national and regional food strategies.

WFC noted the recommendations of the consultation on the impact of economic adjustment on people's food security and nutritional levels in developing countries, organized by the WFC secretariat with UNICEF and the International Labour Organisation (Rome, Italy, 11 and 12 May),⁽⁷⁾ which included practical steps towards improving multilateral agency co-operation in economic adjustment, while calling for closer integration of food-security, nutrition and poverty objectives into the work of World Bank consultative groups and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) round tables.

In a broader context of economic development, WFC reviewed the food-security aspects of inter-

national agricultural trade. Growing protectionism, the decline in commodity prices, the deterioration in terms of trade and limited access to markets had had a negative impact on international agricultural trade and impeded the efforts of developing countries to overcome hunger and malnutrition. Agricultural production and stocks had grown to record levels, but not in the countries that needed them most. According to WFC, serious imbalances in agricultural trade required measures such as policy adjustment, creation of a more favourable economic environment, resolution of the debt problem, reduction of protectionism and a fruitful outcome of the multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round (for more details on the Uruguay Round, see PART TWO, Chapter XVIII).

The Council called for increased South-South co-operation in food and agriculture and welcomed efforts to strengthen such co-operation. It noted that three consultations, organized by WFC with UNDP and other agencies, in three African capitals—Lusaka (Zambia), Yaoundé (Cameroon) and Dakar (Senegal)—from 13 to 16 April,⁽⁸⁾ had indicated the will of developing countries to work more closely together. The Council supported the priority areas for South-South co-operation identified at another consultation, held at the inter-regional level with a number of African, Asian and Latin American countries at Lomé, Togo, from 11 to 14 May;⁽⁸⁾ those areas included food production, institution-building, training and management improvement, the development of agro-industries and trade. Noting that increased use was being made of technical co-operation among developing countries, WFC urged regional development banks, the regional commissions and donor countries, in liaison with WFC, to facilitate arrangements to step up the financing of technical and economic co-operation among them.

Representatives of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP, FAO and UNDP reported on their activities to reduce hunger and malnutrition. WFC expressed appreciation for the continuing development of FAO'S Global Information and Early Warning System (see p. 1205), IFAD's Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification and WFP's logistical and material support to improve food aid delivery during Africa's food emergency.

As to its future work programme, the Council agreed that during the 1988-1989 biennium its activities would focus on following earlier initiatives (nutritional impact of economic adjustment policies, agricultural trade, South-South co-operation), new items (assessment of policies and programmes for reducing hunger and poverty, ecological issues) and ongoing activities (monitoring programmes

for eliminating hunger and malnutrition, food strategies, external aid, activities of transnational corporations in the food sector). The Council emphasized that its role was to monitor, review and co-ordinate food policies of various agencies, to assess and analyse their consequences and to provide advice to agencies and Governments.

The Council approved the draft outline of the medium-term plan for 1990-1995.(g)

Communication. On 18 February,(10) Australia transmitted to the Secretary-General a proposal for resolving the international agricultural trade crisis. It called on Governments to halt subsidy escalation and freeze and progressively reduce the gap between administered internal prices and international market prices for farm products; reduce internal administered producer prices for 1987-1988; expedite the narrowing of the price gap by interim measures aimed at containing supplies and quarantining stockpiles in countries where internal administered prices remained significantly higher than international prices; separate farm income support measures from producer prices for farm output; and develop principles to liberalize world agricultural trade through reform of domestic agricultural policies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

A draft resolution on food and agricultural problems was originally submitted in the Economic and Social Council's First (Economic) Committee. Following oral revisions by the sponsors and owing to lack of time, the Committee decided to transmit it to the Council for consideration.

On 9 July, the Council adopted resolution 1987/90 by roll-call vote.

Food and agricultural problems

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 39/174 of 17 December 1984 and 40/205 of 17 December 1985 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and 41/191 of 8 December 1986 on food and agricultural problems,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Reaffirming the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-

1990, in which the African countries and the international community committed themselves, inter alia, to giving priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Reaffirming also that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security,

Reaffirming that for most developing countries self-reliance in food and agriculture constitutes an important objective,

Recognizing the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries, and that the international agricultural commodity policies have an important bearing on the attainment of that objective,

Reaffirming that agriculture has a central impact on other sectors of the economies of the developing countries,

Concerned that growing protectionism, the decline in commodity prices, the deterioration in terms of trade and limited access to markets have had a negative effect on the situation of international agricultural trade, particularly for developing countries,

Welcoming the growing international consensus since the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, in favour of agricultural trade reform at the earliest possible time,

1. Notes with concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has grown in the 1980s and that the central objective of the World Food Conference remains largely unfulfilled;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report made by the Executive Director of the World Food Council on behalf of the Secretary-General, on the liberalization of international agricultural trade;

3. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session of the World Food Council, held at Beijing from 8 to 11 June 1987;

4. Endorses the Beijing Declaration of the World Food Council, reproduced in the annex to the present resolution, as a reaffirmation of the commitment of the world community to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and as a framework to accelerate action to attain that objective;

5. Calls upon Governments and international assistance agencies to redouble national and regional food strategy efforts as part of comprehensive economic and social action to eliminate hunger and poverty;

6. Recognizes that developing countries pursuing self-reliance may be obliged to adopt policies that can protect their agricultural production;

7. Reaffirms that support measures for agricultural exports, together with other protectionist practices that certain developed countries apply in the agricultural sector, contribute to an accumulation of excess stocks on

the world market and that depressed international prices do not serve the purposes of world food security in that the domestic output of developing countries may be eliminated from local and international markets;

8. Calls for the prompt and full implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, particularly in view of the close link between the fall in commodity export earnings and the accumulation of debt;

9. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to ratify the Agreement Establishing the common Fund for Commodities;

10. Welcomes the measures taken by African Governments to stimulate agriculture and food production in implementation of their commitments under the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

11. Expresses its appreciation to those developed countries that have taken specific measures in support of African efforts towards recovery and development under the Programme of Action;

12. Expresses concern that the expected foreign resources in support of African efforts at recovery and development made in accordance with the commitments of the international community under the Programme of Action have not so far materialized, and urges the international community to expedite its support for these efforts and to consider this problem further during the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action at the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

13. Recognizes the need for more domestic and international financial resources for science and technology and agricultural training within Africa, including the support needed to tackle the massive problem of re-orienting and greatly strengthening African agricultural research and production systems and to develop and strengthen its indigenous scientific and technological capability and bring about a transition from extractive to regenerative agricultural practices;

14. Welcomes the efforts made by some members of the international community to support the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa, and commends the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its co-ordinating role and for establishing the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations;

15. Welcomes the encouraging progress in efforts made in support of the food and agriculture sector in many developing countries and calls on the international community to accelerate assistance for those efforts;

16. Calls upon all countries to use the opportunity of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which is of decisive importance, to pursue vigorously the liberalization of agricultural trade and necessary policy reforms, taking into account all the general principles governing those negotiations, including the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, embodied in part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and related instruments;

17. Takes note of the recommendations of the inter-regional meeting organized by the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Council at Lomé from 11 to 14 May 1987, which identify priority areas for the enhancement of South-South co-operation in food and agriculture, and calls on Governments and national, regional and interregional organizations to work together more closely to strengthen regional and interregional food and agriculture programmes;

18. Calls upon all countries to make a greater effort to participate actively in the negotiations on the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and urges all contributors to the Fund to make additional efforts to contribute to the resources of the Fund with a view to ensuring the highest possible level of replenishment while preserving the institution and its unique structure;

19. Reiterates its urgent appeal to the few donor countries that have not already done so to make a contribution to the Fund's Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites the international community to make a further financial effort so that the \$300 million target of the Fund can be reached at the earliest possible date;

20. Urges all States to make every effort to contribute to the World Food Programme so that it can attain, in a timely fashion, its target of \$1.4 billion for the period 1989-1990, as approved by the governing body of the Programme and the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;

21. Invites the regional development banks, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and donor countries to facilitate practical arrangements to accelerate financing and technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, giving particular attention to the expansion of tripartite arrangements through which developing countries would help to finance South-South co-operative action;

22. Urges Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food and the acknowledged role of women farmers in food production, marketing and family nutrition and in view of the consensus achieved on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

23. Welcomes the programme of work of the World Food Council for the biennium 1988-1989 referred to in the report of the Council on the work of its thirteenth session, and requests the World Food Council to implement it;

24. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, a comprehensive report on the trends in the international market for agricultural products, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in international agricultural trade;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to make a further oral report on the liberalization of international agricultural trade to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ANNEX

Beijing Declaration of the World Food Council

We, the Ministers of the World Food Council convened in Beijing in June 1987,

Draw the attention of all peoples to the growing number of human lives lost to hunger and malnutrition, one of the worst scourges in the world.

Thirteen years after the World Food Conference, although total food production has increased, the number of undernourished men, women and children in the world has risen.

This untenable situation has deep historical root causes and complex social and economic factors.

In the face of this disorder, which is affecting innocent human beings,

We once again proclaim that access to food constitutes a human right which must be defended by Governments, peoples and the international community;

We affirm, in the light of the experience of a number of developing countries, that humanity can feed itself if it adopts the proper means;

We proclaim that these means depend on the political will of Governments and the international community to win the common battle against hunger;

We acknowledge that the development of agricultural production requires a favourable international climate and is contingent upon the convergence of financial, economic and social policies implemented by each country within the framework of the concept of national food strategies put forward by the international community.

Moreover, we are convinced that agriculture represents a vital sector for establishing a social, economic and financial equilibrium in the developing countries.

Indeed, the debts incurred by many developing countries, especially the least developed countries, must not result in increased poverty for rural populations.

Therefore,

We call upon those responsible for national economic adjustment programmes to give priority to the requirements of integrated rural development as they affect the living conditions of both rural and urban populations;

We urge the developed countries and major financing bodies to take into consideration the great difficulties of developing countries to repay their debts and to set up the necessary financial instruments for national economic recovery;

We urge those responsible for trade negotiations to re-establish a healthy and equitable exchange of agricultural products and to allow the fair participation of developing countries;

We believe that Governments and the international organizations must further encourage regional and South-South co-operation, particularly in support of food production, agro-industries, trade, and management and institution-building;

We affirm that the support of the countries of the North for the peoples of the developing South remains essential;

We recognize that peace and stability are essential for the development of agricultural production; and

We proclaim our intention to join together and, in our united strength and interest, to eliminate the scourge of hunger forever.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/90

9 July 1987 Meeting 37 34-0-13 (roll-call vote)

Draft by Guatemala, for Group of 77 (E/1987/C.1/L.13/Rev.1), orally revised in First Committee and further orally revised in Council; agenda item 9.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philip-

pines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the Council adopted paragraph 6 by a roll-call vote of 34 to 3, with 10 abstentions; paragraph 8 by 36 to 2, with 9 abstentions; and paragraph 9 by 35 to 1, with 11 abstentions.

Had the text been voted on paragraph by paragraph, Australia and Canada said they would have voted for paragraphs dealing with the work of WFC, WFP and FAO and for those relating to international agricultural trade. In addition, Canada said it would have voted for paragraphs referring to Africa. Australia said paragraph 6 introduced a concept which might constitute a new element in international trade law and which prejudged the outcome of the Uruguay Round. Concerning paragraph 8, Australia believed it was inappropriate to take up a position on issues which were to be considered by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Canada expressed similar concerns.

Regarding paragraph 6, Denmark, for the 12 member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said EEC appreciated the need to safeguard the domestic production of developing countries pursuing self-reliance, but asserted that trade issues should not monopolize attention. They believed that paragraph 7 suggested a one-sided and misleading interpretation of the international agricultural trade issue. As to paragraphs 8 and 9, they said the fate of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund had been pending since 1976 and voiced concern over prejudging the outcome of UNCTAD deliberations on the Programme. EEC objected to paragraph 11 because it believed it addressed issues not strictly related to food and agriculture and because there was no way the Economic and Social Council could assess the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD)(11) since a mid-term review of the Programme of Action was not scheduled until 1988. They felt that the eleventh preambular paragraph suggested action inconsistent with that already agreed upon in other forums.

Sweden, on behalf also of Finland, Iceland and Norway, expressed difficulties with paragraphs 6 and 7.

The United States, which had requested the votes, said it had been obliged to vote against the provisions it found unacceptable; it had abstained on the text as a whole because it contained many elements which it supported.

A number of countries expressed regret that it had not been possible to reach a consensus.

Among them were Canada, Denmark, on behalf of EEC, Egypt, Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries, Jamaica, Sweden, also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Norway, and the United States. Some countries, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Sweden and the United States, believed that if the sponsors of the text had extended negotiations, it would have been possible to achieve a consensus.

Morocco said it was glad that paragraph 7 had not been voted on separately since it was of great importance to developing countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 42/186), it was stated that the quest to meet rapidly growing food needs, combined with insufficient attention to the environmental impact of agricultural policies and practices, had resulted in great environmental damage. Soil erosion had increased in all regions and reduced river flows and lake levels had lowered agricultural productivity. Excessive fishing activities had led to overexploitation of several important fish stocks and the exhaustion of some. The use of high-yielding seed varieties had led to a reduction in the genetic diversity of crops and an increase in their vulnerability to disease and pests, and the overuse of pesticides had polluted water and soil. The Assembly recommended a number of measures to achieve food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation; urged the World Meteorological Organization, FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme to play a role in developing better systems of early warning against drought and other dryland conditions; and suggested that projects should be designed and implemented to promote afforestation, agro-forestry systems, water management and soil conservation measures in areas of environmental stress.

In-depth study of the UN intergovernmental structure

By decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council established a Special Commission, open to all United Nations Member States, to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; the study was a follow-up to recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).⁽¹²⁾ The Group of 18 had recommended that the study should, among other things, identify measures to rationalize and simplify the structure, avoid duplication and consider

consolidating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to make the structure more responsive to current needs. The study also aimed to improve the system of reporting from subsidiary to principal organs, thereby reducing the number of reports and avoid duplication of documentation.

WFC recommended⁽⁵⁾ to the Special Commission that it should take into account that: WFC was the highest political body in the United Nations system dealing with food; it reviewed and recommended remedial action on major problems or policy issues affecting all aspects of the world food situation; it was an overall ministerial-level policy body, not an operational one, and did not duplicate the activities of other United Nations bodies concerned with food such as FAO, WFP and IFAD; and WFC had no subsidiary bodies but would encourage improved reporting and less duplication of documentation.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/560 & Corr.1. (2)E/1987/57. (3)YUN 1985, p. 697. (4)E/1987/80. (5)A/42/19. (6)YUN 1974, p. 488. (7)WFC/1987/2/Add.1. (8)WFC/1987/4/Add.1. (9)WFC/1987/10. (10)A/42/137-E/1987/48. (11)YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986. (12)*Ibid.*, p. 891.

Food aid

World Food Programme

In 1987, the World Food Programme continued to provide developing countries with food aid for development purposes and emergency relief.

CFA activities

At its twenty-third session, held at Rome from 25 May to 4 June 1987,⁽¹⁾ CFA—the WFP governing body—conducted its twelfth annual review of food aid policies and programmes, with special reference to the roles of food aid in structural and sector adjustment and the management of funds generated by food-assisted projects. It also reviewed the WFP Executive Director's annual report covering 1986 activities.⁽²⁾

CFA hoped that WFP'S purchases from food-surplus developing countries would continue to increase and that overall increases in the purchase of commodities and a better balanced distribution in developing countries could be obtained. It agreed that where food aid was appropriate, its potential role should be given adequate attention in preparing and implementing adjustment programmes. It also agreed that the circumstances of individual developing countries should be taken into account when food aid was used to as-

sist in carrying out policy reforms. Reviewing national experience with food aid policies and programmes, CFA concluded that Pakistan, which had succeeded in combining substantial receipts of food aid with development in domestic agricultural production, should be studied by other food aid recipient countries, and that the ways in which Pakistan had coped with the problems of the Afghan refugees, the role played by food aid and the major lessons learned from that emergency operation should be examined by countries confronting similar situations (see p. 897).

CFA stressed the importance of education and training for women, as well as their employment possibilities, productivity and income levels. It endorsed policy principles to ensure greater and more systematic attention to the role of women in WFP-assisted projects and strongly supported guidelines for gender responsiveness in development projects. The Committee requested WFP to assign high priority to developing a plan of action to promote the application of such policy principles and guidelines, and asked it to report at a subsequent session on progress made.

The Committee supported WFP's emphasis on assistance to sub-Saharan Africa and the Executive Director's plans to build up the training programme for WFP staff involved in project design and planning. It hoped that the upward trend in the use of developing countries' vessels would continue. It urged WFP to continue its participation in UNDP round tables and called for its continued collaboration with multilateral financial institutions, such as the World Bank and IFAD.

At the twenty-third session, CFA approved 18 projects at a total cost of \$266 million, in addition to three budget increases for approved projects, making a combined total of \$274 million (equivalent to about 762,000 tons of food).

At its twenty-fourth session at Rome from 19 to 29 October, (3) CFA called on WFP for continued innovation in maintaining a response to the crisis which was developing in sub-Saharan Africa (see below) and encouraged the WFP secretariat to continue expanding its collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in assessing refugee food aid needs and in programming refugee feeding operations (see p. 883). It reviewed the European Community's experience with food aid policies and programmes, endorsing the priority given to projects and programmes that promoted food production in recipient countries. The Committee reaffirmed that WFP should continue its practice of relying on project rather than programme food aid as its main mode of operation, targeting the benefits of monetization directly on the poor.

CFA approved 15 projects, at a total cost of \$256 million, and 10 budget increases for approved

projects. The combined value amounted to \$298 million, equivalent to about 656,000 tons of food. In addition, CFA was informed that between 1 January and 30 June 1987, the Executive Director had approved four projects of up to \$1.5 million each in food value, at a total cost to WFP of \$6.2 million.

WFP activities

In 1987, for the second successive year, WFP shipped a record amount of food—more than 2.4 million tons and nearly 10 per cent more than in 1986.(4) Pledges to WFP's resources totalling over \$1,118 million for the 1987-1988 biennium also set a record. During the year, WFP committed \$621 million to development projects, representing 1.5 million tons of food, and a record total of \$271.3 million to emergency operations, for 838,855 tons of food.

WFP purchases of food in 1987 (including those on behalf of bilateral donors and United Nations organizations) reached a record 611,000 tons worth \$97 million, an increase of 8 per cent over 1986. Nearly \$73 million worth of the food was bought in developing countries.

Increased agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa during 1985 and 1986 was not sustained in 1987 due to poor rains and severe civil disturbances. Development assistance commitments for sub-Saharan Africa continued at a higher level than for any other region—37 per cent of the total. WFP increased its support for UNPAAERD, participating in a series of follow-up meetings and conferences and inter-agency task forces, as well as meetings on the development uses of food aid in the region. It developed a plan of action for Africa with projected expenditures totalling more than \$1.8 billion in food aid during the UNPAAERD period, 1986-1990.

In 1987, more than 100 WFP-assisted projects with a total cost of over \$1.2 billion contained elements designed to overcome environmental degradation. Using project food aid, WFP worked with a number of recipient Governments to overcome such problems. Focusing on the preservation of natural resources, WFP projects supported erosion control, watershed management, terracing of fragile hillsides, reforestation, the development of wind-breaks, improvements of natural forests, rehabilitation of grazing lands, construction of conservation works, establishment of firewood plantations and anti-desertification measures.

WFP developed an international food aid information-sharing system, which was to link all organizations interested in food aid operations and statistics.

Development assistance

WFP's commitments for development projects in 1987 were down slightly from 1986, from \$629

million to \$621 million, representing 1.5 million tons of food.⁽⁴⁾ Tonnage dipped from the 1.8 million tons committed in 1985 and 1986, because fewer projects using very large amounts of cereals were approved in 1987, while substantial commitments were made for projects using commodities of higher value in relation to weight, such as vegetable oil, dried skim milk, butter oil, canned meat and dried fish.

Of the total, \$532 million (86 per cent) financed 39 new projects and project expansions. The balance represented increases in the budgets of operational projects previously approved either by CFA or by the Executive Director, which accounted for a total of 14 per cent of all development commitments.

As in previous years, WFP concentrated its development resources on the poorest countries. Of the 1.5 million tons of food committed, 80 per cent went to low-income, food-deficit countries. The share of WFP assistance committed to the least developed countries was about 52 per cent.

By region, Africa south of the Sahara received the highest share of commitments (\$227 million or 37 per cent of the total), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$205 million or 33 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$110 million or 18 per cent) and North Africa and the Near East (\$79 million or 13 per cent).

In 1987, \$298 million went to agricultural and rural development projects, focusing on agricultural production and rural infrastructure and settlement. Human resources development commitments amounted to \$323 million, with assistance to mother and child-health and primary school-feeding programmes receiving the largest share (49 per cent).

Emergency operations

During 1987, WFP committed a record 838,855 tons of food with a value of \$271.3 million for 79 emergency operations in 32 countries. Emergency needs stemming from unforeseen events—a sharp increase in armed conflict, unexpectedly poor rains and sudden insect infestation—exhausted emergency resources available under the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) and WFP regular resources. WFP appealed for increased contributions and, although additional contributions were made, it was necessary to draw in advance against 1988 contributions.

Of the 79 emergency operations—29 more than in 1986, targeted to some 15 million beneficiaries—48 were in sub-Saharan Africa, 15 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in the Middle East and North Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa received 53 per cent of total tonnage committed or 59 per cent of the total value of emergency operations.

Within sub-Saharan Africa, 36 of the 48 operations aided refugees and displaced persons. Of those in Asia and the Pacific, eight related to such persons, five to natural disasters and two to drought. In Latin America, eight operations were for refugees and displaced persons and three were drought-related. All the operations in the Middle East and North Africa were in support of refugees and displaced persons. That group of persons, the largest of the beneficiaries of WFP food assistance in 1987, numbered 8.5 million. WFP continued to co-ordinate the bilateral and multilateral food aid distribution to refugees in Pakistan and Somalia and the displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border (see also Chapter XX of this section).

WFP began a convoy system for overland transport of emergency food from Kenya to southern Sudan during 1987. It co-ordinated the overland transport of large tonnages of maize from Zimbabwe to Malawi for refugee feeding and drought relief programmes; in the last four months of 1987, about 25,000 tons of maize were moved by road through Mozambique under military escort. In Mozambique, a second vessel was added to WFP's coastal shipping service.

WFP resources

Total net WFP commitments in 1987, for development projects, emergency operations and administrative costs, were \$954 million. Total expenditures amounted to \$797.2 million.

Fledges and contributions

During 1987, combined total resources contributed or pledged to WFP through regular resources or under the 1980 Food Aid Convention⁽⁵⁾ or IEFR reached \$1.3 billion, including approximately 3.7 million tons of food. By 31 December 1987, 74 countries had pledged \$1,052 million, or 75 per cent of the target for regular pledges for the 1987-1988 biennium set at \$1,400 million.

For the sixth time since its inception, IEFR's target of 500,000 tons of cereals was exceeded in 1987. By 31 December, announced contributions to IEFR amounted to 696,000 tons of food, of which 636,755 tons were in cereals, for a total value of approximately \$187.4 million. Of the total 1987 contributions, 96 per cent was channelled multilaterally through WFP. Twenty-three donors, including three developing countries, contributed to IEFR in 1987.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/91 without vote.

Target for World Food Programme pledges
for the period 1989-1990

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes concerning the minimum target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme for the period 1989-1990,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462(XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2682(XXV) of 11 December 1970, in which the Assembly recognized the experience gained by the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. Submits to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption the draft resolution annexed hereto;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary preparations for the announcement of pledges at the Thirteenth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

ANNEX

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 42/164 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/91

9 July 1987 Meeting 37 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/122) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); draft by CFA (E/1987/80); agenda item 9.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/164 without vote.

Target for World Food Programme pledges
for the period 1989-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095(XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985 specifying that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1988, at which time Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for the period 1989-1990, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-third session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/91 of 9 July 1987, and the recommendations

of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its activity both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the two years 1989 and 1990 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$1.4 billion, of which not less than one third in the aggregate should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1988;

4. Decides that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095(XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened at the latest early in 1990.

General Assembly resolution 42/164

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.1) without vote, 4 November (meeting 28); draft recommended by Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/91 (A/C.2/42/L.14); agenda item 12.

1986 Food Aid Convention

As at 31 December 1987,(6) 11 States (Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland) were parties to the Food Aid Convention, 1986, which, together with the Wheat Trade Convention, 1986, constituted the International Wheat Agreement, 1986.

REFERENCES

- (1)WFP/CFA:23/22. (2)YUN 1986, p. 594. (3)WFP/CFA:24/14. (4)WFP/CFA:25/16. (5)YUN 1980, p. 691. (6)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/G), Sales No. E.88.V.3.

Chapter XI

Science and technology

Throughout 1987, many United Nations bodies continued to direct their efforts, within the guidelines set by the 1979 Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, towards strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, by mobilizing financial resources, upgrading institutional arrangements, improving the balance of the international flow of technology and restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations. On 1 January, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD) was established as a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNFSTD functioned as the multilateral funding mechanism for science and technology activities and as a provider of technical advisory services to UNDP in science, technology and energy matters. The United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development continued to make policy recommendations for national and international action.

Consultations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology continued. The General Assembly invited the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to resolve the outstanding issues in the code (resolution 42/172). Transfer of technology continued to be a focus of operational activities of UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the main directing and policy-making body, held its ninth session in July/August 1987, focusing on the application of science and technology to combat drought and desertification and the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on developing countries. It also discussed guidelines for the harmonization of policies of organizations of the United Nations system and UNFSTD activities. The Economic and Social Council, in a July resolution on a cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in science and technology for development, requested the Committee and other United Nations organizations and bodies to focus on the need to

develop practical forms of co-operation in specific areas of science and technology, giving special attention to strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries (resolution 1987/79). In December, the Assembly endorsed the Council's resolution and the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Committee (resolution 42/192).

Effective policy and planning advice to the Intergovernmental Committee on all the issues under consideration was provided by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which held its seventh session in February.

The Economic and Social Council, in May, called on States to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare of their peoples and to contribute towards eliminating economic backwardness and grave social problems in the world (resolution 1987/36).

Topics related to this chapter. Disarmament: peaceful uses of science and technology. Development policy and international economic co-operation: scientific-technological co-operation. Operational activities for development: technical co-operation among developing countries. Economic assistance: resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa. Regional economic and social activities. Environment: desertification and drought. Human rights: human rights and science and technology.

Development aspects of science and technology

In 1987, the United Nations University (UNU),(1) an autonomous academic institution within the United Nations system, undertook activities dealing with development and technological change. A group of country studies, focusing on third world experience with technology since the 1950s, aimed at identifying policies to facilitate the absorption of modern technology on a self-sustaining basis. A group of economists, cultural anthropologists and sociologists explored ways of separating the benefits of technological change from the social and cultural disruption which often accompanied it.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/36 without vote.

Use of science and technology in the interest of social and economic development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of human society,

Reaffirming the objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, by which States are called upon to aim for an equitable sharing of scientific and technological advances by developed and developing countries and a steady increase in the use of science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society, as well as the intensification of international co-operation in this field,

Reaffirming also the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975, by which all States were called upon to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the implementation of the above-mentioned declarations will contribute towards promoting the social and economic development of peoples and international co-operation in the interest of scientific and technological progress and towards strengthening peace,

Emphasizing that international co-operation of States for the promotion of scientific and technological progress is in the interest of the social and economic development of all peoples and can contribute to development and the promotion of peace,

Noting that the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development is to be held in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987,

Convinced that, at a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, the resources of humankind and the work of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of nations and for the improvement of the living standards of all peoples,

Aware that technical co-operation, including the possibility of transfer of technology, is one of the ways of achieving better social progress in developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 1985/21 of 29 May 1985, in which it specified that the next report on the world social situation should include a more thorough analysis of the impact of new and emerging technologies on socioeconomic conditions, particularly in developing countries, and should analyse the progress made in the international diffusion of appropriate technology and application of technology in improving social conditions in developing countries,

1. Calls upon all States to promote co-operation to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare of their peoples, and of all humankind, as well as their social and economic development, and to contribute towards eliminating economic backwardness and grave social problems in the world, such as hunger, illiteracy, homelessness, unemployment and inadequate health protection;

2. Stresses the necessity of using scientific and technological progress for the implementation of the fundamental human rights in their entirety, including political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. Urges all States to make every effort to utilize scientific and technological achievements for the promotion of peaceful social and economic development, and to prevent their misuse to the detriment of peoples;

4. Requests the Commission for Social Development to consider the use of science and technology in the interest of social development in connection with its review of the world social situation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/36

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

In-depth examination of pre-selected substantive subjects was a major activity in 1987, aimed at implementing the 1979 Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.⁽²⁾ With the aim of promoting a more effective exchange of experience, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its 1987 session undertook a comprehensive analysis of the application of science and technology to combat drought, desertification and other natural disasters, and the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on developing countries.

In its discussions, the Committee emphasized the need to apply the resources of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (see p. 601) more effectively, primarily to the process of endogenous capacity-building for developing countries, the central theme of the Vienna Programme.

Strengthening capacities of developing countries

In a May 1987 report to the Intergovernmental Committee,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the Centre for science and technology had placed major emphasis on endogenous scientific and technological capacity-building in developing countries. He noted that, pursuant to a 1986 Intergovernmental Committee resolution,⁽⁴⁾ the Centre had accorded high priority to a pilot programme developed by the Administrative Com-

mittee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, which envisaged entrusting national institutions with undertaking a detailed study on a country's development objectives and the role played by science and technology in achieving them. In addition, the Centre had sought the financial support of potential donors to implement the programme in several countries. An international seminar on the promotion of technological development in small and medium-sized enterprises (Guangzhou, China, November), organized by the Centre, examined the factors that determined the success and failure of policies necessary for inducing technical change in those enterprises.

According to the UNDP Administrator,⁽⁵⁾ a strategy for science and technology within UNDP for endogenous capacity-building involved: formulating national science and technology strategies; introducing new technologies and upgrading traditional ones; providing access to expertise needed to acquire and adapt advanced technologies; improving commercial utilization and management of research; and strengthening the establishment and use of relevant scientific and technological information systems.

On 7 August 1987,⁽⁶⁾ the Intergovernmental Committee recommended that, pending its consideration in 1989 of UNFSTD policy and priority activities, the Fund should accord priority to pilot projects on the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries, bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed countries (for more details on the Fund, see p. 599).

The ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, at its September 1987 session, ⁽⁷⁾ emphasized the need to focus on endogenous capacity-building in developing countries to bring science and technology into the mainstream of economic policies.

Science and technology to combat drought and desertification

In a May report to the Intergovernmental Committee,⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General stressed the need to reorient efforts, including the application of science and technology, to combat drought, desertification and other natural disasters, and suggested new areas of co-operation. In his conclusions and recommendations, he stated that Governments should strengthen co-operation with meteorologists, hydrologists and agricultural and social scientists. He recommended that opportunities be provided for joint research and the exchange of information among experts dealing with similar physical and socio-economic conditions. Research should follow a regional, national or site-specific approach, rather than a global one. The Secretary-General emphasized that research plans

should take into account traditional systems used by local people. Regarding drought-prone areas, he observed that support systems, such as seed banks, should be improved (see p. 701).

Taking note of the Secretary-General's conclusions and recommendations, the Intergovernmental Committee, in a 7 August resolution,⁽⁹⁾ asked him to supplement his report by providing, in 1989, more details on scientific and technological research, identifying, in co-operation with the countries concerned, the endogenous capacities to be strengthened. It called on Governments, the Centre for science and technology and other United Nations bodies and organizations to accord priority to preparing programmes and projects to enhance scientific and technological capacities in dealing with drought, desertification and other natural disasters, specifically in disseminating information and advice to Governments; promoting exchanges of scientists and technologists; and promoting and formulating scientific research, technological development and training programmes for desertification control. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to facilitate, in consultation with the UNDP Administrator, the financing of such programmes and projects and to examine possibilities for promoting greater co-operation between Member States and within the United Nations system in applying new techniques to combat drought and desertification. It asked the Secretary-General to report in 1989 on the implementation of the resolution.

New and emerging areas of science and technology

In a May 1987 report to the Intergovernmental Committee on the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the development of developing countries, ⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General stated that most developing countries continued to face severe constraints in utilizing and developing technologies such as micro-electronics and informatics, biotechnology and genetic engineering, new materials and new and renewable sources of energy.

Micro-electronics and informatics - computers, telecommunications and related systems-could reduce the advantage of cheap labour and cause job displacement and skill obsolescence; at the same time, those areas might be essential to maintain and develop international competitive capability. Developments in biotechnology and genetic engineering provided enormous potential for developing countries, particularly in food and agriculture, pharmaceuticals, human and animal health care and other areas, but would require substantial reorientation in education, including specialized training and research programmes. Technological advances in new basic materials,

such as the replacement of copper wire by fibre optics in communications, were likely to affect developing countries because of the displacement of existing commodities exported from those countries and the changing competitive conditions arising from the development and use of new composites, alloys and polymers. The use of particular new and renewable sources of energy depended mainly on country conditions. Mini-hydropower generation, biomass, solar energy, nuclear power and geothermal, wind and ocean energy were of great relevance to developing countries requiring diversified energy bases and a consumption mix of various energy sources.

The Secretary-General stated that major technological developments required technology assessment and forecasting. He emphasized the need to make developing countries aware of the implications of new and emerging areas of science and technology through impact studies, and to concentrate on technology assessment and planning.

In 1987, UNU's programme on scientific and technological information included a project on microprocessor technology aimed at strengthening the capacity of scholars and institutions in developing countries to use computers and design new applications for their specific needs.⁽¹⁾ The project's advisory body reviewed and assessed project activities (Bangkok, Thailand, May). Under the project, UNU participated in workshops and assisted a microprocessor support unit at the Computer Science Centre at the University of Yaoundé, Cameroon; UNU also assisted in setting up a similar unit at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Research areas included the development of specific instrumentation for processing agricultural products (University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur) and computerized systems for rural health services (University of Malaysia and the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok). UNU provided equipment for microprocessor training and research to the Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay, India). The Scientific Instrumentation Laboratory at the Universidad de Antioquia (Medellín, Colombia), the focal point for the project's activities in Latin America, received equipment and staff training. A UNU study tour for two Brazilian professors to India and Thailand focused on promoting South-South co-operation. A project on distance learning, a mechanism for extending the reach of educational systems, included a computerized data base containing information on more than 500 distance-teaching institutions and 800 programmes. A video network assisted uneducated people in using videotape as a development tool.

On 7 August 1987,⁽¹¹⁾ the Intergovernmental Committee requested the Centre for science and technology, in co-operation with interested Member States, UNFSTD, through the ACC Task Force, and other specialized United Nations bodies, to

identify, prepare and develop new co-operative programmes and projects and further develop existing ones, aimed at endogenous capacity-building in the new and emerging areas. It requested the Secretary-General to consider activities on the new and emerging areas as a priority in the Centre's work programme and to harmonize those activities with concerned United Nations bodies. The Committee also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its consideration in 1989 a two-part report: the first part would be a comprehensive, in-depth analysis, drawing on the work and expertise of other international organizations and bodies, on the current and prospective impact of the new and emerging areas on global development, especially the development of developing countries; the second part would be a synthesis, elaborating on the interrelationships between the new and emerging areas, growth and development. The Committee stated that the report should provide input into bringing science and technology into the mainstream of economic and social thinking in the United Nations. It further requested the Secretary-General to report in 1989 on the implementation of this resolution and subsequent follow-up action.

Tenth anniversary of the Vienna Programme of Action

The Intergovernmental Committee, on 7 August 1987,⁽¹²⁾ recommended that the General Assembly observe in 1989, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 42/192 without vote.

Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing importance of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development in providing comprehensive guidance for the work of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session,

Noting that 1989 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and taking note of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee that the General Assembly observe the anniversary at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting,

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Committee, at its tenth session, will carry out an end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Conscious of the need to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capabilities of the developing countries, and aware of the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the development of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the multi-faceted preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a challenge and an opportunity to contribute to a forward-looking strategy for incorporating science and technology in the development process,

1. Endorses the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its ninth session;

2. Also endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/79 of 8 July 1987;

3. Emphasizes the need for careful and comprehensive preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, in 1989, taking into account the important role that science and technology play in the development process, in particular in developing countries;

4. Reaffirms the crucial role of the United Nations in promoting and catalysing international co-operation in the field of science and technology for development, in particular in developing countries, and in helping solve global scientific and technological problems;

5. Decides to observe at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and encourages the participation of distinguished professionals in the field of science and technology;

6. Also decides that, in the light of the importance and priority accorded to science and technology for development, the general debate on the question will be conducted at its forty-fourth session in plenary meeting.

General Assembly resolution 42/192

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.8) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.70), orally revised, based on informal consultations on drafts by German Democratic Republic and Ukrainian SSR (A/C.2/42/L.31) and by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.43); agenda item 82 (h).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 43; plenary 96.

End-of-decade review

On 7 August 1987,⁽¹²⁾ the Intergovernmental Committee decided to devote its entire 1989 session to an end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to submit to that session a report on implementation of the Programme in the context of the review, including an account of the progress and constraints encountered by the United Nations system. It requested the Advisory Committee and its task forces to assist the Secretary-General in preparing his report and to provide views on possible future orientations of science and technology for de-

velopment. The Committee invited Member States to prepare reports on their experiences and any constraints encountered in mobilizing science and technology for development in the implementation of the Programme, as well as on their priority areas for bilateral and multilateral co-operation, and to submit their reports to the Centre for science and technology before the end of April 1988. It asked the Centre to encourage the participation of national focal points (see p. 601) in preparing those reports and to make suggestions on their format and the areas to be covered in them. It recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Advisory Committee to convene a maximum of four ad hoc meetings during 1988 and 1989, on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held each year and that each meeting would last no longer than one week.

Co-ordination and harmonization

Cross-organizational review and programme analysis

Responding to a 1986 Economic and Social Council decision,⁽¹³⁾ the Secretary-General, in April 1987,⁽¹⁴⁾ submitted a report on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development. The report, which was to be reviewed by the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), focused on the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries. It centred on activities undertaken during 1984-1985, since financial uncertainties had cast some doubt on planned programme activities for 1986-1987. Thirty-one United Nations bodies and organizations had reported activities during that period. A total of 1,716 activities were identified for an estimated cost of some \$1,116 million.

The report concluded that, although many activities were undertaken, co-operation was not widespread. The Secretary-General recommended that the Council and CPC might wish to recommend that the Intergovernmental Committee: balance its broad policy role by indicating specific priorities more amenable to follow-up action; improve communication with other governing bodies of the United Nations system; exercise its function more vigorously in harmonizing science and technology policy; recommend that the 1990-1995 medium-term plans focus on programmable goals and targets; balance its broad policy considerations with a more focused and pragmatic approach when undertaking the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action; provide guidance to harmonize the approaches of

United Nations organizations in the area of science and technology policies; recommend the development of guidelines to define activities addressing endogenous capacity-building; and further consider a 1984 proposal to establish a data base on activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development.⁽¹⁵⁾ The Secretary-General stated that CPC might wish to recommend that intensive prior consultations on 1990-1995 medium-term plans and 1990-1991 programme budgets take place before those plans and budgets were completed and that programme concerns be included regularly in the ACC Task Force agenda.

Also in April,⁽¹⁶⁾ CPC endorsed the Secretary-General's first five recommendations to the Intergovernmental Committee and the specific recommendation to CPC on 1990-1995 medium-term plans and 1990-1991 programme budgets. It expressed disappointment that the Intergovernmental Committee, owing to various circumstances, had been unable to fulfil the co-ordinating role assigned to it under the Vienna Programme. In spite of the existence of the ACC Task Force, co-ordination still needed improvement. CPC recommended that science and technology activities should focus on promoting practical co-operation in specific areas, with special attention to strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and to building their endogenous capacities.

By resolution 42/215, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of CPC.

Policy guidelines

In a June 1987 report to the Intergovernmental Committee on policy guidelines for the harmonization of science and technology activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General advocated guidelines comprising broad overall objectives, standardized programme classification for use in medium-term plans, guidelines for selected fields such as policy-making and planning, and enhanced co-operation at the country level. Co-ordination, he said, should involve impact assessment, the results of which should be used in formulating programmes such as UNDP country programmes. The broad objectives of the United Nations system might be to: assist in developing Member States' national scientific and technological capacities; assist in economic, social and cultural development; promote international co-operation in science and technology; optimize United Nations resources for science and technology; and promote global problem solving and access to and dissemination of information.

Standardized programme classification might be based on the eight major programme areas of

the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme. Two of those programme areas - "science and technology policies and plans" and "choice, acquisition and transfer of technology" - should be considered priorities for co-ordination. Concerning the focus of harmonization and co-ordination of science and technology activities in the United Nations system, the Secretary-General proposed that the Intergovernmental Committee endorse a concept based on synergism and complementarity in responding to the needs of Member States. The formulation, adaptation and implementation of the guidelines could be greatly facilitated if relevant intergovernmental organs other than the Committee were actively involved. The Secretary-General proposed that the report, after it was revised in accordance with the Committee's decisions, should be referred to the ACC Task Force and submitted to some of the intergovernmental bodies dealing with science and technology for their comments and guidance.

In its annual overview report for 1987,⁽¹⁹⁾ ACC stated that the Secretary-General's report represented a major effort to bring about greater coherence, synergism and complementarity in the overall objectives and approaches among the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to shift the focus more towards concrete issues and to the specific conditions of individual countries.

The Intergovernmental Committee, on 7 August,⁽²⁰⁾ welcomed the ideas contained in the Secretary-General's report and invited other United Nations intergovernmental bodies to comment on it. It requested the Secretary-General, together with the ACC Task Force, to revise the report in the light of: proposals on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans and programme analysis made by CPC (see above) and contained in an Economic and Social Council resolution (see below); views expressed during the Committee's 1987 session; comments made by other intergovernmental bodies; and results obtained from national pilot studies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/79 without vote.

Cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations sys-

tem and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development and part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-seventh session,

1. Invites the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to give due consideration at its ninth session to the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development, as well as to the assessment and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

2. Urges the Intergovernmental Committee to exercise the co-ordinating role assigned to it under the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and by the General Assembly in resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and to consider co-ordination questions at each of its sessions;

3. Decides to strengthen its co-ordinating function in the field of science and technology to assist the organizations and organs of the United Nations system in harmonizing their efforts, taking into account the need to avoid overlap and duplication;

4. Also decides that the discharge of its functions with regard to co-ordination in the field of science and technology should be linked to its consideration of the substantive issues in that field;

5. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to focus their activities in the field of science and technology on the need to develop practical forms of co-operation in specific areas, giving special attention to strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries and taking note of the discussion at the second regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/79

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); 2-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.7), orally revised; agenda item 15.

Sponsors: German Democratic Republic, USSR.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By resolution 42/192, the General Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1987/79.

Unresolved issues

Pursuant to a 1986 Intergovernmental Committee request,(21) the Secretary-General, in May 1987,(22) reported on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979.(23) Several of the unresolved issues were related to or covered by issues under negotiation in the proposed codes of conduct on technology transfer (see p. 603) and transnational corporations (see p. 507), as well as by issues being negotiated for a revision of the 1883 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; the status of the negotiations was periodically reported to the Committee. The

Secretary-General noted that little progress had been made in the negotiations on those three international agreements. The issues not directly covered by them were identified and grouped into three broad categories. The first group comprised issues relating to scientific and technological information and had been discussed by the Committee in 1985.(24) The second group was made up of issues relating to financial arrangements, an area that the Committee had considered in the context of the mobilization of resources for science and technology for development and in discussions on UNFSTD. The third group consisted of issues never examined by the Committee. A complete list of the unresolved issues was annexed to the report.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report and considering that little progress had been made on some of the unresolved issues, the Intergovernmental Committee, on 7 August 1987,(25) requested the Secretary-General to monitor developments on those issues and to report in 1989.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/43/31. (2)YUN 1979, p. 636. (3)A/CN.11/77. (4)YUN 1986, P. 597. (5)DP/1988/47. (6)A/42/37 (res. 5(IX)). (7)ACC/1987/14. (8)A/CN.11/79. (9)A/42/37 (res. 2(IX)). (10)A/CN.11/80. (11)A/42/37 (res. 3(IX)). (12)Ibid. (res. 1(IX)). (13)YUN 1986, p. 603, ESC dec. 1986/110, 7 Feb. 1986. (14)E/1987/51. (15)YUN 1984, p. 683. (16)A/42/16. (17)A/CN.11/84. (18)YUN 1986, p. 604. (19)E/1988/42. (20)A/42/37 (res. 4(IX)). (21)YUN 1986, p. 599. (22)A/CN.11/83. (23)YUN 1979, p. 633. (24)YUN 1985, p. 709. (25)A/42/37 (dec. 1(IX)).

Financial resources for science and technology

Resource mobilization

Pursuant to the Intergovernmental Committee's 1986 consideration of the mobilization of financial resources for science and technology in developing countries,(1) the Secretary-General submitted in June 1987 a report on the subject.(2) He stressed that the technological dependence of developing countries could be eased only through a long-term strategic approach, including national and international efforts and explicit financial resources. He pointed out that, although the United Nations system had channelled significant resources into developing countries in support of science and technology, there was a need to focus those resources to create and strengthen endogenous scientific and technological capacities. The General Assembly's 1986 decision(3) to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and es-

establish the Fund (see below) pointed to the need to strengthen the structure of financing so that funds could become available from a variety of national, regional and international sources. The Secretary-General noted that the Fund, a facility within UNDP, had assumed new responsibilities, such as providing technical support to countries and UNDP field offices and assisting in co-ordinating inputs from UNDP, other multilateral funding sources and donor Governments.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By resolution 1987/67, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to consider making proposals to the General Assembly that would be relevant to an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa.

UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development

On 1 January 1987, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, a trust fund within UNDP, became operational. Its main responsibilities were to help finance, design and implement activities to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries and strengthen inter-country co-operation; collaborate with multilateral and bilateral programmes and non-governmental entities to support national capacity-building efforts in developing countries; assist in mobilizing financial and other resources; and serve as a focal point for science and technology within UNDP.

As requested by the UNDP Governing Council in 1986,(4) the UNDP Administrator, in an April 1987 report,(5) described the Fund's organizational structure, staffing and 1988-1989 budget. The UNDP Energy Office and Account were brought under the Fund's management, with the Account remaining a separate funding mechanism (see also p. 577). UNFSTD also had management responsibilities for two volunteer services to developing countries - the short-term advisory services and the transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) (see p. 605). Within that structure, the Fund would focus on programme operations and advisory services. Programme operations would: provide support to countries/UNDP field offices in identifying, developing and negotiating science, technology and energy-related projects for possible funding; formulate and appraise project proposals; monitor the implementation of projects; maintain liaison on field operations with host Governments, UNDP resident representatives and executing agencies; and ensure co-ordination with other UNDP bureaux at head-

quarters, donor Governments and other concerned organizations. The advisory services programme would assist in providing technical inputs in the programming and implementation of UNDP-funded science, technology and energy projects, and give greater coherence to those areas in overall development efforts. As agreed to by the Assembly in 1986,(3) the Administrator would, when identifying projects to be financed from the Fund, take into account the Intergovernmental Committee's guidance on policies and priorities.

Approximately one half the number of staff authorized for science, technology and energy functions in 1986 was planned for the 1988-1989 biennium, the cost of which was estimated at \$1.2 million annually. The 1988-1989 budget was estimated at \$3.2 million.

Co-operative arrangements with agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, the Administrator stated, would continue through bilateral working arrangements and the co-ordinating mechanism of ACC. UNFSTD was establishing contacts with scientific and technical bodies, such as research institutes and laboratories, professional and technical societies and private sources of such knowledge.

The Administrator recommended that the Fund might focus on: formulating science policies, policy instruments and plans to strengthen endogenous capacities, particularly in the least developed and small island countries; enhancing knowledge to upgrade traditional technologies to meet the special needs of rural communities and disadvantaged groups; providing access to expertise needed to acquire and adapt selected advanced technologies, where appropriate; improving the management of scientific research and development and its commercial utilization; and strengthening relevant scientific and technological information systems and formulating information policy. In addressing those areas, emphasis would be placed on practical training programmes or technical workshops, preferably in developing countries, with UNDP supplementing inputs.

In May 1987,(6) the Administrator submitted a report to the Intergovernmental Committee to assist it in considering the policy guidelines and priorities it was to provide to the Fund. He again described the Fund's organizational structure and suggested possible areas of concentration for applying technology to developing countries.

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(3) the Secretary-General, in a June 1987 report to the Intergovernmental Committee,(7) discussed the working relationship established between the Fund and the Centre for science and technology. He stated that they would co-operate on the conceptualization, appraisal and evaluation

of projects to be funded by UNFSTD. They would also co-operate in formulating technical inputs requested by UNDP on science- and technology-related activities, implementing the Vienna Programme of Action and developing project portfolios emphasizing endogenous capacity-building in developing countries. As to the Advance Technology Alert System - an experimental programme established in 1984 to alert developing countries to the positive and negative implications of new technologies(8)- and projects related to science and technology information, technology for agricultural development, drought and desertification, the impact of advanced technologies and other substantive themes that might be defined by the Intergovernmental Committee, the Fund and the Centre would co-operate closely. The two would also work together to seek extrabudgetary funds to implement jointly developed projects. As to the Advisory Committee, the Fund and the Centre would jointly bring to its attention programme options and directions for mobilizing and utilizing resources.

UNDP action. On 18 June 1987,(9) the UNDP Governing Council took note of the organizational arrangements made by the Administrator for the establishment of UNFSTD and of the objectives and functions assigned to the merged programmes. The Council requested the Administrator to inform it in 1988 of the extent to which the new arrangements had enhanced UNDP's work on science, technology and energy, and urged Governments to support the Fund and the Energy Account at annual pledging conferences and through individual co-financing arrangements and other means of co-operation.

Intergovernmental Committee action. The Intergovernmental Committee, on 7 August,(10) recommended that, pending its further consideration of the Fund's policy and priority activities in 1989, UNFSTD accord priority to supporting pilot projects on endogenous capability-building of developing countries, bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed countries, and activities related to the themes discussed by the Committee. It recommended that the working relationship between the Fund and the Centre be close, interacting on a daily basis, and include joint appraisal and review of programmes and projects to ensure compliance with the policy guidance and priorities recommended by the Committee. The Committee requested the Fund and the Centre to prepare jointly a report, for the Committee's review in 1989, setting out comprehensive proposals, taking into account existing and potential resources of the Fund and their co-operative arrangements. It asked all Governments to contribute generously to UNFSTD and to support it through co-financing arrangements, contributions in kind and other means of co-operation.

During its first year in operation, total expenditures of UNFSTD amounted to \$2977,882 and income to \$1,219,202. Voluntary contributions from Governments amounted to \$907,014, almost the same as those to the Financing System in 1986. At \$6.5 million, the Fund's balance at the end of 1987 was almost halved from that of the 1986 Financing System.

Operational activities

During its transitional year of operations, the Fund provided technical advisory services to UNDP-funded science and technology projects and small strategic amounts of seed money to initiate high-risk activities, which could be followed up by UNDP or other multilateral and bilateral sources.(11) In addition, it developed science and technology projects for special-purpose trust funds and management services.

In 1987, under technical advisory services, the Fund responded to more than 50 requests from UNDP regional bureaux and field offices. In the area of science and technology policy and planning, it reviewed national projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and the Republic of Korea and regional projects in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, designed to integrate science and technology activities more fully with national and regional development plans. Assistance was provided to research and demonstration capabilities in Albania, Guyana and Nigeria. In the Caribbean, assistance was provided to strengthen industry and the dissemination of commercially viable research findings; similar projects were reviewed for countries in Africa and Asia. The Fund reviewed, appraised and reformulated new and emerging advanced technology projects dealing with plant biotechnology, the development of vaccines for tropical diseases, composite materials and industrial automation for Bulgaria, China, India and the Republic of Korea. It conducted a survey to assess the likely growth in demand for UNDP assistance in high-technology fields.

The Technological Information Pilot System - linking 10 developing countries through existing telecommunication techniques to exchange technology information - carried out in November 1987 a users' survey, which showed that information flows started in May were useful in generating business inquiries about the acquisition of products and processes. Under a new initiative, UNFSTD examined the feasibility of adapting the business incubator modality-a facility which provided management guidance and shared services to develop small companies-to set up technology-related enterprises in China, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Trinidad and Tobago. In facilitating access to new and emerging technologies, the Fund assisted Brazil in completing high-

quality carbon fibre adaptation and development using local material. In China, UNFSTD supported the establishment of the National Food Technology and Quality Centre, which carried out research aimed at improving food quality control and packaging, as well as diet through an increased intake of soya bean derivatives. The Fund also supported a computer-based management training project in China.

REFERENCE

(1)YUN 1986, p. 599. (2)A/CN.11/86. (3)YUN 1986, p. 601, GA res. 41/183, 8 Dec. 1986. (4)Ibid., p. 600. (5)DP/1987/49. (6)A/CN.11/82. (7)A/CN.11/86. (8)YUN 1984, p. 682. (9)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/39). (10)A/42/37 (res. 5(IX)). (11)DP/1988/47.

Institutional arrangements

Intergovernmental Committee

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development held its ninth session in New York from 27 July to 7 August 1987.⁽¹⁾ It adopted five resolutions on: science and technology to combat drought, desertification and other natural disasters (see p. 594); new and emerging areas of science and technology for development (see p. 595); activities of the Centre for science and technology (see below); guidelines for the harmonization of activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development (see p. 597); and policy guidance and priority for UNFSTD activities (see p. 600).

By decision 1987/192 of 1 October 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Intergovernmental Committee's report. ⁽¹⁾

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, established to provide policy and planning advice to the Intergovernmental Committee, held its seventh session at Petropolis, Brazil, from 2 to 9 February 1987.⁽²⁾ It focused on endogenous capacity-building in science and technology, including the role of women, factors leading to or impeding the process of innovation in developing countries and the capacity of those countries to select, procure, maintain and repair scientific equipment; the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on developing countries; drought and desertification; the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action; and the work programme of the Centre for science and technology

The Advisory Committee suggested that it focus on: selected policy-related topics; assisting develop-

ing countries in policy formulation; supporting the harmonization of science- and technology-related activities in the United Nations system; improving the visibility of the Vienna Programme and its instruments; strengthening its links to scientific communities; and achieving a shift from general to specific in its work orientation and making it relevant to the implementation needs of Member States and regions. The Committee had selected three major parameters for its work: endogenous capacity-building, innovation in the context of developing countries, and national and international resource flows. It also had established task forces in each of those parameters.

Centre for science and technology

Serving as the secretariat for the Intergovernmental Committee, the Advisory Committee and the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development continued in 1987 to provide support for the implementation of the Vienna Programme.

The Centre continued its efforts to establish and maintain an up-to-date registry of national focal points for science and technology for development. As requested by the Intergovernmental Committee in 1982,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General presented a list of national focal points updated as at July 1987⁽⁴⁾ and including additional information since March 1983,⁽⁵⁾ when the initial registry had been compiled. The registry listed the 159 Member States of the United Nations and the five non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Holy See, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Switzerland).

In a May report,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General described the current and prospective activities of the Centre. Pursuant to a 1986 Intergovernmental Committee request,⁽⁷⁾ the activities of the Centre underwent significant reorientation in 1987. With a view to implementing effectively the Vienna Programme, major emphasis was placed on activities designed to have substantial impact on scientific and technological development at the national and regional levels. The Committee's recommendations were translated into programmes dealing with: information systems for science and technology; agricultural development and food security; drought and desertification; new and emerging technologies; endogenous capacity-building; the Advance Technology Alert System (ATAS); co-ordinating and harmonizing science and technology activities within the United Nations system; bringing science and technology into the mainstream of economic and social thinking in the United Nations; scientific and technologi-

cal innovation in developing countries; and preparations for the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme. The Centre would continue to focus on those activities during the 1988-1989 biennium.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Intergovernmental Committee, on 7 August,(8) recommended that, in addition to its tasks related to the end-of-decade review and support for the Advisory Committee, the Centre should have the following overall priorities in 1988-1989: studies on helping Member States identify a portfolio of country-specific activities in science and technology for development to strengthen their endogenous capacities; the development of ATAS to identify and formulate country, regional and multilateral activities in new and emerging areas of science and technology; promotion of the development of infrastructure to facilitate the adaptation, application, commercialization, diffusion and absorption of technological innovations; and the implementation of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in science and technology for development (see p. 830). The Committee further recommended that those activities be carried out through: co-ordinated and harmonized approaches to science and technology for development through close consultation with United Nations bodies and organizations concerned and the ACC Task Force; the provision of information and referral services to interested Member States on sources of advice for effective development of national information systems; and collaboration, via national focal points, with the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and the media.

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- (1)A/42/37 & Corr.1. (2)A/CN.11/78. (3)YUN 1982, p. 936. (4)A/CN.11/INF/10 & Corr.1. (5)YUN 1983, p. 712. (6)A/CN.11/77. (7)YUN 1986, p. 603. (8)A/42/37 (res. 1(IX)).

PUBLICATIONS

ATAS Bulletin, No. 4, Technology Assessment and Development (ST/STD/ATAS/4), Sales No. E.87.II.A.1. ATAS Bulletin, No. 5, Materials Technology and Development (ST/STD/ATAS/5), Sales No. E.87.II.A.2.

Technology transfer

Questions related to the transfer of technology continued to be dealt with by several United Nations bodies throughout 1987, particularly UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO and UNU.

UNCTAD activities. A major emphasis in the work of the UNCTAD secretariat in 1987, described in a report to the Trade and Development Board,(1) concerned action pursuant to a 1986 resolution of the Committee on Transfer of Tech-

nology on various aspects of technology transfer and development. (2)

The secretariat conducted research on technology issues in specific sectors and areas of critical importance to developing countries, such as capital goods and industrial machinery, energy, food processing and the role of research and development institutes in technological innovation. Regarding new and emerging technologies, studies focused on ways in which developing countries could benefit from them or overcome their possible negative effects. Under legal policies, the secretariat analysed the impact of technological and commercial changes on legislation and their implications for the transfer of technology and prepared periodic reports on laws and regulations. In December, it convened an informal meeting on issues relating to the evolving legal structure for the development and transfer of technology as well as those arising from new trends in the protection of technological assets. The secretariat carried out studies on the promotion and encouragement of technological innovation, paying particular attention to assessing the role of research and development activities and to industrial property protection.

The Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology (ASTT), the institutional basis of UNCTAD for technical and operational assistance in the field of technology, accorded priority to human resources development and training programmes in 1987. An interregional symposium on co-operation among developing countries' engineering and consultancy organizations for technology transfer (New Delhi, India, 20-25 April) was organized jointly by UNCTAD, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the International Association of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries and the International Centre for Public Enterprises of Developing Countries. At the regional level, a seminar on technology transfer and development (Helsinki, Finland, 4-20 May) was intended to contribute to the development of skills of personnel from 12 developing countries in Asia. The seminar was held in co-operation with the Helsinki School of Economics and financed by Finland. A regional seminar on technology and development perspectives in Latin America (Lima, Peru, 17 November-3 December) was attended by 27 high-level officials from financing and development organizations.

ASTT assisted Ghana and Zimbabwe in developing further their institutional infrastructure. A mission to Argentina provided support in areas relating to policies dealing with trade in new technologies.

UNCTAD continued to intensify its co-operation with other United Nations organizations and participated in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

In its Trade and Development Report, 1987,(3) UNCTAD examined trends in the evolution of international technology flows since the 1960s, with particular reference to their incidence and impact on developing countries during the 1980s. One of the report's main conclusions was that, while the sources and forms of technology transfer were becoming diversified, the international flow of technology to developing countries had been declining.

UNDP activities. UNDP's science and technology programme focused on technology transfer and export promotion. In Indonesia, UNDP supported a project to modify and adapt foreign-built machinery to local conditions. Adaptation of a foreign-designed food processor and opto-electronic grain selector was expected to permit small farmers to process and standardize their agricultural products, thus enabling them to compete in urban and international markets. Other activities ranged from studies that analysed export capabilities and markets to assistance in improving the technological capabilities of small and medium-sized industries in order to meet international marketing standards. About 70 per cent of technologies transferred to developing countries moved through the private sector.

UNIDO activities. On 3 July, the Industrial Development Board requested the UNIDO Director-General to submit to it in 1988 a report on UNIDO work relating to development and transfer of technology (For details of UNIDO's activities in this area, see PART TWO, Chapter XVII.)

UNU activities. Under a UNU project for the transfer of scientific knowledge, the Communications Centre for Scientific Knowledge (Madras, India), established in 1984 under UNU auspices, produced simple, illustrated instruction manuals to convey information on health, food and income-generation for distribution in India in local languages.

Communication. In its Plan of Action, the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 9-13 June)(4) called for the continued co-ordination of national science and technology policies and the development of interregional and intraregional co-operation to facilitate the exchange and transfer of technology. The Conference welcomed a proposal by India to host a conference of experts on new and high technologies during 1988, which would, inter alia, consider the feasibility of establishing a technology pool and arrangements for preferential exchange and sharing of technology among non-aligned and other developing countries.

Draft code of conduct

In response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(5) the UNCTAD Secretary-General reported on progress made in the negotiations on an inter-

national code of conduct on the transfer of technology.(6) The draft consisted of a preamble and nine chapters on: (1) definitions and scope of application; (2) objectives and principles; (3) national regulation of transfer-of-technology transactions; (4) restrictive practices; (5) responsibilities and obligations of parties to transfer-of-technology transactions; (6) special treatment for developing countries; (7) international collaboration; (8) international institutional machinery; and (9) applicable law and settlement of disputes. Most of the issues still outstanding concerned chapters 4 and 9.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General reported that, pursuant to the 1986 resolution, a Consultative Group on a Code of Conduct was set up to deal with outstanding issues. At the Group's first meeting (11-14 May), issues concerning the chapeau of chapter 4, containing the introductory provisions to the subject of restrictive practices in transfer-of-technology transactions, were the main focus of the discussions among regional groups and interested Governments. Divergences continued to prevail among regional groups regarding the manner in which such practices should be treated in an international code. At the second meeting (30 September-2 October), Governments discussed issues outstanding in the preamble and in chapters 1, 5, 8 and 9. On all the issues, except for chapter 9, the positions of Governments appeared to be closer; they continued to hold divergent approaches to the issue of applicable law.

The President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and the UNCTAD Secretary-General continued their consultations with interested Governments. The UNCTAD Secretary-General also invited a group of experts to provide their advice on the difficulties encountered in the negotiations.

The UNCTAD Secretary-General concluded that in the light of the status of the negotiations, Governments might consider reconvening the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology; requesting UNCTAD's Committee on Transfer of Technology to keep developments concerning the code under review; or pursuing consultations within UNCTAD to identify solutions to the issues outstanding in chapters 4 and 9 and reporting to the General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 42/172 without vote.

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/166 of 5 December 1986 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment on the consultations held in 1987 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

2. Notes that the consultations could not be finalized in 1987 and that a number of suggestions were made in the course of the consultations concerning the possible solution to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;

3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;

4. Further invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session if sufficient progress is made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above, and to recommend, in the light of the consultations, any further action relating to the negotiations on a code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology.

General Assembly resolution 42/172

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.1) without vote, 17 November (meeting 39); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.56), based on informal consultations; agenda item 82 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 38, 39; plenary 96.

REFERENCES

(1)TD/B/C.6/147 & Add.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 605. (3)Trade and Development Report, 1987 (UNCTAD/TDR/7), Sales No. E.87.II.D.7. (4)A/42/411. (5)YUN 1986, p. 607, GA res. 41/166, 5 Dec. 1986. (6)A/42/678.

PUBLICATION

Transitional Corporations and Technology Transfer: Effects and Policy Issues (ST/CTC/86), Sales No. E.87.II.A.4.

Brain drain

In 1987, UNCTAD and UNDP continued to search for solutions to the problem of the outflow of skilled personnel from developing countries, known as the reverse transfer of technology or brain drain.

UNCTAD activities. In response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ the UNCTAD secretariat submitted a study on the brain drain⁽²⁾ and a related bibliography.⁽³⁾ The study stated that, owing to a scarcity of statistics, it was difficult to draw a complete picture of the migration of skilled personnel from developing countries. The most complete statistics were those of the United States and Canada, the two main countries of destination, which together had admitted about 825,000 such personnel over the past 25 years.

In countries of origin, a lack of educational manpower and planning had resulted in a surplus of high-level professionals and shortage of skills at middle level, thereby creating pressure for the reverse transfer of technology. Other contributing factors included a lack of well-developed scientific and technological infrastructure and career development opportunities, including unattractive working conditions. In countries of immigration, selective policies to control the inflow of skilled personnel from developing countries were dictated by changing manpower needs in various sectors of the economy. In addition, access to postgraduate and other specialized training in developed countries attracted talented people from developing countries, hampering the return to their home countries where specialized jobs were generally lacking. Developing countries pursued regulatory, indigenization and incentive policies to stem the outflow of their skilled personnel. Measures taken by a few developed countries included the adoption of a bilateral approach to immigration control and the provision of aid and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries' institutes. Proposals relating to initiatives to establish an international labour compensatory facility⁽⁴⁾ and international funds for vocational training and manpower resources had been made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNDP. Further efforts were needed, such as monitoring the skilled outflow from developing countries and paying attention to the implications for the brain drain of the diffusion of new and emerging technologies.

The Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology, originally scheduled to be held in August, did not meet in 1987. In October, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board rescheduled the meeting for an unspecified date.⁽⁵⁾

Inter-agency group meeting. The Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology, established in 1984⁽⁶⁾ to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in responding to the needs of the countries concerned, met on 9 and 10 March 1987 at Geneva. The meeting, held under the chairmanship of UNCTAD, was convened in pursuance of a 1985 General Assembly request.⁽¹⁾ The Group's report⁽⁷⁾ summarized information provided by IAEA, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, UNIDO, UNCTAD, the United Nations Centre on Transitional Corporations and the United Nations Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. In its conclusions, the Group emphasized that its meetings should play a catalytic role in the co-ordination of efforts and stressed that its 1984 conclusions⁽⁶⁾ constituted a framework for co-operation. It noted that UNDP had undertaken

joint projects with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, an example of steps being taken to improve co-ordination of efforts within the United Nations system.

By decision 42/445 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the Group's report.

UNDP activities. UNDP supported a project for TOKTEN, which enabled developing countries to recapture some of the skills and experience they had lost through the brain drain. Since its incep-

tion in 1977, the project had funded 1,770 expert voluntary consultancies, of which 342 were completed in 1987. TOKTEN was operational in 25 countries.

REFERENCES

- (1))YUN 1985, p. 720, GA res. 40/191, 17 Dec. 1985.
- (2)TD/B/AC.35/16. (3)TD/B/AC.35/17. (4)YUN 1977, p. 545.
- (5)A/42/15, vol. II (dec. 351(XXXIV)). (6)YUN 1984, p. 694.
- (7)A/42/317.

Chapter XII

Social and cultural development

A greater understanding had emerged of the interrelationship among economic and social problems. the Secretary-General stated in his 1987 report 'on the work of the Organization (see p. 3). Because of that interrelationship, many of those problems could not be successfully dealt with in isolation. The complex requirements of sustained development, on which future conditions of life in both developing and developed countries so heavily depended, had been the subject of intensive pragmatic examination.

In a report on the world social situation in 1987, the Secretary-General discussed recent developments and current issues, with a special focus on Africa. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/52, called on Member States to promote economic development and social progress by inter-related policy measures, and, in resolution 1987/39, appealed to the international community to increase assistance to improve the infrastructure necessary for sustained social development in Africa.

The Commission for Social Development held its thirtieth session at Vienna from 23 February to 4 March 1987. On its recommendation, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions on social aspects of rural development (1987/40), national policies for families (1987/46) and national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (1987/47).

In addition, the Council adopted resolutions on United Nations work in crime prevention and criminal justice (1987/53), preparations for the eighth United Nations congress on crime (1987/49) and improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development (1987/50).

Both the Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions on the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1987/38 and 42/48, respectively), national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes (1987/35 and 42/50), protection of and assistance for the family (1987/42 and 42/134), and an Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (1987/48 and 42/125).

The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the achievement of social justice (42/49), the improvement of social life (42/145) and crime prevention and criminal justice (42/59).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued to promote the

return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, as mandated by the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The General Assembly requested States parties to the Convention to supply information on its implementation (42/7).

Topics related to this chapter. Development policy and international economic co-operation: economic and social trends and policy; rural development; special economic areas. Health and human resources: disabled persons; the role of national personnel in development. Human rights: popular participation; right to development; rights of migrant workers. Women: women-and-development. Statistics: social and demographic statistics.

Social aspects of development

World social situation

In pursuance of a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,(1) the Secretary-General submitted a report(2) on the world social situation 1987, highlighting recent developments and current issues. Such reports had been issued at varying intervals since 1952,(3) serving as the basis of periodic discussions in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development and other forums.

While the 1985 report had underlined the loss of momentum in international co-operative efforts for the development of all nations and groups, the 1987 report stated that the situation had changed somewhat with an increasing realization of the global and interrelated nature of many major social issues. The report considered social progress and international economic issues and trends in addressing some major social issues. Among the economic issues discussed were aggregate levels and distribution of income, changes in the employment situation and in employment policies, social expenditure and agricultural policies. Trends in addressing such questions as international migration, refugees, environment, drug trafficking and abuse, medical research and related ethical problems, the homeless and education were analysed.

Recent years had been marked by developments that would continue to have an impact on the world economy. They included the large disparities in socio-economic performance and policies that had brought about sharply contrasting trends in real incomes and living standards; the increasing interdependency of countries, which meant that the international economic environment had a larger significance in shaping domestic socio-economic conditions; and significant changes in long-standing socio-economic policies throughout the world.

A major change had occurred in the employment situation in many parts of the world; the most striking feature of that change had been a sharp increase in unemployment and underemployment, both in developed market economies and in developing countries. Social expenditure by Governments had been the subject of much debate, which had two main themes: total public sector expenditure and the linkage between social expenditure and the growth of public expenditure. The recent recession had forced many countries to pay increasing attention to agriculture and food policies, though at the global level the food situation appeared favourable.

International migration was becoming a major social issue. Labour migration was increasingly raising social and political problems. The refugee problem was beginning to exceed the capacity of the systems designed to cope with it in the immediate post-war years. The environment had been established as a subject for concern and action, and the problem of drug trafficking and abuse was gaining increasing attention at national and international levels. As medical research progressed, new ethical problems were being raised; guidelines were being sought in genetic engineering and prenatal medicine. The increasing incidence of homelessness affected many millions of people in all parts of the world; in a sense, homelessness demonstrated the weakness, and often the failure, of priority-setting processes. Rapid expansion of education had often crystallized disparities between demand for education and employment opportunities, which had led to longer basic education, the strengthening of science education and expansion of vocational education courses.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/52 by recorded vote.

World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1983/8 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/21 of 29 May 1985,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/152 of 17 December 1979, 37/54 of 3 December 1982 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recognizing that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom, and that the pace of development in the developing countries as a whole should be accelerated substantially to enable them to achieve this goal,

Mindful that the existing inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system are widening the gap between developed and developing countries and thereby constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has a primary role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people,

Reaffirming that economic growth must go hand in hand with qualitative and structural changes, the reduction of social and economic disparities and the adoption of measures to ensure the effective participation of all peoples in the preparation and execution of their national policies for economic and social development.

Reaffirming the existence of the interrelationship between peace, disarmament and development and therefore the imperative need to halt the arms race, thereby releasing valuable resources that could be used for the development of the developing countries and could contribute to the well-being and prosperity of all,

Convinced of the necessity rapidly to eradicate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, apartheid, terrorism in all its forms, aggression, foreign occupation and alien domination and all forms of inequality, exploitation and subjugation of peoples, which constitute major obstacles to economic and social progress as well as to the promotion of world peace and security,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for their development rests with the developing countries themselves and that the commitment from other countries to support these efforts is of vital importance for achievement of this aim,

1. Notes with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation of the world, in particular of the developing countries, whose position has been further worsened by sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, high real rates of interest, the severe fall in commodity prices, serious deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, increased protectionist pressures, the reverse transfer of resources from developing countries, crushing debt burdens, the restrictive adjustment process demanded by financial and development institutions, the decline in official development assistance in real terms and the severe inadequacy of resources experienced by multilateral development and financial institutions;

2. Notes also with deep concern that the economic and social situation in Africa continues to be critical and that it has been exacerbated by the world recession and by famine, drought and desertification;

3. Calls for full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 39/29 on the critical economic situation in Africa and S-13/2 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

4. Notes with great concern the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and in the attainment of the objectives and overall development goals adopted and reaffirmed in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. Reaffirms that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of overall development and that it is the sovereign right of each country freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

6. Emphasizes the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

7. Reaffirms the urgent need to implement the socio-economic development objectives set out in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as well as the need to implement the socio-economic objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

8. Emphasizes again that the rapid socio-economic progress of developing countries requires substantially enhanced multilateral and bilateral financial support and advanced technological assistance to national development efforts, rendered within the framework of the development plans of developing countries;

9. Calls upon all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by the formulation and implementation of an interrelated set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities in the fields of employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, environment, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the aged, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

10. Calls upon the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take measures aimed at improving social conditions and achiev-

ing the main objectives set out in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

11. Calls upon Member States to make all efforts to promote the accelerated and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of racial discrimination, apartheid, terrorism in all its forms, aggression, foreign occupation, alien domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and to take effective measures to lessen international tensions and to halt the arms race and redistribute released resources in order to promote social and economic development;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation to the General Assembly in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for its first regular session of 1989 the item entitled "World social situation".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/52

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 39-1-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98/Add.1) by recorded vote (39-1-12), 22 May (meeting 19); 8-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.7), orally amended by Guatemala, for Group of 77; agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom.

Speaking before the vote, the United States said it would not vote for a resolution which sought to impose on the world economy a system that would only impede the development of poorer countries; the text implied that the arms race was the main obstacle to economic and social progress and the only source of resources available for redistribution, which was not the case. The United States believed that economic growth would lead to the reduction of disparities, not magnify them. Economic growth could be attained by freedom, especially that which came through the respect of basic human rights.

In explanation of vote, Belgium, on behalf of the European Economic Community, stated that several paragraphs of the resolution gave an unbalanced picture of the world economic situation. It was not correct that no progress had been made in recent years. For various reasons, several paragraphs had been added with no possibility of debate; such an approach was not a useful one.

Critical social situation in Africa

The Secretary-General, in his report on the world social situation,⁽²⁾ focused particularly on Africa. He stated that recent data showed that real gross domestic product per capita had declined in 28 African countries (out of 32 surveyed), and the cumulative decline over the period 1980-1985 exceeded 10 per cent in 16 cases. The African food situation required continued external support and attention to domestic policies, with the aim of increasing production and ensuring adequate food supplies to all sectors of the population. The current world total of refugees numbered about 12 million, with more than 5 million in Africa.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/39 without vote.

Critical social situation in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which provides the framework for international co-operation in the field of social development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984 and 40/40 of 2 December 1985, which led to the convening of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, at which the Assembly adopted by consensus the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Alarmed at the acceleration in the deterioration of social conditions in most African countries,

Noting with concern the gravity of the continued acts of violence committed by the racist régime in South Africa against its people, Namibia and neighbouring States, which have resulted in a particularly disquieting social situation in the southern African countries,

Noting that in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, the Governments of African States reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the economic and social development of their countries, identified areas for priority action, and undertook to mobilize and utilize domestic resources for achievement of their priority objectives,

Reiterating that the African social and economic crisis is a development crisis that concerns the international community as a whole and that greater realization of the rich physical and human potential of the continent is an integral part of a common strategy to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Noting that the prospects for concerted implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 are being affected by an unfavourable external economic environment and stagnation in the flow of developmental finance, particularly that of a concessionary nature,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues";

2. Requests the Secretary-General, within the framework of the United Nations system, to continue to pay special attention to the implementation of the social aspects of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

3. Appeals to the international community, the States members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation and assistance to establish or improve the infrastructure necessary for sustained social development in Africa;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, as part of the forthcoming report on the world social situation, a comprehensive annex to the report, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, providing information on the critical social situation in Africa, paying particular attention to the obstacles to the attainment of the objectives contained in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, including the impact of structural adjustment policies on the social situation in Africa, for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session;

5. Decides that the information contained in the above-mentioned annex shall be considered by the Commission at its thirty-first session in the context of its review of the world social situation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/39

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Social aspects of rural development

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1987/40 without vote.

Social aspects of rural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Concerned at the reversal of the development process in most developing countries, particularly in the rural sectors,

Emphasizing the necessity of intensifying efforts to implement comprehensive rural development programmes to raise the living standards of the rural populations in many countries,

Recognizing that debt-servicing problems constitute a severe and continuing burden that restricts the economic and social development of many developing countries,

Convinced that a major infusion of external resources, effective growth-oriented structural adjustment policies, including effective debt relief, improvement in the terms of trade and an acceleration in the volume of world trade under internationally accepted rules and principles could both speed growth and help reduce poverty and improve living conditions in the developing countries,

1. Agrees that early implementation of the elements for addressing the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, contained in General Assembly resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986, could significantly contribute to controlling the serious deterioration in the social situation of the developing countries, particularly in rural areas, which is described in the Supplement to the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation;

2. Invites the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to incorporate the social dimension of development in their country programmes and to co-ordinate those efforts through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

3. Reacts the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments and within the framework of General Assembly resolution 41/202, to include in the 1989 report on the world social situation a section on the impact of structural adjustment, including debt, on the social development of developing countries;

4. Calls upon Governments to give special attention to social aspects in their rural development policies and programmes;

5. Invites the regional commissions to give particular attention to the social aspects of rural development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of holding an interregional seminar on national experience related to the social aspects of rural development, to be financed from extrabudgetary resources;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to give special emphasis in the 1989 report on the world social situation to the social aspects of rural development.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/40

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Social progress and development

Implementation of the 1969 Declaration

In a January 1987 note,(4) the Secretary-General discussed a draft framework for his report on the implementation of the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development.(5) The report would analyse the relationships between the mandates, strategies and policies of United Nations organs, bodies and organizations and the main provisions of the Declaration. It would be considered by the Commission for Social Development in 1989.

On 4 March 1987,(6) the Commission took note of the Secretary-General's note.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1987/38 without vote.

Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 42/48 below.]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/38

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/48.

Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969 in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of the same date,

Recalling also its resolutions 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration, which will contribute to peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Noting that 1989 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. Reaffirms the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. Decides to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

3. Invites all States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution, which are based on the measures recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986 on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of human rights and social justice;

4. Invites all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and comments concerning the impact of the Declaration, since its adoption, on the formulation and implementation of the national policies and measures of their Governments, as well as the way in which the principles, objectives, means and methods set forth in the Declaration are taken into account in their policies, plans and programmes and in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

5. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include the information received pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above in the report requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 41/142, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, bearing in mind the recommended possible measures contained in the annex to the present resolution, in order to draw attention to and emphasize the importance of the Declaration, and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development";

9. Also decides to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 11 December 1989, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

ANNEX

Recommended possible measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(a) Formal proclamation of 11 December 1989 as Social Progress and Development Day;

(b) Issuance of special messages on 11 December 1989 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(c) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Social Progress and Development Day;

(d) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion of social progress and development and social justice, and the encouragement or teaching programmes on social progress and development at various educational levels;

(e) Dissemination of the text of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in national languages;

(f) Issuance during 1989 of social progress and development postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations;

(g) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the observance of the anniversary, and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(h) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current United Nations decades and international years being prepared on social development.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(a) Issuance by 11 December 1989 in all the official languages of the United Nations of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

(b) Organization of commemorative events, according to standard practice, at United Nations Headquarters

and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, on or around 11 December 1989.

General Assembly resolution 42/48

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/770) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); draft recommended by ESC resolution 1987/38 (A/C.3/42/L.3); agenda item 88.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

Social progress

In response to 1985 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council(7) and the General Assembly(8) the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 a report(9) on national experiences in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. Following a request for information on their experience in implementing social policy, 15 Member States had replied as of 30 September 1986. Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Iraq, the Netherlands and Norway described a number of issues and means related to their social policy; the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Romania and the USSR provided information on their social policies in relation to changes and strategies of development.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/35 without vote.

National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of life, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3273(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/38 of 30 November 1976, 36/19 of 9 November 1981, 38/25 of 22 November 1983 and 40/23 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance for every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity of studying national experience in this field,

Noting with concern the findings on the economic and social situation in many parts of the world, contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues",

Desirous of securing a speedy and complete removal of major obstacles to the economic and social progress

of peoples, as defined in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Noting the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to act as host to the interregional seminar on the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress called for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 38/25,

1. Reaffirms that further exchange of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress would contribute to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

2. Notes that the Secretary-General is making arrangements for holding in 1988 the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

3. Invites all States to submit to the Secretary-General national reports on their experience in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with all States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 36/19, 38/25 and 40/23, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

5. Requests the Commission for Social Development to consider at its thirty-first session the issue of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/35

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Also on 28 May, the Council, by decision 1987/133, took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/50 by recorded vote.

National experience in achieving
far-reaching social and economic changes
for the purpose of social progress

The General Assembly,

Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of life, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3273(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/38 of 30 November 1976, 36/19 of 9 Novem-

ber 1981, 38/25 of 22 November 1983 and 40/23 of 29 November 1985, in which it reaffirmed the importance for every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity of studying national experience in this field,

Taking note with concern of the findings on the economic and social situation in many parts of the world, contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues",

Desirous of securing the speedy and complete removal of major obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, as defined in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Taking note of the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to act as host to an interregional seminar on the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25,

1. Reaffirms that further exchange of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress would contribute to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

3. Appreciates that the Secretary-General is making arrangements to hold, in 1988, the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

4. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General reports on their national experience in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 36/19, 38/25 and 40/23, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

6. Requests the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to consider at their next sessions the question of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

General Assembly resolution 42/50

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 144-1-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/770) by recorded vote (106-1-11), 3 November (meeting 32); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.24); agenda item 88. Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Viet Nam. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Motambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The United States said it would vote against the text because it referred to a multitude of documents which contained ideas, principles and language unacceptable to it and which it had opposed in the past.

Improvement of social life

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/145 by recorded vote.

Improvement of social life

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Recognizing that social progress and development are founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Cons&ring also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

Mindful that the existing inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system are widening the gap between developed and developing countries and thereby constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has a primary role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people,

Convinced of the urgent necessity rapidly to eradicate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality, exploitation and subjugation of peoples, which constitute major obstacles to economic and social progress as well as to the promotion of world peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and 41/152 of 4 December 1986,

1. Acknowledges that the progress achieved in the world social situation is still inadequate despite the efforts made and that efforts should therefore be redoubled;

2. Notes with great concern the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. Reaffirms that the social aspects and goals of development are an integral part of the overall development process and that it is the sovereign right of each State freely to determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities;

4. Emphasizes the importance, for the achievement of social progress, of the establishment of the new international economic order;

5. Calls upon Member States to make all efforts to promote the speedy and complete elimination of such fundamental elements hindering economic and social progress and development as colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples, and also to undertake effective measures to lessen international tensions;

6. Reiterates that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

7. Emphasizes that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world, taking into account the observations made by Member States in accordance with the present resolution;

9. Decides to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/145

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 129-17-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (111-18-7), 27 November (meeting 61); 6-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.86), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malta, Spain, Sweden.

The United States said the text contained elements which obliged it to vote against; moreover, it failed to reflect the general interest in contributing to recreational and cultural activities.

In Canada's view, the text contained an implicit imbalance between the fundamental objective of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights(10) and particular concepts concerning economic and social inequalities.

Achievement of social justice

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/49 without vote.

Achievement of social justice

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the pledge of States Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Taking into account recommendations made by the Secretary-General on some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s, contained in the annex to the note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan,

1. Considers that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and peace;

2. Recognizes that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. Reaffirms the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. Considers that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

5. Calls upon Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all.

General Assembly resolution 42/49

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/770) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); draft by Ukrainian SSR (A/C.3/42/L.23), orally revised; agenda item 88.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28,32; plenary 85.

Migrant workers

In accordance with a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,(11) the Secretary-General reported to the Commission for Social Development in 1987(12) on progress made in strengthening programmes to improve the social situation of migrant workers and their families and in meeting the needs resulting from the changing conditions of international migration. He described programmes and services provided in the home country to assist migrant workers and their families, and analysed the changing conditions of international migration and emerging problems. He also discussed the increasing proportion of women and young people in the overall migrant population, the magnitude of non-documented migration arising from restrictive measures adopted by receiving countries, and the increasing hostility directed at migrant workers in receiving countries.

The Secretary-General observed that some countries applied stringent restrictions on immigration from specific areas and encouraged voluntary repatriation of migrant workers. Some social arrangements had been made for migrant workers and their families in most industrialized receiving countries, but such arrangements were still insufficient. Migrants needed increased protection and better guarantees regarding their rights. Further national and international attention was required to deal with a particular dimension of irregular international migration-the growing scale of organized illicit and clandestine trafficking across national frontiers.

Decisions on migrant issues also needed to take into account more fully the fact that migrants were often illiterate, had an oral tradition and generally had only a vague knowledge of legislative measures that regulated migration. The irregular nature of most migration in Africa and expulsions in response to domestic economic and other difficulties had brought hardships and greater uncertainty and created tensions between countries; Governments could significantly improve the position of migrants through mutually acceptable agreements between sending and receiving countries on the status of migrants.

On 4 March,(13) the Commission took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Popular participation

The Secretary-General reported in January 1987(14) on the role of popular participation in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies for social integration. Submitted in response to a 1983 Economic and Social Council resolution,(15) the report examined popular participation in decision-making, in the elimination of social disparities and in cultural development.

Experiences in several countries showed that popular participation, especially of disadvantaged groups, would be insufficient without consultation with them in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies for social integration. More effective social integration of these people might affect the position of privileged groups, which in turn tend to protect their interests. Policy makers therefore should take into account the interests of different social strata and strive to support social integration through popular participation.

On 4 March,(13) the Commission took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Social welfare

Social welfare policies and programmes

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,(16) the Secretary-General, in a report submitted to the Commission for Social Development in 1987(17) reviewed the background and preparations made for an Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, which was to be held in September (see below). The report traced the evolution of concepts and approaches reflected in global and regional conferences since the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare(18) and the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development.(5) It included a summary of comments by Governments on the draft provisional agenda for the Consultation and an outline of the documentation to be submitted.

The Secretary-General concluded that a global review of social policies and programmes, including social welfare, undertaken within the framework of the Consultation, could provide guidelines for the further evolution of developmental social policies and programmes.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/48 without vote.

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1983/22 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/26 of 29 May 1985, by which the Secretary-General

was requested, *inter alia*, to proceed with the organization of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, to be held, within existing budgetary resources, at Vienna, at an appropriate policy-making level, in the autumn of 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 1979/18 of 9 May 1979 and 1981/20 of 6 May 1981 on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes,

Mindful of the relevance of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development to the Interregional Consultation, and reaffirming that the aim of the Interregional Consultation is to find some practical ways of implementing the provisions of the Declaration,

Convinced of the need to follow up the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, and to reassess social welfare policies in the light of past experience and present issues,

Taking note of the action taken relevant to the Interregional Consultation at the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 26 March 1985, the Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Bangkok from 9 to 15 October 1985, the Arab Regional Conference on Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Arab World, held at Tunis under the auspices of the League of Arab States from 12 to 15 October 1985, and at the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, held at Baghdad, from 19 to 24 April 1986,

Taking note also of the preparations for the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs, to be held at Warsaw from 6 to 11 April 1987, and the Intergovernmental Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, to be held at Montevideo in June 1987,

Recognizing the importance of taking an integrated, family-oriented and cost-effective approach to the design and delivery of social welfare services and related social security arrangements, and other relevant social issues, especially in the context of implementing the conclusions of recent global events concerning women, youth, the disabled, the aging, the homeless, drug addicts, population and other areas significant to social welfare,

Taking into account the fact that the Interregional Consultation would also identify procedures to facilitate international co-operation in the implementation of its decisions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

2. Approves the revised draft agenda for the Interregional Consultation contained in the report of the Secretary-General incorporating the change made by the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session, namely, that item 7 shall be entitled "Guiding principles for social welfare policies and programmes in the near future" instead of "Goals in the social field for the year 2000";

3. Calls upon States to participate in the Interregional Consultation at an appropriate policy-making level, for example, at the ministerial or other high decision-making level;

4. Calls upon intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and regional commissions to participate actively in the Interregional Consultation at a high decision-making level;

5. Calls upon non-governmental organizations in the field of social welfare having consultative status with the

Economic and Social Council to participate in the Interregional Consultation and its follow-up activities;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for the work already performed in spite of budgetary and human resource constraints, and requests that a focal point within the Centre be identified to prepare for and follow up the activities of the Interregional Consultation and related activities in developmental social welfare policies and programmes;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to redeploy resources to ensure adequate preparations for and appropriate follow-up to the Interregional Consultation, and to provide for the follow-up of the Interregional Consultation in the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 and, in the proposed medium-term plan for 1990-1995, for activities concerning developmental social welfare policies and programmes;

8. Calls upon all bodies within the United Nations system to avoid duplication in those areas, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in particular duplication of the work of the Interregional Consultation and the Commission for Social Development;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account, to the extent possible, in the documentation for the Interregional Consultation, the conclusions reached at the various regional preparatory meetings;

10. Decides that the Commission shall review at its thirty-first session the results of the Interregional Consultation, paying particular attention to technical co-operation activities in developmental social welfare for developing countries, and that specific actions shall be referred to the appropriate functional commissions of the Council;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Interregional Consultation. The Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, 7-15 September 1987)(19) was attended by 91 States, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and a large number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Consultation considered social policy in the context of changing needs and conditions; developmental social welfare policies and programmes; and guiding principles for such policies and programmes in the near future. There was general agreement on a number of general principles: social programmes needed to be seen in the context of the goals of the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development; social welfare and related social support systems needed to be reoriented to

make a more positive contribution to overall development; social programmes were forms of investment similar to investments in economic infrastructure; internationally supported economic adjustment programmes needed to be designed with a long time-frame to allow adjustment in a context of growth, avoiding social dislocation; greater attention must be given to equal benefits to women and men in all areas of social development; adaptation to changing conditions would be easier in a context of respect for human rights; and new social welfare programmes were to emphasize the promotion of initiative and the self-reliance of individuals.

Special attention needed to be given to community and family viability and to support the vulnerable and disadvantaged in articulating their needs. There was a need to strengthen the contribution of NGOs, private entities and the people themselves in enhancing social services. Social cohesion might be strengthened by introducing national minima of social protection appropriate to the level of resources. Understanding of social welfare in different countries and its role in social development needed to be promoted. National efforts to enhance social welfare would be strengthened by more extensive regional and interregional co-operation between Governments, NGOs and social interest groups. Maintaining peaceful conditions and improving international co-operation would help Member States to concentrate on social policy and welfare.

In addition, the Consultation prepared recommendations for follow-up action by Governments, the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, communities, NGOs and other bodies dealing with developmental social welfare.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/125 without vote.

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/26 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 concerning preparations for an Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Conscious of the considerable contribution made to the preparations for the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes by the regional conferences of the ministers responsible for social welfare and the Commission for Social Development acting as preparatory body for the Interregional Consultation, as well as by specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming the positive response to and support by Member States for the Interregional Consultation and the formulation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

Convinced that more extensive regional and inter-regional co-operation among Governments and non-governmental and voluntary organizations is important in strengthening national efforts to promote social progress and enhance social welfare,

Mindful of the importance of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure system-wide co-ordination within the United Nations in order to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to the issues of developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Secretary-General to consolidate all social policy and social development activities at the United Nations Office at Vienna,

Having reviewed the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

1. Takes note of the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

2. Endorses the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future contained in the report and adopted by consensus at the Interregional Consultation;

3. Calls upon Governments to make continuous efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Guiding Principles adopted by the Interregional Consultation in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up action to, the Guiding Principles as well as to maintain the momentum generated by the Interregional Consultation, taking into account the central role of the Commission for Social Development in the review of issues related to the implementation of the Guiding Principles;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations concerning international co-operation with regard to developmental social welfare, using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point, bearing in mind the responsibility of the specialized agencies;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources, the United Nations Office at Vienna as a nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and social development, including its research capabilities;

7. Invites the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions to give appropriate consideration to the Guiding Principles in the formulation of the respective regional work programmes and in the planning of regional intergovernmental conferences on social welfare and social development;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to give particular attention to increasing the effectiveness of tech-

nical co-operation activities to assist Governments, particularly of the developing countries and of the least developed countries, in formulating appropriate policies and effective programmes in the social welfare field, as indicated in the report of the Interregional Consultation, paying particular attention to the objectives and priorities of national developmental programmes;

9. Reaffirms the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development shall review, at its thirty-first session, the results of the Interregional Consultation;

10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures including, as appropriate, further interregional consultations to ensure, on a periodical basis, the reviewing and updating of the developmental social welfare policies and programmes in view of the rapidly changing socio-economic situation and conditions;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future.

General Assembly resolution 42/125

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/776) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 23-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.21), orally revised; agenda item 141.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14, 15, 17-22, 29, 32; plenary 93.

The family

National policies for families

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request, (20) the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 a report on national family policies,(21) discussing the preliminary conclusions of a study on the relationship of national family policies to the role of the family in the development process, and analysing the factors shaping family policies. Those factors included existing and new policies; perception of the problems affecting families; establishment and implementation of policy objectives and participation in that process; and problems in policy formulation and implementation. After examining implications of the experience available for the formulation of family policies and surveying national family policies, the report stated that family policies should promote the well-being of society through measures of support for the family; foster wider recognition of the family as a critical source of emotional and material support for its members; further the economic self-reliance of families and seek to support them through broader access to services; reflect the value of an equitable relationship between family members and the specific goal of a more equitable relationship between men and women; and encourage a pluralistic perspective so as to ensure that certain types of families were not discriminated against.

Discussing a draft framework for the 1989 report on the world social situation,(2) the Secretary-General suggested that the report also examine recent trends and views concerning the family.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/46 without vote.

National policies for families

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development recognized the value of the family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members,

Recalling its resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 on the role of the family in the development process and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985 on the family,

Taking note of the fact that the Secretary-General is conducting a survey of national policies for families,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on developments concerning national family policies,

Affirming the importance of the family as a basic unit of society,

Aware of the need for co-ordination of the range of activities carried out within the United Nations system on behalf of families,

Recalling chapter II of the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation on the family,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake discussions within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the family-related activities of the other organizations in the United Nations system, within available resources;

2. Invites Member States to respond to the best of their ability to the survey of national policies for families;

3. Welcomes the proposal contained in paragraph 111 of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues" to include a section in the 1989 report on the world social situation on recent views and trends concerning the family, making use of the survey of national policies for families;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session on the results of the survey of national policies for families.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/46

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

International co-operation to protect and assist the family

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/42 without vote.

Need to enhance international co-operation in protection of and assistance for the family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Same text as General Assembly resolution 42/134 below, except for operative paragraph 3.)

"3. Decides to consider that report as a matter of high priority, and to take appropriate decisions on it at its forty-third session, under an item of the provisional agenda entitled 'Families in the development process'."

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/42

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/134 by recorded vote.

Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Recalling that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which provides that the family, as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Convinced of the urgency of meeting the diverse needs of the family, both as a beneficiary of and as an active participant in the development process,

Recognizing the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play,

Aware of the international consensus on the importance of the role of the family as an agent of positive change in society,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

Convinced that appropriate measures should be taken at the local, national, regional and international levels to mobilize efforts on behalf of the family,

Recalling, in this connection, its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

1. Invites all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family and to offer their comments and proposals thereon to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1988;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year and other ways and means to improve the position and well-being of the family and intensify international co-operation as part of global efforts to advance social progress and development;

3. Decides to consider that report and to take appropriate decisions thereon at its forty-third session, under an item of the provisional agenda entitled "Families in the development process".

General Assembly resolution 42/134

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 145-2-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (124-3-8), 27 November (meeting 62); 7-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.5), as recommended by ESC resolution 1987/42, orally amended by Sweden; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mongolia, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-62; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

The Assembly resolution was the same as the text recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1987/42, except for paragraph 3; Sweden orally proposed the deletion of "as a matter of high priority" from that paragraph.

The Netherlands submitted amendments by which the words "and family-like group units of society" would be added after "family" in the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraph 2.(22) Egypt orally proposed a sub-amendment by which the words "if they are based on values of religion and morality" would be added after "society" in both amendments. In view of objections and reservations by several countries, the Netherlands withdrew its amendments. Egypt orally proposed and later withdrew other amendments, by which the words "and peoples" and "based on the values and morality which developed through ages of human sufferings and the fight against all types

of vices and evils" would be added at the end of the first and second preambular paragraphs, respectively; in the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "morally oriented" would be inserted after "specific programmes".

Regretting the negative reception accorded to its amendments, the Netherlands said that a resolution on the topic should take into account the diversity of norms, values and beliefs represented in a universal organization; the amendments' opponents wished to focus the text on the nuclear family to the exclusion of non-nuclear units. Egypt voted for the text with reservations, saying Member States represented different cultures and should focus on what united them rather than divided them.

The United States said it voted against the text because of its intent rather than its wording; also, the multiplicity of causes for which international years had been proclaimed caused suspicion that such proclamations trivialized the subjects.

Similarly, Sweden, speaking also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, said they doubted the value of international years, effort and expenditure for which were rarely commensurate with results; international years should be celebrated mainly in the context of specific long-term plans of action. Austria stressed that it voted in favour because it recognized the role of the family as a basic unit of society, not because it was convinced of the value of another international year. New Zealand believed that it was the prerogative of each State to interpret "family" in the context of the resolution according to its own laws and customs; it would have voted for the amendment of the Netherlands which made it clear that the international year of the family, if proclaimed, would encompass all the societies represented in the United Nations.

Co-operatives

In a report(23) submitted in response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,(24) the Secretary-General discussed national experience in promoting the co-operative movement. Based in part on information submitted by 33 Member States, specialized agencies and NGOs, the report discussed the role of co-operatives in social and economic development, in the production, marketing and consumption of food and related goods and services, and in promoting development in urban areas. It examined the participation of people in co-operatives; the role of government support; training and educational programmes; difficulties faced by countries in the establishment and development of co-operatives; and progress made in strengthening movement-to-movement activities and in promoting membership in and growth of co-operatives.

The report concluded that Member States might wish to strengthen their commitment to co-operatives, preserving the autonomy and democratic character of those organizations; and enhance the role of co-operatives in the production, marketing and consumption of food, and in developing urban areas and small-scale and medium-scale industry, States might encourage co-operative activities among the poorest elements of society, notably landless peasants; reconsider the forms of government support of co-operatives; support efforts to strengthen movement-to-movement activities among co-operatives, in particular by channelling a greater proportion of overseas development assistance towards those activities; and encourage educational programmes to increase public awareness of co-operatives.

A seminar on the role of government in promoting the co-operative movement was organized by the United Nations (Moscow, 18-22 May). The seminar agreed that in most developing countries government played an important role in promoting the co-operative movement. By supporting co-operatives, greater popular participation in development could be promoted. Co-operatives should have access to government financial, technical, economic and other benefits. Financial support could be in the form of grants and guarantees of loans to co-operatives from lending institutions. Proposing model legislation, the seminar recommended that co-operatives be recognized as a distinct form of economic and social organization, having rights comparable to those of business organizations in the public and private sectors.

At the international level, the seminar recommended that the International Labour Organisation consider transforming its Recommendation 127 on the role of co-operatives in developing countries, adopted in 1966,(25) into a binding convention, that the United Nations consider declaring a Year of Co-operative Development, and that the United Nations and specialized agencies increase their support to strengthen co-operative movements.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/47 without vote.

National experience in promoting the co-operative movement

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2459(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 3273(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/37 of 30 November 1976, 33/47 of 14 December 1978 and 36/18 of 9 November 1981, and Council resolutions 1983/15 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/22 of 29 May 1985,

Desiring to promote the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the importance of the establishment and growth of co-operatives as a democratic instrument for the full economic, social and cultural development of all members of society,

Reaffirming the important role played by co-operatives in the socio-economic development of developing countries,

Recognizing the necessity of training and educational programmes at various levels for the growth, diversification and professionalization of the management of co-operatives,

Convinced that the exchange between countries of national experience relating to the co-operative movement plays an essential role in strengthening co-operatives for the benefit of their members and in overcoming difficulties in the development of various co-operatives,

Noting with satisfaction the offer of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to act as host to a seminar on the role of government in promoting the co-operative movement, to be held in May 1987,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement;

2. Invites the regional commissions and specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts to promote the co-operative movement as an effective instrument for the improvement of the well-being of all people;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to include pertinent information and data on the co-operative movement in developing and developed countries in relevant periodic United Nations publications;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with particular attention to developing countries, in consultation with Member States, appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, and drawing on the work already in progress elsewhere in the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to the following aspects of the question:

(a) The participation of peasants, including landless peasants, and nomadic populations in co-operatives;

(b) The role of co-operatives and organizations similar to co-operatives in promoting development in urban areas;

(c) The participation of all people, including women, youth, disabled persons and the aging, in co-operatives;

(d) The role and extent of government support in promoting co-operatives;

(e) Programmes to help co-operatives to adopt new technologies to increase production and marketing in the agricultural, commercial and industrial spheres;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit that report, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration under the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/47

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

On 30 November, the General Assembly, by decision 42/413, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Institutional machinery

Commission for Social Development

In the report on its thirtieth (1987) session (26) the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of 14 draft resolutions and one decision.

The resolutions covered national experience in achieving social and economic changes (Council resolution 1987/35), science and technology in development (1987/36), the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987/37), the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1987/38), the critical social situation in Africa (1987/39), social aspects of rural development (1987/40), the International Plan of Action on Aging (1987/41), protection of and assistance to the family (1987/42), the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1987/43), the enjoyment by youth of human rights (1987/44), youth in the contemporary world (1987/45), national policies for families (1987/46), national experience in promoting the co-operative movement (1987/47) and the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (1987/48).

On 28 May, the Council, by decision 1987/132, took note of the report of the Commission and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its thirty-first (1989) session.

Improvement of the Commission's work

In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(27) the Commission for Social Development adopted proposals for the improvement of its work.(28) Recognizing that its current agenda was too broad to permit a thorough exploration of issues, the Commission stated that a selective focus could best be achieved by limiting in-depth discussion to a few subjects not dealt with by other intergovernmental forums. The first agenda item would be a general review of the world social situation and the second an in-depth consideration of specific subjects, while the third would include monitoring of international plans and programmes of action, the results of international conferences, the work of the United Nations on social development and the work of autonomous institutions. Other proposals covered preparation for Commission deliberations, the frequency and length of meetings and Secretariat support.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an April 1987 report,(29) the Secretary-General reviewed the

work of the Commission since 1950 and discussed measures for strengthening its work. He stated that the steps being taken by the Commission, as expressed in its proposals, constituted important innovations. Actions to be taken by the Secretariat would consist of the following: adapting its research programme to the themes chosen for in-depth consideration; finding ways to present national experience and link ad hoc expert groups to the Commission's agenda; preparing concise reports for the Commission; maintaining a balanced presentation of views and concentrating on possible conclusions which the Commission might consider; and preparing the documents in time for study by Commission members in advance of the session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/50 without vote.

Improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the evolving world social situation and the pressing demands for international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character,

Aware of the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to socio-economic development,

Bearing in mind the principles, objectives, means and methods set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Recalling its resolutions 10(II) of 21 June 1946 on the Temporary Social Commission, 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on the strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field and 1139(XLI) of 29 July 1966, in which it adopted the present mandate and present designation of the Commission for Social Development,

Taking into account its resolution 1985/36 of 29 May 1985 on the progress of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Noting General Assembly resolution 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development,

Recalling its resolution 1986/14 of 21 May 1986 on improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development,

Having considered Commission for Social Development resolution 30/2 and the measures for improvement of its work contained in the annex thereto,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development,

Mindful of the role of the Commission for Social Development as the central specialized intergovernmental body concerned with social issues,

Recalling its decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987, by which it requested all subsidiary bodies of the Council to submit to the Special Commission of the Economic

and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure that the frequency and duration of the meetings of the functional commissions of the Council enable them to discharge properly their important functions,

1. Approves the proposals adopted by the Commission for Social Development on the improvement of its work, as contained in the annex to its resolution 30/2;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for Commission for Social Development resolution 30/2 to be submitted to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Decides to consider, on the basis of the discussion and recommendations of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, the question of membership in the Commission and the frequency and duration of its meetings at its first regular session of 1989, taking into account the conclusions of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/50

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 18 May (meeting 14); 2-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.6), orally revised; agenda item 18. Sponsors: Argentina, Poland.

Trust funds

As at 31 December 1987, the Trust Fund for Social Development, which financed training and research activities, totalled \$125,522, Income amounted to \$27,500, while expenditures totalled \$6,220. The Trust Fund for European Social Development, having received no contributions during the year, had a balance available of \$2,554.

Co-ordination

At its March 1987 session,(30) the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) discussed co-ordination and co-operation on social issues, based on a note on the elements of social policy contained in meeting reports of ACC subsidiary machinery in 1986.

CCSQ(PROG) noted that each subsidiary body dealt with a narrow sector of social policy without relating it to its broader aspects and that each body operated in an isolated manner. It agreed that subsidiary bodies should be requested to improve the content of their reports and indicate policy issues more clearly; the reports should enable CCSQ(PROG) to establish linkages among them as well as among a broader range of economic and social policies. In turn, CCSQ(PROG) should provide guidance to the bodies.

At the same time, CCSQ(PROG) felt that the lack of a precise definition of social or economic issues should not be a justification for confusion and weakness in the activities of the United Nations system. Concern regarding the lack of definition reflected a desire to bring-some order to the issues. CCSQ(PROG) agreed that it would retain the question in its future work programme.

UN Research Institute for Social Development

In 1987, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) carried out research programmes on the social situation of refugees, the improvement of development data, and, in an attempt to provide research on the implications of the debt situation and economic recession in developing countries during the 1980s, on the social impact of sustained economic crisis and adjustment-related food policy.(31)

Research on refugees examined their impact on host populations in Mexico and Zambia, and on policies that influenced the capacity of refugees who returned to their home country to take care of and reintegrate themselves. One study contrasted the situation of returnees in two regions of Zimbabwe; another examined governmental and international policies influencing reintegration. UNRISD also assessed the nature and quality of existing policy-relevant statistical information dealing with living conditions and consumption patterns in India, Kenya and Morocco.

A number of publications by UNRISD in 1987 disseminated research results generated under earlier programmes on popular participation and food systems, as well as under the continuing programme on refugees.

The UNRISD research data bank continued to be updated using material from the latest statistical yearbooks and the Economic Time Series data bank. News of UNRISD activities was circulated through a periodic publication, Research Notes; a new version of it was prepared in English, French and Spanish.

Income of UNRISD in 1987 amounted to \$1,599,804, including contributions by Governments of \$1,113,720 and special-purpose contributions of \$330,780. Expenditures amounted to \$1,918,279.

On 4 March,(32) the Commission for Social Development took note of the report of the Board of UNRISD on UNRISD activities in 1985(33) and 1986.(34)

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 722, ESC res. 1985/21, 29 May 1985.
- (2)E/CN.5/1987/2. (3)YUN 1952, p. 502. (4)E/CN.5/1987/11.
- (5)YUN 1969, p. 433, GA res. 2542(XXIV), 11 Dec. 1969.
- (6)E/1987/20 (dec. 30/102). (7)YUN 1985, p. 728, ESC res. 1985/32, 29 May 1985. (8)Ibid., p. 729, GA res. 40/23, 29

Nov. 1985. (9)A/42/57-E/1987/8. (10)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (11)YUN 1985, p. 734, ESC res. 1985/24, 29 May 1985. (12)E/CN.5/1987/8. (13)E/1987/20 (dec. 30/103). (14)E/CN.5/1987/4. (15)YUN 1983, p. 729, ESC res. 1983/13, 26 May 1983. (16)YUN 1985, p. 731, ESC res. 1985/26, 29 May 1985. (17)E/CN.5/1987/5 & Add.1. (18)YUN 1968, p. 505. (19)E/CONF.80/10. (20)YUN 1985, p. 730, ESC res. 1985/29, 29 May 1985. (21)E/1987/6. (22)A/C.3/42/L.90. (23)A/42/56-E/1987/7. (24)YUN 1985, p. 733, ESC res. 1985/22, 29 May 1985. (25)YUN 1966, p. 977. (26)E/1987/20. (26)YUN 1986, p. 610, ESC res. 1986/14, 21 May 1986. (28)E/1987/20 (res. 30/2). (29)E/1987/42. (30)ACC/1987/5. (31)E/CN.5/1989/9. (32)E/1987/20 (dec. 30/104). (33)YUN 1985, p. 736. (34)YUN 1986, p. 611.

PUBLICATIONS

The Social Situation of Migrant Workers and Their Families (ST/ESA/189), Sales No. E.86.IV.11. National Family Policies: Their Relationship to the Role of the Family in the Development Process (ST/ESA/184), Sales No. E.87.IV.2. Popular Participation Policies as Methods for Advancing Social Integration (ST/ESA/190), Sales No. E.87.IV.3. Strengthening the Family: Guidelines for the Design of Relevant Programmer (ST/ESA/194), Sales No. E.87.IV.4.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

In 1987, the United Nations undertook to implement the conclusions of the Seventh (1985) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁽¹⁾ and carried out preparations for the Eighth Congress in 1990. The Secretary-General, in August 1987,⁽²⁾ gave an overview of steps taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control since the Seventh Congress's adoption of the Milan Plan of Action.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/59 without vote.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155(C)(VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, the importance of which was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, inter alia, the reduction of criminality, encouragement of more efficient and effective administration of justice, observance of all human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies as a standing expert body of the Economic and So-

cial Council and as a preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Noting with concern that the significant increase in the work-load of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, particularly in relation to the follow-up to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, has not been matched by corresponding adjustments in the level of resources needed to discharge this work-load and to implement properly the additional work mandated by the policy-making bodies,

Acknowledging that the serious constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Secretariat for work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice may jeopardize the progress achieved to date, as well as future activities,

Reaffirming that the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders are of fundamental importance to progress in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and provide unique opportunities for focusing on specific priority problems, as well as for assessing general trends and sharing perspectives, establishing norms and standards and evaluating their implementation, monitoring the results of the United Nations programme of work as a whole and setting priorities for action in the following quinquennium.

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations, through its programme activities and congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Urges Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action through strengthening international co-operation;

3. Welcomes the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General and considered by the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

4. Approves the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation, paying particular attention to the elements identified in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1987/53;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through, inter alia, appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, including from relevant departments at Headquarters, and to ensure that the specialized and technical nature of

the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

6. Endorses the recommendations related to the preparation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure the successful and cost-effective preparation of the Eighth Congress, including the early appointment of its Secretary-General, the organization and appropriate scheduling of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings and the timely finalization and circulation of the required documentation through the provision of the necessary resources, including temporary assistance;

7. Calls upon Member States to participate actively in preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through involvement of the United Nations national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the submission of relevant position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, whenever appropriate, of national focal points and the encouragement of contributions from non-governmental organizations, academics and other experts;

8. Invites the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure adequate follow-up to the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken by the Economic and Social Council;

9. Encourages Member States and relevant organizations, in particular the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support and complement the activities of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and control, particularly the newly established African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by providing technical and financial assistance;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to develop appropriate strategies to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and appeals for increased contributions from Member States, private foundations and others able to assist;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking also into account the relevant recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, providing updated information on preparations for the Eighth Congress;

12. Decides to consider this subject again, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/59

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/775) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.22), orally revised; agenda item 94.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14, 15, 17-22, 29, 32; plenary 85.

Preparations for the Eighth (1990) Congress

Preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, were entrusted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. On the basis of recommendations the Committee had made in 1986,(3) the Economic and Social Council approved in 1987 a provisional agenda and a number of preparatory activities. In an April report on a review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,(4) the Secretary-General also dealt with Congress preparations. He said that during consultations he had undertaken, it was suggested that greater attention be paid to the selection of more precisely defined topics; in addition, one general topic important to leading policy makers should be identified, on which discussion might be limited to only part of the Congress duration. It was also suggested that the congresses adopt international conventions on priorities and review the implementation of past resolutions and conclusions, to provide the Secretariat with guidance for its future work.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/49 without vote.

Preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950 the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be convened in 1990,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977 and 35/171 of 15 December 1980, in which the Assembly noted the importance of United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the report of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and with the preparatory work carried out for it by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its seventh and eighth sessions and by the regional and interregional preparatory meetings convened in co-operation with the regional commissions, interregional and regional crime prevention institutes and interested Governments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/45 of 25 May 1984 on the continuation of preparations for the Seventh Congress,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the congresses to the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Determined to improve regional, interregional and international co-operation and co-ordination to achieve further progress in the formulation and implementation of United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice policy,

Acknowledging the need to promote further governmental, professional and public awareness of the issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, particularly during the preparatory phase of the Eighth Congress,

Conscious of the consensus expressed by the General Assembly in relation to the Milan Plan of Action and other resolutions and recommendations of the Seventh Congress of the need to keep national authorities involved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Having considered the relevant recommendations made by the Committee at its ninth session and bearing in mind that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 32/60, the Committee is entrusted with the function of preparing the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. Approves the following provisional agenda for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session

1. Opening of the Congress
2. Organizational matters
3. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international co-operation
4. Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures
5. Effective national and international action against:
 - (a) organized crime
 - (b) terrorist criminal activities
6. Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions
7. United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard setting
8. Adoption of the report of the Congress;
2. Decides that item 3 should be considered in plenary meeting, the remaining items being dealt with by two main committees;

3. Encourages Governments to make preparations for the Congress by all appropriate means, with a view to formulating national position papers, and to consider including national correspondents in Congress delegations;

4. Invites Member States to submit, for consideration by the Eighth Congress, information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress in order to ensure continuity between the congresses;

5. Invites also the regional commissions, national correspondents, regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, concerned intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to become actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful undertaking of the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, as well as the success of the Congress itself, including the convening of the regional preparatory meetings and interregional meetings of experts in 1988 and 1989, and the commissioning of experts and consultants, selected with due regard to equitable geographical representation, to assist in the preparation of the necessary documentation and in the professional conduct of the proceedings of the Congress, in accordance with rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the congresses and taking into account chapter IV of his report on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the organization of the Eighth Congress, to include the following activities:

(a) Lectures to be given by outstanding experts and scholars, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

(b) A general meeting of national correspondents;

(c) Research workshops on appropriate topics related to the substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, as an integral part of the Congress;

8. Recommends that adequate provision be made for the participation of the regional commissions in the eleventh session of the Committee and the Eighth Congress;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of:

(a) Ancillary meetings at the Congress site of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council concerning issues relating to substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, in accordance with existing legislative regulations;

(b) Meetings of professional and geographical interest groups;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in order to enable its Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, all the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress;

11. Decides that the Chairman of the Committee should appoint special consultants from among the members of the Committee who may give advice on behalf of the Committee in respect of the regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least

developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Congress and in the Congress itself;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide resources, as required, to ensure a wide and effective programme of public information related to the preparations for the Congress.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Committee on crime (E/1986/25), amended by 4 nations (E/1987/C2/L.9); agenda item 18.

Sponsors of amendments: Canada, Italy, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. Financial implications. S-G, E/1986/L.18.

Review of UN functioning and programme of work

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in April 1987⁽⁴⁾ a review of the functioning and work programme of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice. Following a brief description of the world crime situation, he outlined current United Nations activities, examined the role of relevant United Nations bodies and reiterated the importance of international co-operation and co-ordination. He stated that priorities had been identified as follows: prevention and control of crimes of international dimensions; research and policy development in areas such as organized crime, terrorism, economic, industrial, environmental and technological offences, and drug trafficking; implementation of existing United Nations standards and formulation of new instruments; development of crime-related data bases and improved management of criminal justice systems; information sharing and dissemination, including the establishment of a global information network; and strengthening technical co-operation activities.

The Secretary-General proposed a number of recommendations as a response to the increase in crime in many parts of the world and the increasing transnationalization, drawn from a 1986 initial review,⁽⁶⁾ Economic and Social Council decisions on that review⁽⁷⁾ and subsequent inter-governmental and non-governmental consultations. The recommendations were that: Governments should accord high priority to the integration of crime prevention and criminal justice policies in national development planning; the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime should recommend national, regional and international action; action-oriented research and the formulation of guidelines and policy options should be emphasized; technical co-operation should be strengthened through pilot projects, evaluation workshops, development of training modules and adoption by countries of joint strategies; more effective co-ordination should promote regional and interregional co-operation; closer collaboration should be pursued between the Secretariat and the regional institutes; a close

working relationship should be established between the Secretariat and members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; a global crime prevention and criminal justice network should be established; the capacity of the Secretariat should be strengthened to reflect its mandates; the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence (see p. 628) should be revitalized; closer co-operation and mobilization should be sought from NGOs and the professional community; and funding sources should be tapped more effectively.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/53 without vote.

Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948, and General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, the importance of which was recently reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, inter alia, the reduction of criminality, encouragement of more efficient and effective administration of justice, observance of all human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Reaffirming the appeal to Member States and to the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to ensure that they are adequately followed up,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation for more effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and policies,

Noting with concern that the resources available to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat have decreased, while the commitments of the United Nations in this field have increased,

Recalling its resolutions 1986/10, 1986/11 and its decision 1986/129 of 21 May 1986, as well as General Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985,

Bearing in mind its own responsibility to assist in establishing the necessary institutional linkages between the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant United Nations activities,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of the report and requests the Secretary-General and the bodies concerned to implement them;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, when implementing the measures and priorities in chapter III of the report:

(a) To develop the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat as a specialized body and facilitating agent in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, engaging the available resources of the United Nations system as well as relevant networks outside the United Nations;

(b) To accord priority attention to the prevention and control of the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action, including those of international dimensions;

(c) To strengthen technical co-operation projects on specific crime issues, action-oriented research and advisory services through the mobilization of the resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations;

(d) To develop practical measures to assist those Member States that request it in developing crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, including the management of their criminal justice system, and in introducing crime prevention and criminal justice proposals in their national development plans;

(e) To devise strategies for the practical follow-up by the United Nations system of the decisions of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and to assist Member States in implementing standards and norms adopted by the Organization and in evaluating their impact and effectiveness;

(f) To take measures, in co-operation with the United Nations institutes and other appropriate bodies, to establish an efficient information system on crime prevention and criminal justice which includes a mechanism for the centralization of inputs from non-governmental institutions;

(g) To develop diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects, and strengthen the involvement of the United Nations development agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through, inter alia, appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, and to ensure that the specialized and technical nature of the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11 and invites the Committee on Crime Preven-

tion and Control to foster more active intersessional involvement of its members;

6. Encourages the Secretary-General to take further measures to strengthen the institutional linkages with the United Nations system between the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant activities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to further the already valuable co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations, taking particular advantage of their research, scientific, organizational and other resources;

8. Reaffirms the fundamental importance of the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to progress in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice by providing unique opportunities for focusing on specific priority problems, as well as for assessing general trends and sharing perspectives, establishing norms and standards and evaluating their implementation, monitoring the results of the United Nations programme of work as a whole and setting priorities for action in the next quinquennium;

9. Stresses the need for adequate and cost-effective preparations for such congresses by the Secretary-General and Member States, including the appropriate scheduling of interregional preparatory meetings of experts, regional preparatory meetings and the timely circulation of papers prepared for the congresses;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of supporting and further assisting the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and control, particularly the newly established African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and of strengthening co-ordination between the institutes, and invites the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide effective support and assistance to those institutes;

11. Invites Member States to include in the country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme indications of specific issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for which they feel that assistance is needed;

12. Invites the regional commissions to consider the possibility of integrating appropriate elements of the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice into their activities in the field of social development and strengthening their co-operation with United Nations regional institutes and other bodies that conduct regionally oriented activities in this field;

13. Invites Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to facilitate appropriate technical co-operation and exchange of information and experience in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 on the implementation of the present resolution and to provide information on crime prevention and criminal justice activities throughout the United Nations system, including activities at the regional level and those supported by extrabudgetary resources.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/53

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98/Add.1) without vote, 21 May (meeting 18); 17-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.10/Rev.1); agenda item 18. Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Philippines, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

In the light of the approval of the revised text, the Second Committee decided to take no action on a draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in 1986.(3) By that draft, the Secretary-General would have been requested to recognize the need to ensure adequate resources for the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice; to keep the Committee informed of significant changes in resources and of serious difficulties in implementing the programme; to bring forward to 1989 the Committee session scheduled for 1990, in order to enable the Committee to review the preparation of documentation for the 1990 Congress; and to review the pattern and number of other preparatory meetings, to help secure the most efficient use of resources and to incorporate expert inputs at an early stage.

UN Trust Fund for Social Defence

The United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence was established to strengthen United Nations work in social defence. In 1987, the Fund's income totalled \$1,464,117, including \$1,211,083 in pledged contributions. Total expenditures amounted to \$1,063,827.

Noting in his April 1987 review of the functioning and work programme of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice(4) that the level of contributions to the Fund remained low, the Secretary-General said the Secretariat would explore new ways to secure more resources. Efforts would also be made to focus on the Trust Fund's potential with regard to developing an inventory of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice, which had been suggested in 1986 in the context of fostering more effective and practical technical co-operation modalities.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985,p. 738. (2)A/42/453. (3)YUN 1986, p. 622. (4)E/1987/43. (5)YUN 1985, p. 740, GA res. 40/32, 29 Nov. 1985. (6)YUN 1986, p. 619. (7)Ibid., p. 620, ESC res. 1986/11, 21 May 1986.

Cultural development

World Decade for Cultural Development

At its March 1987 session,(1) CCSQ(PROG) discussed co-ordination questions related to the

World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997), proclaimed in 1986.(2) It stated that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was ready to act as lead agency in activities for the Decade. It noted that the United Nations system was not called upon to provide additional resources, but to identify ongoing or planned activities and programmes relevant to the objectives of the Decade. It requested organizations to designate focal points for contacts with UNESCO.

Restitution of cultural property

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,(3) submitted in September 1987 a report(4) by the Director-General of UNESCO on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

The Director-General described UNESCO's efforts to implement the 1985 recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation,(5) by promoting bilateral negotiations for the return or restitution of cultural property, international technical co-operation, steps to counter illicit traffic in cultural property and public information. The recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its fifth session (Paris, 27-30 April 1987) were appended to the report.

The Committee approved the final versions of the standard form concerning requests for return of restitutions and of the guidelines for its use. It recommended that UNESCO member States and the Director-General give priority to all activities promoting the development of museums and inventories, and it considered it urgent to prepare inventories not only of movable cultural property held by museums, religious buildings and similar institutions, but also of private collections. Means to curb illicit traffic in cultural property at the national, regional and international levels were suggested, as were activities in public information. The Director-General was asked to explore, for discussion by the Committee, the preparation of ethical standards addressed to art and antique dealers, and to consider drawing up conventions for the purpose of regional co-operation regarding the illicit movement of cultural property.

Communications. On 21 October 1987,(6) the German Democratic Republic drew attention to a statement describing continuing talks with Turkey on the return of cultural property and stating that the German Democratic Republic would return cuneiform tablets and continue negotiations on parts of a sphinx.

In their final communique, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the

Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October)(7) reaffirmed the right of all countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, and the right of non-aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/7 by recorded vote.

Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983 and 40/19 of 21 November 1985,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting with satisfaction that following its appeal other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of mova-

ble cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. Reaffirms that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. Recommends that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. Requests Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. Invites Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. Recommends that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. Also invites Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. Appeals to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. Also appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. Requests States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. Welcomes the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. Invites once again those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

General Assembly resolution 42/7

22 October 1987 Meeting 47 103-0-15 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/42/L.10 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Morocco, Oman, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said it could not accept the principle that cultural property legitimately acquired should be returned to other countries; however, it condemned illicit trafficking in such property and was willing to discuss specific cultural property questions bilaterally with other Governments. Paragraph 2 of the text ran counter to its belief that the great international collections of art constituted a unique

resource for the benefit of both the public and the international academic community.

Greece welcomed a statement by the United Kingdom that it would continue to discuss the restitution of the Parthenon marbles; as for the legality of the removal of the marbles, it was a historical question under debate among competent historians in many countries, including the United Kingdom.

The Federal Republic of Germany expressed reservations on several parts of the text; it held that UNESCO was the appropriate body to deal with the matter. France shared the fundamental objectives of the text and hoped that it could associate itself fully with the adoption of a future text.

The Syrian Arab Republic reserved its right to restore its cultural properties that had been expropriated by Israel and listed in Israeli registers in contravention of international law; it also reserved its right to demand the return of its cultural property.

Gabon proposed setting up a commission responsible for considering the legality of acquisition of cultural property; the terms and concepts concerned were so complicated that only a committee appointed to consider the matter would be capable of the necessary serious study.

REFERENCES

- (1)ACC/1987/5. (2)YUN 1986, p. 624, GA res. 41/187, 8 Dec. 1986. (3)YUN 1985, p. 758, GA res. 40/19, 21 Nov. 1985. (4)A/42/533. (5)YUN 1985, p. 757. (6)A/42/676. (7)A/42/681.

Chapter XIII

Population

World population reached more than 5 billion in 1987. Increasing by about 220,000 a day, it was expected to rise to 6 billion by the end of the century. On the "Day of the Five Billion"—11 July—the Secretary-General said there was cause for concern about the likely future of the 120 million children who would be born during the year. Nine out of 10 children were born in developing countries, those least able to provide adequate food, shelter, education and health care. Slowing population growth was a challenge which had to be met for the sake of the 5 billionth citizen and for the future of the planet.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assisted 2,756 technical co-operation projects—2,082 country and 674 regional and intercountry projects. It approved 376 new projects, amounting to \$32.6 million, while completing 610 projects. Priority areas included family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; and the use of data for policy formulation and development planning. In April, Dr. Nafis I. Sadik was appointed as UNFPA Executive Director. Dr. Sadik became the first woman in the 41-year history of the United Nations to head one of its major voluntarily funded programmes. In December, the General Assembly approved changing the name of the Fund to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA.

In July, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to enhance the coherence and harmonization of United Nations population activities (resolution 1987/72). It also asked him (1987/71) to strengthen interdisciplinary technical co-operation activities in the area of population, to continue monitoring world population trends and policies, and to formulate the medium-term plan on population activities for 1990-1995.

The fifth annual United Nations Population Award was presented to the President of Bangladesh and the National Family and Population Office of Tunisia.

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: population-Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Western Asia. Statistics: population and housing censuses.

Follow-up to the 1984 Conference on Population

Population Commission consideration. As part of the follow-up to the 1984 International Conference on Population,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1985⁽²⁾ and 1986,⁽³⁾ submitted two reports on population questions to the Council through the January/February 1987 session of the Population Commission. One report outlined the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population and the other dealt with monitoring multilateral population assistance (see p. 637).

UNFPA activities. The UNFPA Executive Director submitted to the Population Commission a review of the Fund's mandate, which gave an overview of the financial scope of its activities and examined its work programme in the context of the recommendations of the 1984 Conference.⁽⁴⁾ The report considered the following aspects of the UNFPA work programme: family planning; information, communication and education; basic data collection; utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning; and special programmes (women, aging and youth).

In conclusion, the Executive Director stated that UNFPA would continue its programme in accordance with the directives of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focusing attention on countries given priority status in 1982.⁽⁵⁾ Criteria for selecting priority countries included an annual per capita gross national product of \$500 or less, an annual population increase of 100,000 or more, a gross reproduction rate of 2.5 or more (number of daughters born to a mother), an infant mortality rate of 160 per 1,000 live births or above, and a density of two or more persons per hectare of arable land. Of the 53 countries classified as priority, 30 were in Africa, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in the Middle East and Mediterranean, and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

A detailed Africa strategy paper to be submitted to the Governing Council (see p. 634) would concentrate on the requirements of the sub-Saharan countries and emphasize the need to build

up a corps of trained personnel in all aspects of population work.

By sector, UNFPA would stress the need to create awareness of population levels and trends, work with countries to design and implement maternal and child health/child spacing counselling programmes and give special attention to women and population issues. The Fund would continue to utilize and strengthen local institutions and train country personnel. It would also continue to strengthen its network for co-ordinating population activities within the United Nations system with bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(3) the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly, through the Council, on action taken with regard to reporting to the UNDP Governing Council and the Population Commission on population activities.(6) The report noted that the Population Commission, at its 1987 session, had considered reports by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population and on the work of inter-governmental organizations and NGOs in implementing the 1974 World Population Plan of Action.(*) In 1986,(8) the UNDP Governing Council had decided to use Population Commission reports when discussing UNFPA-related questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/72 without vote.

Follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 3(III) of 3 October 1946, 1985/4 and 1985/5 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986,

Having considered the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fourth session and the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population and on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance,

Reaffirming the need to bring about a co-ordinated, effective and efficient strategy for the United Nations and the United Nations system in addressing population issues,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on a regular basis, reports on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population, on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of

Action and on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue to submit to the Population Commission, on a regular basis, reports on the activities of the Fund;

3. Invites the Population Commission to review those reports, within its competence, and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular sessions;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the coherence and harmonization of population activities in the United Nations system and increase the effectiveness of the work of organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of population, to take the necessary steps to enable the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review on a regular basis population activities and programmes within the United Nations system;

5. Invites the Secretary-General, with a view to securing balanced representation in the Population Commission of the various areas of technical and substantive expertise in the fields of population studies and population assistance, to consult with the Governments of the States members of the Commission, in conformity with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 3(III) and the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, before representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/72

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/124) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); draft by Population Commission (E/1987/16); agenda item 12.

In other action, the Council, by decision 1987/176 of 8 July, took note of the Secretary-General's report. (6)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly took note of the report in decision 42/434 of 11 December.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1984, 714. (2)YUN 1985, p. 762, ESC res. 1985/4, 28 May 1985. (3)YUN 1986, p. 627, ESC res. 1986/7, 21 May 1986. (4)E/CN.9/1987/5. (5)YUN 1982, p. 970. (6)A/42/302-E/1987/81. (7)YUN 1974, p. 552. (8)YUN 1986, p. 627.

UN Fund for Population Activities

UNFPA activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued in 1987 to focus on the priority areas designated by the UNDP Governing Council in 1981.(1) They included: family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection; and the utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning. Work also proceeded on such

special programme interests as: women, population and development; youth; the question of aging; and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The UNFPA Executive Director reported on those activities in her annual report to the UNDP Governing Council. (2)

Total UNFPA income in 1987 was \$156.7 million, compared to \$140 million in 1986. Project allocations totalled \$133.7 million, including a \$15.5 million carry-over from 1986, compared to \$101.4 million in project expenditures in 1986. Expenditures were \$140.6 million, compared to \$132 million in 1986, and included \$74.6 million for country programmes, \$32.6 million for intercountry programmes, \$5.6 million for field office costs and \$18.7 million for the administrative budget. Agency support costs totalled \$9.1 million (\$8.8 million in 1986).

At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 2,756 projects—2,082 country and 674 regional and intercountry projects. In 1987, 610 projects were completed, bringing the cumulative total to 2,849.

Assistance to maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes totalled \$73.3 million or 54.8 per cent of total allocations. While efforts were made to extend MCH/FP assistance to remote rural areas and urban slums in developing countries, the Fund gave special attention to the sub-Saharan Africa region, where the high prevalence of maternal and infant mortality required urgent international assistance. At all levels of MCH/FP programme development, UNFPA focused on training. The Regional Training Centre for Family Planning Health in Mauritius, for example, offered training programmes newly revised to include clinically oriented fertility management in both French and English.

With regard to improving contraceptive technologies, the bulk of UNFPA assistance in 1987 went to the research activities of the World Health Organization (WHO). Assistance also went to the Population Council to support the production and distribution of NORPLANT contraceptive subdermal implants. The International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development received UNFPA assistance in its search for a male fertility regulation agent through chemical syntheses—13 laboratories world-wide were involved in the research.

In the light of the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus and its relationship with MCH/FP programmes, UNFPA was co-operating with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS. UNFPA participated in several meetings on issues such as the interaction between contraceptives and AIDS or between MCH/FP programmes and AIDS. A condom quality assurance audit was carried out during 1987 by six laboratories and the results were analysed by the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology,

an executing agency of UNFPA-supported programmes.

UNFPA assistance in the area of information, education and communication totalled \$18.7 million or 14 per cent of all programme allocations. The main aim of such assistance was to facilitate informed decision-making regarding population issues by family members and leaders of society. The Fund was hard-pressed in 1987 to keep pace with demands for population information and education, particularly in Africa; to meet immediate needs, a number of prototype teachers' guides developed in Latin America were translated into English and French and distributed to African and Middle Eastern countries. The Fund continued to incorporate population education into agricultural extension systems in all regions, working closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In that regard, a global FAO workshop was held (Rome, Italy, 18-22 May) to outline pilot projects in Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tunisia. UNFPA continued to fund efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to generate communication activities in support of population programmes in some 30 countries.

Basic data collection received \$10.5 million in assistance, or 7.9 per cent of all programme allocations. UNFPA support included assistance to 57 countries and territories for population censuses; to 14 countries for population surveys; to 15 countries for establishing or strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems on pilot scales; and to 3 countries for other data collection activities. Support continued to be provided for demographic analysis and training in 1987, with UNFPA assisting 52 countries, 19 of which were in sub-Saharan Africa.

Some \$24.8 million or 18.5 per cent of UNFPA assistance was devoted to programmes on population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes and policy implementation. Those programme areas sought to create or strengthen the capacity of countries to undertake research and establish institutions for effective population policies. Activities included: analysis of socio-economic and demographic data; research on the determinants and consequences of fertility, mortality and migration; studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends, including migration, urbanization and employment; the interrelationship between population, environment, resources and development; the formulation and evaluation of population policies; and the integration of population factors into national development strategies.

Special programme interests—women, population and development, youth, aging and AIDS—

totalled \$3.6 million or 2.7 per cent of all programme allocations. In the women, population and development sector, 67 new projects were approved; most were aimed at providing women with educational training and improving their health and that of their families. The Fund assisted research into specific problems of youth, including an adolescence pregnancy survey and an inter-regional study project to help prevent adolescent pregnancies, promote reproductive health and encourage fertility-related education and service programmes. With other organizations, UNFPA was developing programmes to prevent and control AIDS among youth. The Fund continued to support a small number of projects that were examining the progressive aging of societies and the impact that it would have on their structure, functioning and development. UNFPA prepared policy guidelines in support of activities to prevent and control AIDS, including education on AIDS, increased distribution of condoms and protecting health workers from infection with the AIDS virus.

On 18 June,⁽³⁾ the UNDP Governing Council, after considering the Executive Director's report on UNFPA's 1986 activities,⁽⁴⁾ expressed satisfaction with the sound financial condition of the Fund, especially in view of the loss of the contribution from the traditional major donor, and urged all countries to increase their contributions. It noted with satisfaction the increase in both volume and percentage of UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa and its plans to assist Governments to strengthen their co-ordination machinery in the population area. It also reiterated that UNFPA should continue to allocate at least two thirds of country programme assistance to priority countries, and welcomed the Fund's intention to conduct a review of accumulated population experience within its mandate, as well as of its field and headquarters operations.

Country and intercountry programmes

In 1987, UNFPA continued to concentrate on the needs of 53 priority countries (see p. 631). Of the total resources allocated to country programmes in 1987 (\$97 million), \$67.8 million, or 70.2 per cent, was allocated to those countries.

Intercountry programmes (regional, inter-regional and global) totalled \$37 million, or 27.7 per cent of all allocations.

On 18 June,⁽³⁾ the UNDP Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to 31 multiyear large-scale country programmes, subject to the availability of funds. The countries were, by region: sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, United Republic of

Tanzania); Asia and the Pacific (Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand); Latin America and the Caribbean (Honduras); Middle East and Mediterranean (Democratic Yemen, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen).

The Council also approved a \$3.95 million global training programme in population and development.

Strategy for sub-Saharan Africa

In response to a 1986 UNDP Governing Council request,⁽⁵⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director submitted in March 1987 a report on a strategy for UNFPA assistance in sub-Saharan Africa.⁽⁶⁾ The Council's request had been made in the light of the General Assembly's 1986 special session on the critical economic situation in Africa.⁽⁷⁾

The report stated that, of the 45 countries that made up sub-Saharan Africa, 32 were designated as priority countries for UNFPA assistance. Sub-Saharan Africa had the fastest-growing population in the world. According to United Nations estimates, its population had increased from about 224 million in 1950 to 555 million in 1985, and was projected to reach 696 million by the end of the century and 1.4 billion by the year 2025. Population in the region was expected to treble during the next 40 years, while that of other developing countries would not quite double. The average number of children per woman was 6.3 compared to 4.1 for the developing world as a whole, infant mortality was 112 per 1,000 live births compared to 85 per 1,000 and life expectancy at birth was 49 years compared to 57 years.

UNFPA proposed a strategy, the objectives of which were to: improve knowledge and understanding of population issues; encourage Governments to develop population policies and initiate effective programmes; and strengthen the capacity of countries to integrate population programmes into overall economic and social development programmes.

As part of its strategy, UNFPA selected four major goals: intensifying public information, education and communication programmes to encourage attitudinal change; encouraging the integration of population into development planning; supporting birth spacing/family planning information and service programmes; and improving the status of women.

The report concluded with the operational implications of pursuing such a strategy, focusing on such questions as programme support, programme formulation and implementation, human resources development, programme management and co-ordination, and the role of UNFPA field offices.

On 18 June,⁽⁸⁾ the Governing Council noted with satisfaction the objectives and goals of

UNFPA's strategy. It asked the Executive Director to increase human and financial resources to African countries for the strategy's successful implementation and to report in 1988 on steps taken and on short- and long-term requirements. Countries were urged to increase their contributions in 1987 and future years. The Executive Director was also asked to support and strengthen African training institutions in the area of population and development and to assist Governments to set up training programmes for mid- and lower-level managers at national and subregional levels. At the request of African Governments, the Executive Director was further asked to increase support for innovative projects initiated or implemented by NGOs, particularly national NGOs.

Work programmes

In her report on the work plan for 1988-1991 and request for approval authority,⁽⁹⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director took the 1987 estimated income of \$145 million as the base and assumed a constant annual increase of 6 per cent for the four-year period. Under that scenario, a total income of \$672.4 million was expected—\$153.7 million for 1988, \$163 million for 1989, \$172.7 million for 1990 and \$183 million for 1991. After deductions for operational costs and additions to the operational reserve, programmable resources were expected to total \$502 million for the four years (\$114.9 million for 1988, \$122.2 million for 1989, \$128.7 million for 1990 and \$136.2 million for 1991).

The income estimates for the period did not include a contribution from the United States, which had withdrawn support from UNFPA starting in 1986.

In another report,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Executive Director gave the status of financial implementation of Governing Council-approved UNFPA country programmes and projects, including details of expenditures and allocations to those programmes and projects by year, region and country.

On 18 June,⁽³⁾ the UNDP Governing Council approved the work plan for 1988-1991. It also authorized the net additional approval authority in accordance with the work plan in the amounts of: \$30 million for 1988, to bring the total for 1988 to 100 per cent of the 1988 level, or \$153.7 million; \$32.8 million for 1989, to bring the total for 1989 to 75 per cent of the 1988 level, or \$115.3 million; \$35.7 million for 1990 to bring the total for 1990 to 50 per cent of the 1988 level, or \$76.9 million; and \$38.4 million for 1991 to bring the total for 1991 to 25 per cent of the 1988 level.

Women, population and development

In response to a 1986 UNDP Governing Council request,⁽⁵⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director submitted in March 1987 a report on an implemen-

tation strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development. (11) The report provided background information on the conceptual issues concerning the interrelationship between efforts to improve the situation of women and those to achieve population and general development objectives, and gave examples of the Fund's past activities in that area.

Describing the new strategy, the report said it would cover the period 1987-1990 and would involve every aspect of the work of the Fund and its headquarters and field staff. The objective was the complete integration of women's concerns into all population activities and the increased participation of women in Fund-supported projects. Training for all levels of staff, participation of all organizational units within the Fund and increased co-operation and joint activities with other United Nations agencies were identified as essential elements.

UNFPA said its strategy should be considered only as a framework for action, since government decisions invariably took into account differing political and socio-economic conditions, cultural and traditional attitudes, availability of resources and national capability to implement the decisions. At the same time, the Fund planned to initiate a dialogue with Governments to enhance their understanding of the importance of women's involvement for the success of their population policies and programmes, of the effects of those policies on women and of the Fund's willingness to assist in developing policies and implementing them.

The report outlined a work plan for each year of the strategy and described required inputs: management support, strengthening of the Special Unit for Women, and resource requirements for the period 1988-1990, estimated at \$500,000 for each year.

On 18 June,⁽³⁾ the Governing Council endorsed the proposed four-year work plan and the Executive Director's decision to give the Special Unit for Women an adequate status in the Fund's organizational structure. The Executive Director was urged to ensure the accountability of all staff for the strategy's implementation and to take measures to facilitate its full and prompt implementation, including providing human and financial resources to the Unit and ensuring heightened awareness and training of the Fund's entire staff. The Council asked the Executive Director to report in 1989 and 1991 on the strategy's implementation.

Programme planning and evaluation

During 1987, a number of independent, in-depth evaluations were undertaken of UNFPA-assisted projects and programmes.⁽¹²⁾ The coun-

try programme for the United Republic of Tanzania was evaluated by a January/February mission; the results were fed directly into the preparation of the second country programme, which was a proved by the Governing Council in June.(3) A June/July mission evaluated the UNFPA-supported WHO interregional programme 1984-1986 comprising seven projects, of which four were analysed. Two comparative evaluations were also carried out during the year. In May/June, a mission visited Brazil, Honduras, Mexico and Panama to evaluate the UNFPA contribution to MCH/FP training in Latin America and the Caribbean. A mission visited Bangladesh, China, Fiji, New Caledonia and Thailand in August/September to evaluate population and development planning in Asia and the Pacific; other regional reports on the subject and a global study would follow.

In a February 1987 report,(13) prepared in response to a 1986 Governing Council request,(14) the Executive Director described procedures for feedback and follow-up of evaluations of individual projects and outlined a proposed system for analysis and use of results. A system had been developed that would include: collection of reports; analysis and identification of potential lessons; classification of the lessons; computerization; analysis and synthesis of lessons; feedback of results; and follow-up and use of results. After about a year of operation, it was expected that there should be sufficient information in the evaluation data base to make possible meaningful analyses of the results.

On 18 June,(3) the Governing Council endorsed the proposed system for feedback and use of evaluation results, and requested the Executive Director to provide resources for the finalization of the system by the end of 1987 and to report on its finalization and initial implementation in 1988.

Financial and administrative questions

Financial situation

On 1 January 1987, UNFPA's balance was \$15,489,054. During the year, the Fund received income of \$156,050,357 and had expenditures of \$140,476,802, which resulted in an excess of income over expenditures of \$15,573,555. The Fund's balance as at 31 December was \$24,062,609; unspent 1987 allocations totalled \$26,707,852.

Budget for 1988- 1989

In April 1987,(15) the UNFPA Executive Director submitted to the UNDP Governing Council the budget estimates for administrative and programme support services for the 1988-1989 biennium.

The total biennial budget amounted to \$55.3 million compared to \$49 million in 1986-1987, an increase of 12.8 per cent reflecting cost increases of \$4 million at headquarters and \$2.3 million in the field.

On 19 June,(16) the Council approved appropriations of \$59,523,700 gross to finance the 1988-1989 biennial budget for administrative and programme support services and agreed that overhead credits available in the amount of some \$3,800,000 and miscellaneous income from trust funds for support services of \$400,000 should be used to offset gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$55,323,700. The Executive Director was authorized to transfer credits between programmes within reasonable limits, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), and was asked to report thereon to the Council.

Contributions

During 1987, 77 countries and Territories paid a total of \$149.4 million in voluntary contributions to UNFPA, compared with \$156.4 million from 78 countries and Territories in 1986. This figure, together with additions and adjustments to pledges for prior years, exchange-rate and currency revaluation adjustments, interest, donations and other miscellaneous income, gave a total 1987 income of \$156 million. Pledges for 1988 and future years totalled \$132 million from 83 countries and Territories.

On 18 June,(3) the UNDP Governing Council noted the sound financial condition of the Fund in 1986, especially in view of the loss of its traditional major donor's contribution. It urged all countries able to do so to increase their contributions in 1987 and future years and to make their payments as early as possible.

Accounts for 1986

The Board of Auditors made a number of observations and recommendations following its audit of the UNFPA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986.(17)

On 11 December, by resolution 42/206, the General Assembly accepted the UNFPA financial report. UNFPA was asked to take steps to correct the situations that gave rise to the qualified opinion of the Board of Auditors.

Staffing

In her biennial budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services for the 1988-1989 biennium,(15) the UNFPA Executive Director said that ACABQ comments and the directions of the UNDP Governing Council on the rationalization of staffing at headquarters and in the

field had been taken into account. Accordingly, during the 1986-1987 biennium, UNFPA had striven to finalize the regularization of its staffing patterns.

The Fund had reduced the ratio of administrative and support service costs to total programme costs, cutting its headquarters and Geneva Professional staff from 103 to 95 and proposing the transfer of two headquarters posts to field offices in Africa in 1988-1989. That would yield a net reduction of almost 10 per cent of the staff at headquarters and Geneva. The Fund had also reduced its General Service staff at headquarters from 138 to 124.

On 19 June,⁽¹⁶⁾ the UNDP Governing Council approved the transfer of 31 General Service temporary posts at headquarters to the category of established, regular posts in the administrative and programme support services budget as well as the establishment, in that budget for the biennium 1988-1989, of nine international programme officer posts in countries in which a deputy UNFPA representative had been posted. The Council also decided to include in that budget, on a temporary basis, 289 local posts, with all corresponding posts currently financed by project funds to be abolished. The Executive Director was asked, bearing in mind field programme priorities, particularly assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, to undertake and submit in 1988 a review of overall staffing requirements in the field and at headquarters. The Council approved the results of a UNFPA/UNDP job classification exercise and decided that its implementation, effective from 1 January 1988, should be subject to the outcome of the overall staffing review.

Change of name

On 18 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ the UNDP Governing Council proposed to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as suggested by the UNFPA Executive Director, that the formal title of UNFPA be changed to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the acronym UNFPA.

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/175, recommended that the Assembly approve the name change.

On 11 December, the Assembly approved the change in decision 42/430.

Tribute to Rafael M. Salas

On 28 May,⁽¹⁹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council noted with sorrow the death of Rafael M. Salas on 3 March 1987. Mr. Salas had been Executive Director of UNFPA since its operations began in 1969. The Council acknowledged his unique contribution to the acceptance world-wide of population as an integral component of development plans and programmes, and expressed its condolences to his family

(1)YUN 1981, p. 782. (2)DP/1988/32 (Parts I & II). (3)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/30). (4)YUN 1986, p. 628. (5)YUN 1986, p. 629. (6)P/1987/37. (7)YUN 1986, p. 442. (8)E/1987/25 dec. 87/32. (9)DP/1987/34. (10)DP/1987/35. (11)DP/1987/38. (12)DP/1988/36. (13)DP/1987/39. (14)YUN 1986, p. 631. (15)DP/1987/41 & Corr.1. (16)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/31). (17)A/42/5/Add.7. (18)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/33). (19)ibid. (dec. 87/29).

Other population activities

Population Commission

The Population Commission, at its twenty-fourth session in New York from 28 January to 6 February 1987,⁽¹⁾ considered the implementation of the recommendations of the 1974 World Population Conference,^(*) follow-up of the recommendations of the 1984 International Conference on Population,⁽³⁾ the programme of work in population for 1988-1989 and implementation of the programme budget for 1986-1987. Issues discussed included world demographic analysis, demographic estimates and projections, population policies, population and development, monitoring of population trends and policies, factors affecting patterns of reproduction, dissemination — of population information, technical co-operation and demographic statistics.

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/177, took note of the Commission's report on its twenty-fourth session and, by decision 1987/174, approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-fifth (1989) session.

Population work programme

In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General submitted an overview of population activities carried out by various organizations of the United Nations system.⁽⁵⁾

The overview covered socio-economic development, the environment and population; the role and status of women; development of population policies; population goals; and the promotion of knowledge and policy. The institutional framework and legislative background, organizational structure and resources, and co-ordination of population activities within the United Nations system were described.

In a report on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the proposed monitoring system would be based on the current United Nations Standard Classification of Population Activities, a set of substantive categories of operational activities.

Eight areas were used as primary descriptors: basic data collection activities; population dynamics (mainly demographic research and training); formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; implementation of population policies; family planning; population information, education and communication; special programmes (for women, youth, the aged); and multisector activities. Population assistance was defined as assistance undertaken for its expected impact on population growth and distribution or age structure. The first monitoring report, covering 1985-1988 and presenting assistance by substantive area and by geographical regions and subregions, was planned for 1989.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the Population Commission reports on the progress of work of the United Nations Secretariat in the area of population, 1985-1986. One report,⁽⁷⁾ describing progress achieved by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, covered its activities in world demographic analysis, demographic projections, population policies, population and development, monitoring and review and appraisal, factors affecting patterns of reproduction and dissemination of information. The other report⁽⁸⁾ gave an account of technical co-operation activities carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1986. It considered support of projects in: training in demography and population; evaluation and analysis of population and demographic data; and population policy planning and development planning. Analysis and evaluation of technical co-operation activities were also considered. In addition, DIED participation in follow-up activities to the 1984 International Conference on Population⁽³⁾ was outlined. Those activities were carried out with the financial support of UNFPA and UNDP.

Technical co-operation

The Secretary-General, in a report to the UNDP Governing Council on the 1987 technical co-operation programme of DTCD,⁽⁹⁾ said the Department had 98 population projects with total budgets of \$8.5 million under execution during the year. Of the total budgets, 34 per cent were for Africa, 22 per cent for Asia and the Pacific, 9 per cent for the Americas and 35 per cent for the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programmes.

Population and development training and related research included activities at the country level and at the Cairo Demographic Centre and the United Nations/USSR Interregional Training and Research Programme in Population and Development. The use of microcomputer software for demographic analysis increased the ability of

country programmes to conduct policy-oriented research.

In population dynamics, increased use was also made of computers in completing the analysis of the 1980 round of censuses and in preparing population projections. The dissemination of census results through publications, meetings of policy-makers, technical seminars and workshops was made an integral part of the census analysis programme. Computer packages assembled and distributed by DTCD were used extensively to evaluate data, estimate fertility and mortality levels, construct life-tables and compute population projections. Projects also provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their participation in census analysis, preparation of analytical reports and seminars, leading to an improvement in the capacity of Governments to execute their own projects in population dynamics.

In the area of population policy and development, DTCD assisted some 25 countries to analyse the relationship between demographic variables and socio-economic factors, to define population policies and to integrate population variables into the national development planning process. A number of seminars and workshops at national and interregional levels in population policy and development were organized in the context of country projects, including a training seminar at the Institute of Political Science in Paris for French-speaking participants and an interregional symposium in Rwanda.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/71, without vote.

Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344(XXIX) and 3345(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, concerning the recommendations of the World Population Conference, and 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action, 1985/3 on population structure, 1985/4 on the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1985/5 on the work programme in the field of population and 1985/6 on the status and role of women and population, all of 28 May 1985, and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions,

Stressing the supportive role of the work programmes of the United Nations system in the field of population in the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the pursuit of goals of economic co-operation,

Having reviewed the preamble, the section on peace, security and population, and the other sections of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the International conference on Population, at which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained fully valid and that creating conditions for international peace and security was of great importance for the achievement of the goals of population policies and economic and social development and at which emphasis was placed on a number of issues in the field of population that should continue to be included in the work programme, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the important role of the Population Commission as the advisory body of the Economic and Social Council on population matters,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fourth session and the views expressed therein on the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to formulate the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995 taking into account, as appropriate, the views expressed at the twenty-fourth session of the Population Commission and, *inter alia*, the guidelines for the work programmes of the United Nations Secretariat contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue vigorously the monitoring of world population trends and policies and to prepare the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To continue the work programmes on the following:

- (i) Socio-economic development and population;
 - (ii) Interrelationships between the status and role of women and population;
 - (iii) Population policies, including the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments;
 - (iv) Analytical studies with respect to demographic target-setting;
 - (v) Estimates and projections of population;
 - (vi) Mortality analysis;
 - (vii) Fertility and family planning;
 - (viii) Urbanization and internal and international migration;
 - (ix) Consequences of changes in population and household structure;
 - (x) Development of the Population Information Network (POPIN), including information services on available software;
- (c) To continue to work closely with Member States, other organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of programmes;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue and to strengthen interdisciplinary technical co-operation activities in the field of population in the following areas:

- (i) Training in demography and population-and-development matters, including short-term spe-

cialized training, particularly in the use of microcomputer programmes;

- (ii) Evaluation and analysis of basic population data, particularly with respect to the 1990 round of population censuses, use of computer programs, and dissemination of data and their utilization in national development planning;
- (iii) Formulation of population policy and its integration in development planning, especially through the strengthening of national institutional mechanisms for research, in-service training and documentation;

(b) To continue to analyse, evaluate and publish studies on experience with technical co-operation activities in population;

5. Re-emphasizes the importance of maintaining the scope, effectiveness and efficiency of the global population programme and of continuing to strengthen co-ordination and collaboration among the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other organizations of the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes, as well as the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen collaboration and co-ordination as appropriate, with other intergovernmental, non-governmental and national organizations concerned.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/71

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/124) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); draft by Population Commission (E/1987/16); agenda item 12.

Population trends and policies

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request, (10) the Secretary-General submitted, through the Population Commission, a concise report on the monitoring of population trends and policies. (11) Trends discussed included population growth, fertility, mortality, population structure, urbanization and internal migration, international migration and the implications of population growth for development. Changes in selected demographic indicators, 1985-2025, were projected in a statistical annex.

By decision 1987/176 of 8 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

The Population Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (12) on the preparations for the third review and appraisal of progress towards implementation of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action, (13) scheduled for 1989. The note provided information on the legislative background and the objectives of and arrangements for the review and appraisal and discussed a number of activities relevant to them that were being carried out within the United Nations system.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/71, asked the Secretary-General to continue to monitor world population trends and policies and to prepare the review and appraisal of the Plan of Action.

Population and the environment

By resolution 42/186 of 11 December, the General Assembly adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond. The Perspective contained a section on population issues and recommended action to be taken at the national and international levels.

UN Population Award

In a note to the General Assembly,(14) the Secretary-General transmitted a report by the UNFPA Executive Director on the 1987 United Nations Population Award. A total of 19 nominations had been received by the Committee for the Award. On 13 February 1987, the Committee announced that the President of Bangladesh, Hussein Muhammad Ershad, and the National Family and Population Office of Tunisia had been chosen as recipients of the 1987 Award. The Secretary-General presented a diploma, a gold medal and \$10,000 to each of the recipients on 10 June in New York.

The Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award stood at \$447,922 as at 1 January 1987. Interest income amounted to \$32,283 during the year, while expenditures totalled \$24,066.

As at 31 December 1987, the Fund balance stood at \$456,139.

On 26 May, the Economic and Social Council, in the light of a 1986 General Assembly decision,(15) adopted decision 1987/129, amending the rules of procedure of the Committee for the Award so that, if the Committee should decide to make the Award to more than one nominee, it should select no more than two individuals, or no more than two institutions, or no more than one individual and one institution.

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- (1)E/1987/16. (2)YUN 1974, p. 550. (3)YUN 1984, p. 714. (4)YUN 1986, p. 627, ESC res. 1986/7, 21 May 1986. (5)e/1987/4. (6)E/1987/5. (7)E/CN.9/1987/3. (8)E/CN.9/1987/3/Add.1. (9)DP/1988/45/Add.1. (10)YUN 1985, p. 762, ESC res. 1985/4, 28 May 1985. (11)E/1987/3. (12)E/CN.9/1987/2. (13)YUN 1974, p. 552. (14)A/43/336. (15)YUN 1986, p. 633, GA dec. 41/445, 5 Dec. 1986.

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Chapter XIV

Health and human resources

United Nations bodies and agencies continued in 1987 to promote health issues and human resources development.

Health issues included effects of pollution, diseases and undernutrition; an estimated 1 billion people were exposed to high air pollution levels, while the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-continuing its dramatic spread-was projected to strike 3 million people by 1992. Following the adoption of a global strategy on AIDS by the World Health Assembly in May, the Economic and Social Council, in July, called on States to take active measures to prevent and control AIDS in line with the strategy (resolution 1987/75). The General Assembly, in October, confirmed that the World Health Organization (WHO) should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS (resolution 42/8). In December, the Assembly decided to observe the fortieth anniversary of WHO in 1988 in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health (42/168).

Efforts continued to implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. In May, the Council urged the Secretary-General to enable a global meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) (1987/43). The meeting, which took place in August, made a number of recommendations for action during the remainder of the Decade. The Assembly, in November, requested Member States and relevant United Nations organs and bodies to submit their comments on those recommendations; it reaffirmed the validity of the Programme of Action and urged Member States to rededicate themselves to its implementation (42/58).

The Council, in July, reaffirmed the need for an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of the development of human resources in the United Nations programme of work (1987/81). The Council also took note of a proposal by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to observe an international literacy year (1987/80). In December, the Assembly proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year (42/104).

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) remained in a difficult financial situation in 1987. In December, the Assembly, stressing that every effort should be made to

continue UNITAR's activities, requested the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute to make training the main focus of its activities, with the core training programme to concentrate on international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy (42/197). In the light of the restructured programme, the Institute's management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements were to be reorganized.

At the United Nations University (UNU), a new Rector took office in September. UNU continued its research and training activities under nine programme areas covering a wide spectrum of subjects.

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: Africa-human resources development. Environment: environment and health; protection against harmful products. Human rights: human rights of disabled persons. Women: women and development.

Health

Human and environmental health

A vast number of pollutants-chemical, physical and biological-continued in 1987 to create serious hazards for human and environmental health, a question dealt with by several United Nations bodies and agencies, including WHO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

According to a WHO/UNEP study, an estimated 600 million people lived in areas where the level of sulphur dioxide was unacceptable from a health point of view, while 1 billion people were exposed to high levels of suspended particle matter caused by pollutants from the combustion of coal, wood and oil and dust from motor traffic. A result of the WHO/UNEP Global Environmental Monitoring System (see p. 696), the study was based on information on air quality available from 50 countries, representing a cross-section of climatic, development and pollution situations.

In June,⁽¹⁾ the Governing Council of UNEP called for co-operation with WHO, the United

Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and other relevant United Nations organizations to develop methodologies for evaluating the role of health and environment protection in production and productivity strategies. The Council requested the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to activities related to health and the environment.

WHO set out a global strategy to control environmental health hazards at an interregional meeting at Geneva in May. Suggesting action to strengthen national capabilities for pollution control and to solve specific environmental problems affecting health, the global strategy was also used to develop an eastern Mediterranean strategy. Priorities were outlined for the African region, and in South-East Asia WHO initiated an inter-country project for the control of environmental pollutants and toxic chemicals with support from UNDB. In Europe, WHO sponsored studies on the neurotoxicity of lead in children, on the health effects of polychlorinated biphenyls, dioxin and related compounds in human milk, and on the health effects of long-term exposure to organophosphorus pesticides. Studies on exposure to indoor air pollution from the use of biomass fuels were carried out in the Gambia and Kenya in relation to respiratory infections. The use of epidemiology in the control of environmental hazards was promoted at seminars and consultations during which plans were also developed for new activities at the regional level. An environmental epidemiology network was established, linking some 500 researchers in over 50 Member States.

Following the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident, (*) FAO, in January 1987, issued recommendations for acceptable levels of radioactive contamination of food in international trade. A WHO task group, meeting at Geneva in September, finalized guidelines on derived intervention levels to control exposure from contaminated food aimed at strengthening national authorities' ability to cope with widespread radioactive contamination resulting from a major accident. A network of WHO collaborating centres was being established for the provision of emergency assistance to over-exposed persons, and the environmental radiation monitoring network was expanded to cover emergency events. A WHO working group (Geneva, November) explored mechanisms for harmonizing public health action in relation to nuclear accidents among the European countries.

The WHO/ILO/UNEP International Programme on Chemical Safety continued to concentrate on evaluating the risks to human health and the environment of exposure to potentially toxic chemicals, with a view to enabling Member States particularly the rapidly industrializing developing ones to identify, assess and manage the risks as-

sociated with the growing use of chemicals. Under the Programme, WHO published in 1987 nine new reports in the environmental health criteria series, providing a basis for regulatory activities.

UNEP'S International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (see p. 698) continued to facilitate access to information on chemicals for hazard assessment, risk evaluation and their subsequent elimination and control, involving partners in Governments, research establishments, international and non-governmental organizations and industry.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals in International Trade, in particular pesticides, at its third session, adopted the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade (see p. 697). The UNEP Governing Council, in June, endorsed the Guidelines. (3)

The Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, at its tenth session, discussed the epidemiology of work-related accidents and diseases. ILO also published codes of practice on safety, health and working conditions in the transfer of technology to developing countries and on radiation protection of workers.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, in its report entitled "Our Common Future", transmitted to the General Assembly in August, (4) stated that good health was the foundation of human welfare and productivity, and that a broad-based health policy was essential for sustainable development. Links between development, environmental conditions and health included air pollution and the respiratory illnesses it caused, the impact of housing conditions on the spread of tuberculosis, the effects of carcinogens and toxic substances and the exposure to hazards in the workplace and elsewhere. The Commission recommended that WHO's Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000 be broadened beyond the provision of medical workers and clinics, to cover health-related interventions in all development activities.

By resolution 42/187, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the World Commission. By resolution 42/186, it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, detailing issues, outlooks and goals and recommending action in six main sections, one of which dealt with health and human settlements.

Health and nutrition

During 1987, UNU (see p. 658) continued its programme on food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty. Work aimed to strengthen the scientific data base for research on nutrition-related issues, analyse the social and economic effects of inade-

quate nutrition and develop tools for the evaluation of nutrition policies and programmes. Priority was given to research in biotechnology, designed to address specific needs in developing countries. Through its training and publications programme, UNU sought to strengthen the capacity of institutions in those countries to carry out research, training and policy formulation in food and nutrition.

UNU continued to investigate the social and economic effects of chronic undernutrition, estimated by WHO to affect some 600 million to 800 million people world-wide. Data collected in 1987 in UNU research projects in China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand documented a decrease in physical activity in undernourished persons and analysed some of the consequences. The International Dietary Energy Consultative Group met for the first time in August, sponsored by UNU and the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). Representatives of WHO and FAO participated in the meeting, along with leading researchers from 16 countries. In a joint project with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNU enlisted scientists to study the effects of nutrition and primary health care programmes on the knowledge, attitudes and health-seeking behaviour of people in developing countries. During the year, researchers working in 15 countries tested and refined a set of methodologies for field assessments. A workshop held in Sri Lanka finalized a publication on the project's methodology. Through the international network of food data systems (INFOODS), UNU, with the Sub-Committee on Nutrition, WHO and FAO, sought to implement a comprehensive approach to the problem of the quantity, quality and availability of food composition data. It published the first issue of a new quarterly, *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*, and four issues of the INFOODS Newsletter as well as a directory for researchers, *Food Composition Data: A User's Perspective*.

Jointly with the Fundación Cavendes of Venezuela, UNU organized a workshop on nutritional guidelines (Caracas, November). A workshop (Bangkok, Thailand, February) reviewed the progress of research in four projects, comprising UNU activity in biotechnology.

ACC activities. The ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition continued in 1987 to monitor the five priority areas of its work: the report on the world nutrition situation, nutritional surveillance, co-ordination of an agreement on research priorities to tackle the major nutrient deficiencies, the proposed convening of an international symposium on nutrition programmes, and improvement of exchange of information.⁽⁵⁾ The Sub-Committee met in Washington, DC., from 2 to 6 March,⁽⁶⁾ holding as part of its thirteenth session symposia

on urbanization and nutrition and on co-ordination of nutrition programmes in practice. It urged that United Nations bodies and bilateral and non-governmental organizations be encouraged to support developing countries in incorporating nutrition concerns into their adjustment policies, and that research institutions in all countries be encouraged to promote studies that would further the understanding of the relationship between adjustment policies and their impact on the nutritional status of different population groups. The Sub-Committee also endorsed a 10-year programme for prevention and control of iodine-deficiency disorders. In the absence of a lead agency, it decided to set up a tripartite working group to help launch the programme. Following the Sub-Committee's decision to give priority to the topic of nutritional surveillance, a proposal for a five-year programme with a budget of \$10 million was noted by the UNICEF Executive Board in March. The Report on the World Nutrition Situation, reviewed by the Sub-Committee, was issued in November.

The Inter-agency Programme in Nutritional Surveillance, implemented by FAO, UNICEF and WHO, with the Sub-Committee acting as focal point for co-ordination for the first two years, aimed at supporting institutions in 40 developing countries to improve the availability and use of nutritional information for national policy-making and programming. The information was also to be used to monitor nutritional effects of economic adjustment to raise awareness of that issue.

AIDS prevention and control

On 15 May 1987, the World Health Assembly endorsed WHO's special programme on AIDS and the global strategy and programme structure to combat it. It appealed to bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS and requested the Director-General to continue developing effective strategies to prevent its spread. In June,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General informed the Economic and Social Council of the Health Assembly's action.

During 1987, WHO established two advisory bodies to support and guide the special programme - a global commission on AIDS and a management committee - and formed a special public information service. Co-operation with member States was intensified as the year saw a dramatic increase in the number of reported AIDS cases and of countries reporting the disease. As of 1 November, 62,811 cases from 127 countries had been reported to WHO, which projected that up to 3 million people might be affected by 1992. In support of national medium-term plans, WHO mobilized \$21 million in 1987 by means of five

country donor meetings, held in Uganda (May), Kenya, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania (July), and Ethiopia (August). Guidelines for the development of national programmes were drawn up and published as the first in the WHO AIDS series.

Over 350 laboratory workers from 103 countries were trained in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibody testing procedures at workshops held in the Americas and the African, eastern Mediterranean and western Pacific regions. Activities in Africa included a round-table-discussion on laboratory services in peripheral areas, at which alternative methods for HIV diagnosis were examined (Brazzaville, Congo, October), and a workshop on the counselling of HIV-infected persons and their families (Nairobi, Kenya, September). In the Americas, WHO organized the first Pan American Teleconference on AIDS (Quito, Ecuador, September) and concluded a \$5 million contract with the United States National Institutes of Health for a collaborative research programme covering four major areas: seroprevalence, natural history of HIV and related retroviruses, and heterosexual and perinatal transmission of AIDS. In South-East Asia, a national meeting on AIDS surveillance and a national workshop on the diagnosis of the disease were held in November at New Delhi, India, and Bangkok, Thailand, respectively. In Europe, WHO concentrated activities on surveillance, patient care and prevention. It organized two meetings in the Federal Republic of Germany, on AIDS diagnosis and control (Munich, March) and on training needs for personnel at drug abuse treatment centres (Bremen, August). AIDS and the newborn was the subject of a consultation at Copenhagen, Denmark, in April. The exchange of information and the development of national programmes were stimulated at a ministerial meeting of representatives from the South-East Asia and western Pacific regions, co-sponsored by Australia and WHO (Sydney, July). Japan and WHO co-sponsored a conference on an integrated strategy for the control of AIDS and other human retroviral infections and hepatitis B (Tokyo, October).

WHO also convened consultations on international travel and HIV infection (March), criteria for HIV infection screening programmes (May), contraceptive methods and the control of HIV infection (June), HIV and routine childhood immunization (August), the prevention and control of AIDS in prisons (November) and the interrelationship of AIDS and tropical diseases (December).

Continuing its co-operation with other United Nations bodies and agencies, WHO also collaborated extensively with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Jointly with the International Union of Immunological Societies, it organized a

working group on the immunology of AIDS (Geneva, February). A workshop on modelling the spread of HIV infection and the demographic impact of AIDS (Washington, D.C., October) concluded that no single approach could be selected, owing to the lack of data on sexual practices and the limited understanding of the natural history and patterns of HIV infection.

Some 30 WHO collaborating centres were designated to provide support to the special programme on AIDS, particularly in the area of research. A meeting of representatives of the collaborating centres (Washington, D.C., June) adopted statements on HIV transmission, HIV infection and health workers, and current and future developments in laboratory testing for the virus. A working group convened at the collaborating centre in London in July defined a strategy for the organization of a global bank of prototype virus strains and other reagents. The standardization of diagnostic techniques was considered at a consultation at the collaborating centre in Stockholm, Sweden, in December.

At Geneva, WHO held consultations to prepare guidelines for the counselling of HIV-infected individuals (April), on the effect of AIDS on family planning policies (May) and on strategies for health promotion in relation to AIDS (July).

In June,⁽⁸⁾ the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took note of the Administrator's commitment to join WHO and other agencies in an international campaign to fight AIDS, which he had made at the Third Meeting of Participating Parties for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (Geneva, 27 and 28 April).

In December,⁽⁹⁾ the Administrator described UNDP support to AIDS programmes, which was based on the following global strategy: prevention of HIV transmission; reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with HIV infection; and reduction of the impact of AIDS on the socio-economic conditions of countries. Under UNDP's global and regional programmes, \$3.5 million was allocated for the support of AIDS activities of general value and of direct relevance to country projects. Those activities included dissemination of global messages on AIDS; promotion of international consensus and exchange of information; epidemiology and impact assessment; laboratory support for research and prevention; intersectoral co-operation; preparation of guidelines and educational materials; and missions to assist developing countries in preparing and initiating country-specific AIDS plans and programmes.

Steps were being taken to establish a joint UNDP/WHO programme progressively to make blood supplies safe throughout the world by assisting with the installation of up-to-date blood

screening and testing facilities; it was expected that other multi- and bilateral organizations, as well as NGOs, particularly the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent, would participate in that effort.

With regard to national programmes, the resident representatives had been requested to examine the possibility of including an AIDS component in UNDP-assisted projects and/or to design a new project dealing exclusively with AIDS. At the country level, UNDP supported programmes which included: creation of a broadly representative AIDS committee; epidemiological and resource assessments; establishment of AIDS surveillance programmes; development of laboratory capability; strengthening national health systems to diagnose and manage HIV infections and associated clinical manifestations; education programmes and services for health workers; and prevention.

In June, UNICEF and WHO co-hosted a forum on AIDS in New York to facilitate international sharing of information. Through WHO and other meetings, UNICEF monitored in 1987 the effect of AIDS on women and children and its potential interaction with specific child health interventions. UNICEF continued to ensure that its programmes did not contribute to the spread of the virus; in collaboration with WHO, it supported the development and field testing of improved injection devices and it revised guidelines for sterilizing equipment used in maternal and child health projects. A UNICEF task force was established in mid-1987 to develop policies and programmes concerning AIDS, and a senior project officer for AIDS programmes was appointed to serve as a focal point.

ACC action. In October, (10) ACC decided that each United Nations organization and agency should undertake, in its area of responsibility, a comprehensive examination of the implications of AIDS, in order to support and complement the efforts being undertaken by WHO.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/75 without vote.

Prevention and control of AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26 of 15 May 1987 on a global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Deeply concerned to learn that this disease has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions and that it represents a serious threat to the attainment of health for all by the year 2000 and to social and economic development in general,

Considering that the international community should do the utmost to prevent the further spread of AIDS,

bearing in mind that information is an essential element in the control of AIDS and that every individual has a responsibility,

Realizing that the world-wide emergency created by AIDS will require urgent vigorous globally directed action in prevention, control and research,

1. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26, by which the World Health Assembly endorsed the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the World Health Organization for taking the lead in mobilizing the international community to combat the disease;

3. Calls upon all States to take active measures to prevent and control AIDS in line with the global strategy;

4. Urges all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS in close co-operation with the World Health Organization in its role of directing and co-ordinating the urgent fight against AIDS and in conformity with the global strategy.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/75

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (E/1987/L.35/Rev.1); agenda item 15.
Meeting numbers. ESC 31, 35.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 26 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/8 without vote.

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), caused by one or more naturally occurring retroviruses of undetermined origin, has assumed pandemic proportions affecting all regions of the world and represents a threat to the attainment of health for all,

Having considered World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26 of 15 May 1987 on the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/75 of 8 July 1987 on the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recognizing the established leadership and the essential global directing and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization in AIDS prevention, control and education, and related research and public information and, in this context, the vital importance of the World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS,

1. Commands the World Health Organization for its efforts towards global AIDS prevention and control and, in particular, for its support for national AIDS programmes and regional activities, including the meeting of Ministers of Asian and Pacific Governments at Sydney, and the forthcoming World Summit of Ministers of Health on Programmes for AIDS Prevention to be held in London;

2. Confirms that the World Health Organization should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS;

3. Commends those Governments which have initiated action to establish national programmes for the preven-

tion and control of AIDS in line with the Global Strategy of the World Health Organization, and urges other Governments to take similar action;

4. Calls upon all States, in addressing the AIDS problem, to take into account the legitimate concerns of other countries and the interests of inter-State relations;

5. Invites the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of Collaborating Centres of the World Health Organization and similar existing mechanisms;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of all aspects of the problem, to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic, and urges all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS;

7. Invites the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic, and requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the report in accordance with its mandate.

General Assembly resolution 42/8

26 October 1987 Meeting 48 Adopted without vote

38-nation draft (A/42/L. 7/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: plenary 44, 45, 48.

Fortieth anniversary of WHO (1988)

In May 1987, the World Health Assembly recommended that the fortieth anniversary of WHO in 1988 be used as a global opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned and show that health development was possible through international co-operation. It invited regional committees to support countries in their activities relating to the anniversary and to mark the anniversary solemnly at their sessions. It invited the WHO Executive Board to participate in planning and implementing WHO's action relating to the anniversary.

The Assembly invited member States to intensify during 1988 and the following years their efforts towards the global goal of health for all by the year 2000, in particular to mobilize resources, accelerate the health development process through the primary health care approach, foster still greater collaboration in health-related fields, ensure media coverage of health programmes and focus people's attention on WHO's achievements and aspirations. The Assembly's resolution was

transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General.(11)

In a statement before the Council in July, the WHO Director-General said that member States had worked out their own national policies for attaining health by the year 2000, to ensure more equal possibilities for the underprivileged; in order to define what that meant in practice, WHO's members had worked out the primary health care approach, which consisted of eight elements: health education; nutrition and food supply; water supply and sanitation; maternal and child health, including family planning; expanded immunization; control of major endemic diseases; medical and surgical care at the primary health care level; and access to essential drugs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/76 without vote.

Fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization, 1988

The Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement by the Director-General of the World Health Organization,

Expressing its appreciation for the important achievements of the World Health Organization in fulfilling its constitutional mandate to direct and co-ordinate international health work,

Noting with satisfaction World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.36 of 15 May 1987 on the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization,

1. Notes that the World Health Organization intends to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during 1988, in accordance with World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.36;

2. Notes also that the World Health Organization will use the occasion of its fortieth anniversary as a global opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned with a view to achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000 in an atmosphere of goodwill, consensus and mutual respect;

3. Invites the General Assembly to observe, at its forty-third session, the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/76

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (E/1987/L.39); agenda item 15.

Meeting numbers. ESC 31, 35.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/168 without vote.

Fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization
The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/76 of 8 July 1987,

Noting that the World Health Organization intends to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during 1988 in accordance with World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.36, of 15 May 1987,

Noting also that the World Health Organization will use the occasion of its fortieth anniversary as a global opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned with a view to achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000 in an atmosphere of goodwill, consensus and mutual respect,

Expressing its appreciation for the important achievements of the World Health Organization in fulfilling its constitutional mandate to direct and co-ordinate international health work,

Decides to observe, at its forty-third session, the fortieth anniversary of the World Health Organization in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health.

General Assembly resolution 42/168

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 30 October (meeting 26); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.28), based on informal consultations; agenda item 12.

Disabled persons

Implementation of the Programme of Action

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(12) the Secretary-General reported in September 1987(13) on the implementation of the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons(14) and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

As at 2 July 1987, replies had been received from 27 Governments to his request for information on the establishment and reinforcement of national committees as focal points for the Decade, bilateral assistance relating to projects concerning prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities, and the Voluntary Fund for the Decade (see p. 648). On the basis of that information, the Secretary-General observed that significant progress had been made in bringing disability and its human consequences to the attention of Governments and people. It was evident, however, that the alleviation of suffering caused by disability remained an item on national and international agendas, partly due to the lack of technical and financial resources, inadequate infrastructures and support services, and the prevailing socio-economic situation, particularly in the developing countries. During the second half of the Decade and beyond, concerted efforts would be required to reinvigorate the type of activities initiated during the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons (15)

The Secretary-General considered it essential that national disability committees and similar co-ordinating bodies, playing advocacy and supporting roles, be further strengthened through financial and technical support from both Governments

and the private sector; at the same time, each national committee needed to determine how best to raise resources on behalf of disabled persons. The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly renew its invitation to States to accord high priority to disability-related concerns within the framework of bilateral assistance, with special emphasis on the least developed countries; the country programmes of UNDP could serve as a frame of reference for promoting coherent and co-ordinated approaches with other forms of assistance.

The United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, provided short-term advisory services on disability policies and programmes to Guinea and Uganda. It also continued to support technical co-operation projects for a rehabilitation centre in Mauritania and a secretariat for the National Social Welfare Council in Somalia. ILO conducted research in Indonesia on jobs for disabled persons and helped implement a UNDP-funded project for community rehabilitation of the disabled. UNDP and ILO also provided funds to equip a rehabilitation centre at Surakarta, Java.

Co-ordination of United Nations activities was considered at the fifth inter-agency meeting on the Decade (Vienna, 18-20 February)(16) and by the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (Geneva, 16-20 March).(17) The inter-agency meeting recommended the establishment of an information network on disability, to be located in CSDHA and linked with data banks inside and outside the United Nations system.

Global meeting of experts

As requested by the General Assembly in 1984,(18) the Secretary-General convened a global meeting of experts to review the implementation of the World Programme of Action (Stockholm, 17-22 August 1987).

In October,(19) he described the outcome of the meeting, which was attended by 23 experts in the field of disability, as well as observers from the United Nations system and from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The meeting was the first such occasion where the majority of the experts were persons with disabilities; it was also the first time a United Nations meeting used sign language interpretation as well as documentation in Braille and audio-cassette form.

Among the major achievements of the first half of the Decade, identified at the meeting, were the increased awareness of the problems and rights of disabled people; the growth of organizations of dis-

abled persons; the substantial increase in the number of national population censuses or household surveys with disability-related questions; and a growing application of the concept of community-based services.

However, the experts found that the Programme of Action was not well known and had therefore not been widely implemented. The obstacles to progress in implementing it included resources constraints; insufficient information; low priority for disability-related programmes; lack of participation of disabled persons in decision-making; and lack of co-ordination. Moreover, specific reference was made to the fact that, especially in developing countries, there were no comprehensive social security systems to provide assistance to disabled persons and their families.

To reactivate the Decade and promote more vigorous implementation of the Programme of Action, the meeting recommended that the General Assembly convene a special conference on the human rights of disabled people, with the mandate to draft an international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, to be ratified by States by the end of the Decade. As an alternative, the Assembly could set up an inter-governmental working group to consider the steps necessary for drafting such a convention. Other actions recommended included the launching of a comprehensive public information and education campaign portraying disabled people as equal members of society; provision of United Nations material in forms suitable to disabled persons, such as reproducing, for example, the Programme of Action in ink-print, Braille and/or audio-cassette form; focusing public information on a different issue and a specific group of disabled persons each year; and setting up a system to collect, compile and distribute information on an international level.

The meeting further recommended that the United Nations set up a secretariat for the remainder of the Decade, similar to that established for the International Year of Disabled Persons, and that an advisory council of experts be established to advise CSDHA in the planning and implementation of activities for the disabled. With regard to technical co-operation activities, it was suggested that Governments include projects on disability prevention, education and training of disabled persons and their social integration in UNDP-financed programmes and that the UNDP Administrator be entrusted with the management of a mechanism to fund relevant projects and activities to promote the Programme of Action.

The meeting further urged that the United Nations take immediate action to implement one of the main issues of the Programme, i.e., consulting with organizations representing disabled people

to allow them to monitor and evaluate relevant projects and activities; that a personnel policy designed to employ more disabled persons in the United Nations system be formulated and implemented, with the Secretary-General reporting annually on their status; that meetings of decision-makers from developed and developing countries be convened to emphasize the importance of the Programme of Action and to develop procedures for co-ordination; and that a series of technical meetings be organized before 1992, when a global conference, similar to that held at the end of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985),⁽²⁰⁾ should be held to develop follow-up activities.

Other action. The question of the disabled was also discussed at the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (see p. 616). In the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, adopted at the Consultation⁽²¹⁾ it was stated that programmes in port of disabled persons should be conceived with prevention, education and training, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities as major objectives. They should facilitate access; emphasize the value of keeping families together; promote the ability of families to respond to the needs of disabled persons; enable the disabled to live in their community; support families and community groups working towards such goals; guarantee basic standards of social security and benefits to ensure independence; and make mechanical aids more easily available.

UN trust fund

The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, at the mid-point of the Decade, shifted its funding emphasis from assistance to interregional and-global activities to country-specific and regional action in support of the World Programme of Action. During the 18 months ending in June 1987, the Fund received approximately 75 requests for funding, 23 of which were approved, involving a resource commitment of \$659,170. Projects supported in 1987 included a seminar on organization and management for disabled leaders (Manila, Philippines, June); an international workshop of sports for disabled in favour of developing countries (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, April); a regional expert seminar to review achievements at the mid-point of the Decade, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, June); a regional conference on the mid-Decade for North America and the Caribbean (Kingston, Jamaica, July); the third consultation of the International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling (Vienna, July); international seminars on mass

media and disabled persons (Warsaw, Poland, September) and on creating non-handicapping environments (Prague, Czechoslovakia, October); an NGO forum on the Decade (October); and the global meeting of experts to review the implementation of the World Programme of Action (see above).⁷ Support was also provided to the World Blind Union for the publication of an international newsletter for the deaf-blind.

The Fund's income totalled \$292,310 in 1987, while expenditures were \$433,738. At the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see p. 405), 11 countries pledged \$175,933 to the Fund for 1988.

During the year, the managerial responsibilities for the Fund were transferred from the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and a Trust Fund Operations Committee was set up in CSDHA to review project funding proposals.

An overview of the Fund's activities and finances in 1987 was given in two reports of the Secretary-General.^(13,22)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, acting on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/43 without vote.

United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37152 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and 37153 of 3 December 1982, by which, *inter alia* proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/26 of 23 November 1984, by which the Secretary-General was requested to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, to help the General Assembly at its forty-second session to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Recalling that the review of the World Programme of Action includes a review of the Vienna Affirmative Action Plan adopted by the World Symposium of Experts on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and Technical Assistance in Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons,

Becoming the offer of the Government of Sweden to act as host in 1987 to the above-mentioned meeting of experts, in conformity with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/26, and noting with appreciation the status of the preparations for that meeting,

Mindful that the principles of full participation and equality emphasized in the World Programme of Action call for disabled persons to be fully responsible for their own development, and that the most important criteria for evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action are suggested by the theme of the

International Year of Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, "Full participation and equality",

Affirming that well-functioning social security schemes often form one of the important pre-conditions for the introduction of de-institutionalization and independent living of persons with disabilities,

Mindful of the importance of disability prevention, stressed in the World Programme of Action, and of the principle of equalization of opportunities—that is, that the services and facilities of society should be made accessible and open to all people, including those with disabilities,

Noting with appreciation the progress made in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to take all measures within existing resources to enable the meeting of experts called for in General Assembly resolution 39/26 to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, so that priority areas can be identified and effective international action can be launched to help translate into practice the concepts of full participation and equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

2. Calls upon Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and to stimulate efforts at all levels within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General launch, in conjunction with the forty-second session of the General Assembly and within available resources, a public information and awareness campaign to revitalize the Decade;

4. Inuites Member States to adopt appropriate measures to accelerate the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the second half of the Decade;

5. Also invites Member States to consider possibilities for adequate participation of persons with disabilities in the work of the United Nations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the premises of the United Nations are accessible to all people equally, including the disabled;

7. Again requests the Secretary-General to make all appropriate efforts to mobilize international support and action for the Decade;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the second half of the Decade.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/43

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian

and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/58 without vote.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
The General Assembly,

Recalling all its pertinent resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which it, *inter alia* proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

Recalling its resolution 41/1066 of 4 December 1986 and reaffirming all of its provisions,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/43 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to make all appropriate efforts to mobilize international support and action for the Decade,

Further taking note of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Bearing in mind that 1987 marks the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and that, in the review being conducted on the implementation of the World Programme of Action, the most important criteria for evaluation are suggested by the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons, "Full participation and equality"

Nothing with satisfaction the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting the important work currently being effected by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Reiterating the need for greater publicity to revitalize the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of disabled persons,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

Concerned that, at the mid-point of the Decade, the resource base of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons is significantly reduced from that prevailing during the first half of the Decade, and that unless this trend is reversed, the resources of

the Fund will be depleted and operational activities will lapse well before the end of the Decade in 1992,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Also taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

1. Reaffirm the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and urges Member States to rededicate themselves to its early and effective implementation;

2. Invites those Member States that have not done so to establish national committees in consultation with disabled persons and their organizations as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

3. Once again invites Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the second half of the Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider convening during the second half of the Decade, within existing resources, an interregional meeting of representatives of national committees for disabled persons with a view to enhancing the capabilities of such committees through an exchange of views and information;

5. Invites Member States to incorporate in their national development plans and strategies projects to assist disabled persons and to include such projects in the country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. Renews its invitation to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, international organizations and the specialized agencies, to take into consideration the specific needs of disabled persons when elaborating their programmes and operational activities;

8. Invites the Secretary-General and Member States to encourage real involvement of disabled persons in United Nations programmes and activities, *inter alia*, through the provision of employment opportunities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to consider, within existing resources, alternative structures so as to ensure that the issue of disability is accorded high visibility and to develop the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a specialized facilitating agent engaging the available

resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations;

10. *Invites* the Centre to expand its close collaboration with non-governmental organizations and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

11. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

12. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing disabled persons, in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of disabled persons and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and, in addition, to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that may be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

14. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

15. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Sweden for having acted as host to the Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held at Stockholm from 17 to 22 August 1987, and to the experts who participated;

17. *Requests* Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts, as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

General Assembly resolution 42/58

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/774) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 31-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.25), orally revised; agenda item 93. *Sponsors:* Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe. *Meeting numbers,* GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

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- (1)A/42/25 (dec. 14/9 A). (2)YUN 1986, p. 584. (3)A/42/25 (dec. 14/27). (4)A/42/427. (5)E/1988/42. (6)ACC/1987/PG/6. (7)E/1987/109. (8)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/28). (9)DP/1988/1. (10)ACC/1987/DEC/16-27 (dec. 1987/17). (11)E/1987/107. (12)YUN 1986, p. 639. GA res. 41/106, 4 Dec. 1986. (13)A/42/551. (14)YUN 1982, p. 980. (15)YUN 1981, p. 795. (16)ACC/1987/PG/7. (18)AGC/1987/5. (18)YUN 1984, p. 733. GA res. 39/26, 23 Nov. 1984. (19)A/42/561. (20)YUN 1985, p. 937. (21)E/CONF.80/10. (22)A/43/634.

Human resources

Human resources development

As requested by the Governing Council in 1986(1) the UNDP Administrator submitted in April 1987(2) an interim report reviewing UNDP experience since 1970 in providing assistance to human resources development (HRD).

At the programme level, the review indicated a general lack of specific HRD strategies and goals in country programmes, although most programmes had significant institution-building and training components. Evaluation stressed the need for a focal point in Governments where HRD information, usually not found in national accounts and other aggregated analyses, could be processed and analysed; the strategy which would thus evolve could provide consistent direction to government agencies as well as donors on such issues as priorities among HRD projects, the use of expatriate experts and the need for overseas training. The Administrator also suggested that more attention be focused on local capacity for improvising solutions to technical problems, and that a closer relationship between government HRD programmes, the private sector and indigenous grass-roots organizations could result in opportunities for collaborative training and job creation.

Taking note of the Administrator's report and his preliminary conclusions, as well as of the recommendations made at a 1986 regional workshop on HRD in Latin America and the Caribbean(1) the Governing Council, on 18 June 1987,(3) requested that the proposed work programme include activities that generated information on the achievements of UNDP in HRD, supported by quantitative data and an assessment of

the impact of UNDP-financed activities in the area. It further requested the Administrator to include specific proposals in his detailed analysis of UNDP experience in HRD, to be submitted in 1988.

The Committee for Development Planning, at its April 1987 session (see p. 385), proposed to initiate reviews of HRD by convening a working group of technical experts, and requested the Secretariat, in co-operation with the concerned international organizations, to survey their experience in the area and compile conclusions for national and international policy action.⁽⁴⁾ The working group on HRD met at Geneva from 16 to 18 November.

The seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 465), in its Final Act, stated that the fulfilment of human potential and promotion of human well-being were the ultimate goals of the development process, and that HRD, primarily the responsibility of the countries themselves, would lead to improvements in labour productivity⁽⁵⁾

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General, in a May 1987 report⁽⁷⁾ dealt with the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries, summarizing information from 14 Member States and four United Nations organizations and agencies. By **decision 42/446** of 11 December, the Assembly took note of the report. Responding to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General, by a June 1987 note⁽⁹⁾ drew to the Council's and the Assembly's attention a number of recently issued reports that provided Member States with information on United Nations activities in HRD. On 11 December 1987, by **decision 42/434**, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note.

ACC/CPC consideration. In accordance with a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution⁽¹⁰⁾ the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings between ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination focused on co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in HRD and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries. The Joint Meetings, held at Geneva on 22 and 23 June⁽¹¹⁾ recognized, according to a summing-up by the co-Chairmen, that human development was vital to the development process and the ultimate objective of all development efforts. It was suggested that the Council should play a greater role in deliberations on the economic, social and other factors relating to HRD and in the formulation of policies. The co-Chairmen further recommended that adequate priority and resources be given to HRD in international and national development programmes and policies, including adjustment policies, and

that greater account be taken of the global environment in which HRD policies were formulated. The United Nations, with the co-operation of organizations of the system, should consider publishing an annual report on human conditions, containing comprehensive statistical data. HRD activities should aim at both the grass-roots and higher levels, particularly at long-term institution building, and at the provision of training for a critical mass of leaders at the national and community levels. Organizations of the system should also work together to formulate an agenda for action, including country-specific support policies and programmes related to HRD. Agreement should be reached on an operational definition of HRD, through which policy guidelines could be formulated.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, acting on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1987/81** without vote.

Development of human resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic development process,

Bearing in mind that the long-term development process of developing countries is one of the main objectives of international co-operation and the development activities of the United Nations system and that human resources development is essential to the attainment of that objective,

Recognizing that the training of qualified national personnel is an important and integral part of human resources development,

Recalling the importance attached to the development of human resources in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

Noting decision 87/16 on human resources development, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 18 June 1987,

Considering that it is for each developing country to decide the possible content of a national programme for the development of human resources,

Taking into account the considerable experience and technical capacity acquired by the organizations of the United Nations system in human resources development in their respective fields of competence, and convinced of the need for greater co-ordination of such activities,

Noting the note by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries and the views

expressed in the summing-up by the Chairmen of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Emphasizing its central role in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on human resources development;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of the development of human resources in the programme of work of the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account earlier studies and the discussions held at the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as well as the comprehensive report to be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-fifth session, to submit, after consultation with the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on human resources development and the activities of the system as a whole in that field, containing conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action;

5. *Invites* Governments of Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information on their experience in the development of human resources, including qualified national personnel, to be reflected in his report;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution duly into account in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

7. *Calls upon* all organs and organizations of the United Nations system to implement the present resolution and to convey their views on the question to the Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/81

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 6 July (meeting

14); 2-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.10), orally revised; agenda item 15.

Sponsors: German Democratic Republic, Mongolia.

Education and literacy

International Literacy Year (1990)

The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (126th session, Paris, 13 May-19 June 1987) approved a set of preliminary proposals for the observance of International Literacy "Year (ILY)" and authorized the Director-General to transmit those proposals to the Economic and Social Council. The UNESCO General Conference (twenty-fourth session, Paris, 20 October-20 November) requested the General Assembly to proclaim 1990 ILY; it also approved a draft programme for the Year.

The appeal to proclaim ILY, made by the General Conference in 1985, had been approved by the Assembly in 1986. (12)

To allow for the Executive Board's approval, the Director-General, in April(13) suggested that the Council defer consideration of the question to its second regular session of 1987. In June(14) the Secretary-General transmitted the UNESCO proposals to the Council. In September(15) he gave a brief overview to the Assembly's Third Committee, listing recent action taken on ILY.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By **decision 1987/111** of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the agenda for its first regular session of 1987 the question of proclaiming 1989 the international literacy year. By **decision 1987/116** of 26 May, the Council deferred the question to its second regular session of 1987.

On 8 July 1987, acting on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Council adopted **resolution 1987/80** without vote.

Efforts and measures to promote the eradication of illiteracy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/118 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly invited the Council to consider the question of declaring an international literacy year,

Referring to decision 7.1.2 of 18 June 1987, adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its 126th session, in which the Board suggested that the General Assembly proclaim 1990 International Literacy Year,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

Mindful that the eradication of illiteracy calls for worldwide co-operation and joint efforts,

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the elimination of illiteracy and the organization of a worldwide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by the world public of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

Reiterating the importance of paragraph 164 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which identifies the need for priority programmes to overcome the special obstacles that have generally led to higher illiteracy rates among women than among men,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposals for the observance of an international literacy year prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. *Invites* the General Assembly to proclaim 1990 International Literacy Year;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the preparation of the International Literacy Year and participate actively in the implementation of the activities to be organized within the framework of the Year.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/80

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); 22-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.9), orally revised; agenda item 15.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/104** without vote.

International Literacy Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/118 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/80 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly proclaim 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Emphasizing further that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing,

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide co-operation and joint efforts,

Considering that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognized as a priority objective of the international community,

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organization of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by people throughout the world of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

Taking note with appreciation of the programme for International Literacy Year submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Proclaims* 1990 as International Literacy Year;

2. *Invites* all States to ensure adequate nation-wide preparation for International Literacy Year;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions that they could make to the success of International Literacy Year;

4. *Invites* interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the preparation and implementation of national and international programmes for International Literacy Year;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year".

General Assembly resolution 42/104

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/806) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 30-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.55); agenda item 101.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52-54; plenary 93.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 5 by a recorded vote of 155 to none, with 1 abstention. The Committee had approved it by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 1 abstention. The United States said it abstained on the paragraph because it had withdrawn from UNESCO membership.

UN research and training institutes

In September 1987,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations, which covered the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (see p. 622), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) (see p. 91), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see p. 834), the Latin American Demographic Centre (see p. 553), the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (see p. 557) and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). The report did not cover the research and training institutes of the specialized agencies, nor UNU (see p. 658), which had been the subject of an earlier JIU report.⁽¹⁷⁾

Having examined primarily the institutes' administration and financing, JIU recommended

that those which had not already done so be requested to take immediate steps to set up a reserve fund equivalent to at least 2 1/2 years of expenditures, in order to create a cushion against irregular and regional funding patterns (recommendation 1). As a general rule, the autonomous research institutes should be funded through voluntary contributions; support from the United Nations general budget should be allowed only in exceptional cases for limited periods (recommendation 2). The possibility of offering income-generating services to users should be considered, such as advisory or consultancy services, studies, training courses and other tasks undertaken on behalf of United Nations agencies or other agencies (recommendation 3). Other recommendations pertained specifically to UNITAR (see below), IDEP and UNIDIR. With regard to UNIDIR, JIU recommended that because of its financial difficulties and the consequent impairment of its role and its capability to produce more and better results, UNIDIR should cease to operate as an autonomous research institute and its functions should be given to the Department for Disarmament Affairs. To assure the continuity of IDEP, it was recommended to propose to the UNDP Governing Council to have Member States of the African region pay their assessed contributions from their indicative planning figures.

JIU also proposed that more attention be directed to co-operation and co-ordination between institutes and with Secretariat units where research was undertaken, as well as with UNU.

UN Institute for Training and Research

Despite the General Assembly's having recommended in 1986 that UNITAR be restructured on the basis of a number of parameters, training being the main focus of the Institute's activities, a number of Governments, which had traditionally made significant contributions to UNITAR, chose not to contribute in 1987 to its General Fund, which resulted in further financial difficulties for the Institute. UNITAR's 1987 budget, prepared on the assumption that support from all traditional donors would continue and that negotiations would succeed with private sources of funding, had to be implemented with a significant deficit, which led the Assembly to adopt in December a resolution containing measures for further restructuring of UNITAR.

UNITAR activities

Although under financial constraints, UNITAR, an autonomous organization within the United Nations system, continued in 1987 its training and research activities, which were described by its Executive Director in a report to the General Assembly covering the period from July 1986 to June 1988.⁽¹⁸⁾

Under its training programme, UNITAR organized courses and seminars in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy, ranging from orientation courses for new members of Member States' permanent missions to the United Nations to training of government officials in multilateral economic co-operation, international law and human rights, and the publication of a directory of European training institutions.⁽¹⁹⁾ During 1987, 308 members of permanent missions participated in UNITAR's training programmes in New York and Geneva. Through its programme on economic and social development—financed entirely through special purpose grants—UNITAR aimed at improving developing countries' capacity to organize and manage their development programmes and projects. Priority was given to training in four areas: development planning and management; debt management; management of natural resources and the environment; and planning and management of disaster relief programmes.

The year witnessed the launching of a research-cum-training programme on debt management of disaster relief programmes undertaken by UNITAR in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the main humanitarian organizations in that field. In March and June, UNITAR organized high-level seminars for Permanent Secretaries of Ministries of Development Planning of African countries on current issues of development organization and management. During the year, UNITAR also consolidated its training seminar/workshops for the various developing regions concerning the promotion of human rights.

UNITAR's research programme, the bulk of which was financed through special purpose grants, focused on United Nations institutional issues, peace and security, as well as economic and social issues. Under the programme, studies were published, including one prepared for the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 948), another on refugees in Africa, several studies on Latin America, and research papers on training. Work continued in two UNITAR/UNDP bodies—the Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands and the Centre on Small Energy Resources—the latter of which organized a conference on small-scale geothermal resources (Pisa, Italy, May).

UNITAR finances

Income and expenditure in 1987

In 1987, UNITAR's General Fund income—from government contributions and other

sources—totalled \$1,311,764, while total expenditure amounted to \$1,895,863. Income of the Special Purpose Grants Fund was \$2,193,729, including \$1,591,026 in grants, while expenditure totalled \$2,453,524.⁽²⁰⁾

Accounts for 1986

In June 1987, the United Nations Board of Auditors submitted to the General Assembly the financial statements of UNITAR for 1986.⁽²¹⁾ In July,⁽²²⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted a summary of principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board. The Board found that the existing agreement for the funding of UNDP projects executed by UNITAR was unfavourable for the Institute and recommended that the agreement be altered accordingly. It stressed that UNITAR should apply the provisions of its policies and procedures manual, which required expenditures to be incurred on the basis of grants from donors. Prompt action should be taken to reconcile items on bank statements, and UNITAR should ensure that the final financial statements were submitted to the Board within the period stipulated in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. Regarding the processing of personnel actions, the Board recommended that prior consultations be held between UNITAR and the United Nations to ensure that they were completed on a timely basis.

Commenting on the Board's remarks, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in September,⁽²³⁾ noted UNITAR's intention to pursue its efforts with UNDP to obtain executing agency status. ACABQ endorsed the Board's view that existing policies and procedures must be applied to special purpose grants projects, and agreed with the recommendation on consultations between UNITAR and the United Nations regarding personnel actions.

The Assembly, in **resolution 42/206**, accepted the 1986 financial report and statements.

Restructuring and future status

In April 1987, UNITAR's Board of Trustees, at its twenty-fifth session, reviewed the Institute's financial and administrative arrangements and approved action taken by the Secretary-General and the Executive Director for the implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution on the restructuring of UNITAR.⁽²⁴⁾ At a special session in October 1987, the Board agreed to acquire title to the land currently rented by UNITAR for its headquarters building and then sell the entire property, irrespective of a final decision on the Institute's future. Such a transaction was estimated to generate \$6 million net, after payment of UNITAR's debt to the United Nations; the balance was to be used as a reserve fund to continue UNITAR operations on a trial basis, with the understanding that it would have to operate strictly

on the basis of paid-in government contributions and such other additional resources as might be available. In keeping with the Assembly's recommendation, the Board was reconstituted in 1987 so as to function without any cost to the General Fund (see APPENDIX III).

The Board's conclusions were endorsed by the Secretary-General in a November report,⁽²⁵⁾ in which he also noted that considerable progress had been achieved in implementing the restructuring plan outlined by the Assembly in 1986. After assessing the implications of closing UNITAR, he concluded that every effort should be made to continue its activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/197** without vote.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recognizing also the need for all Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Noting with regret that the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was unable to provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required to maintain its current programmes and institutional structure,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 41/172;*

2. *Reaffirms the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;*

3. *Stresses that the Institute makes an important contribution to the work of the United Nations and that every effort should be made to continue its activities;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute as follows:*

I. Programme

A. Training

1. Training shall henceforth be the main focus of the activities of the Institute, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels, primarily of persons from developing countries;

3. The core training programme for 1988 and subsequent years financed from the General Fund, as set out in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General,

shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of its programme and budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to the Institute; the Board of Trustees shall also, in accordance with the statute of the Institute, consider and approve any new programmes that may be proposed by the Secretary-General or Governments through the General Assembly;

4. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

5. Training for economic and social development and any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants;

B. Research

6. Research shall remain a function of the Institute, bearing in mind that the main focus shall be on training, as outlined above; for the present, funding for research from the General Fund shall not exceed the present ratio of 13 per cent of the annual budget;

7. Current and ongoing research projects financed from the General Fund shall be concluded as soon as possible; if the long-term continuation of a project is envisaged, the appropriate United Nations body should consider financing it, or a special purpose grant should be sought for its execution;

8. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

9. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques, international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants;

C. Projects financed from special purpose grants

10. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

11. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to the full costs of implementing the project (direct costs), including administrative costs, an execution fee, which should be determined by the Executive Director of the Institute on a case-by-case basis but should not be less than 13 per cent in each case;

12. The Secretary-General shall make available annually to all States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations a list of training and research projects and invite them to finance these projects through special purpose grants;

II. Finance and administration

13. In the light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to reorganize the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute in the following manner:

A. Staff

14. The staff, whose composition is reflected in the annex to the present resolution, shall be assigned to the programme activities of the Institute in propor-

tion to the work-load and tasks necessary to carry out each programme activity at levels that will enable the Institute to carry them out effectively;

15. The composition and structure of the staff to be funded from the General Fund shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to, and programme activities of, the Institute, taking into account the views of all States, and all documents, formal and informal, discussed under the agenda item of the General Assembly entitled "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research";

16. The experience and expertise of the personnel of the Institute are to be fully and effectively utilized;

17. Fellows and additional staff may be financed from special purpose grants;

18. A roster shall be maintained of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants;

B. Budget

19. The use of financial resources available to the Institute shall be governed by the following principles in 1988 and subsequent years:

(a) The Institute shall operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as may be available;

(b) The interest accruing from the reserve fund to be established by the Institute after the sale of the building it occupies shall be applied to the annual budgetary appropriations of the Institute;

(c) Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

(d) General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum;

(e) Staff costs, in relation to the overall budget, shall be minimized;

5. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the resources to be used to repay the amounts currently due to the United Nations and the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute;

6. Urges all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution;

7. Appeals to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

8. Emphasizes the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in the light of the implementation of the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to consider a procedure for designating alternates for Trustees who are unable to attend any meeting of the Board and for ensuring that the alternates so designated are able to participate fully in the deliberations and decision-making of the Board;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees at its forthcoming session the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board;

11. *Appeals* to the Secretary-General to give priority consideration to absorbing, on an exceptional basis, within the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations of the United Nations system, the staff of the Institute who will be released as a result of the restructuring and to ensure that those who are so affected do not suffer loss of rank or benefits;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on any other developments that may affect the future of the Institute, including a section on how the research activities of the Institute affected by the present resolution relate to those of other United Nations bodies, with a view to better co-ordination of activities.

ANNEX

Proposed disposition of the staff of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Post

1. Executive Director (who will also serve as a Programme Officer)
2. Programme Officer (New York)
3. Programme Officer (Geneva)
4. Administrative and Finance Officer
5. Three General Service staff

General Assembly resolution 42/197

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/823) without vote, 4 December (meeting 45); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.88), based on informal consultations, orally revised; agenda item 84.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 3-9, 35, 39-41, 44, 45; plenary 96.

Following approval of the revised text in the Committee, Cameroon withdrew a draft resolution⁽²⁶⁾ by which the Assembly would have endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations and requested him to continue implementing the restructuring plan outlined in 1986 and to report on its implementation in 1988.

Explaining its position, New Zealand expressed concern at the current state of UNITAR, whose debts, it said, were much higher than those that an organization of its size should have incurred; the Institute's current structure was not appropriate in view of the financial resources obtained through voluntary contributions. The United States would have preferred the unrevised text to be adopted.

A representative of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation stated that the United Nations would be prepared to advance funds, to be repaid in full in 1988 together with the debt currently owed to the Organization, in order to enable UNITAR to continue until the end of April 1988.

UN University

Activities and financing of UNU

In 1987,⁽²⁷⁾ the United Nations University, an autonomous academic institution within the United Nations system, carried out 75 research and additional exploratory activities, training and dissemination projects under nine programme areas: peace and conflict resolution; the global economy; energy systems and policy; resource policy and management; the food-energy nexus (FEN); food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty (see p. 642); human and social development; regional perspectives; and science, technology and the information society. Since 1987 was the final year of UNU's medium-term perspective (1982-1987), many of the research projects were brought to conclusion, emphasis being placed on drawing conclusions, preparing publications, planning the dissemination of results and follow-up activities.

In 1987, there were 38 institutions associated with UNU which had significant roles in implementing its research and training programme. Training courses were completed by 142 UNU Fellows.

Total UNU income in 1986-1987 was \$67.5 million, while expenditures amounted to \$42.7 million. Unpaid pledges as at 31 December 1987 amounted to \$26.6 million, while \$16.7 million had been collected during the year from 20 Governments.⁽²⁸⁾

The adoption of austerity measures, which had begun in 1986 in order to compensate for the high value of the Japanese yen, continued as UNU's financial situation grew worse. In addition to a 20-per-cent cut in programme expenditures, posts were frozen to help cope with the crisis.

During the year, the UNU Rector took financial and other necessary action to initiate the operations of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA), including its initial programme of work, and to draw up a budget. Efforts also continued to mobilize the additional financial resources required for the Institute. Plans for the construction of a permanent headquarters building for UNU also made progress. In November, the Netherlands informed UNU of its intent to contribute \$23.1 million to the UNU

Endowment Fund and to provide suitable premises for the establishment of a research and training centre on new technologies at Maastricht.

Among UNU's activities in 1987 were five workshops to complete research on peace and global transformation. The University's first research and training centre, established in 1985, the World Institute for Development Economics Research, at Helsinki, Finland, continued research on hunger and poverty; money, finance and trade; and development and technological transformation. During the year, a training programme for young African scholars was initiated in collaboration with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.

In the final year of the FEN programme, the two main areas of work were integrated food-energy systems, on which a workshop was held in Beijing, China (October), and an alternative urban development strategies subprogramme. Under the latter and as part of the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (see p. 715), a seminar on communications and urban strategies was organized with the Technological Research and Exchange Group in France; that activity was extended to regional workshops for NGOs at São Paulo, Brazil, and Nairobi, Kenya, as well as a workshop at the Habitat Forum at Berlin in June.

Projects on regional perspectives sought to bring together scholars to do research on the major social, political, economic and cultural forces shaping the development of each region. As the project on an Asian perspective drew to a close, UNU held a final meeting (Chiangmai, Thailand, December) to review its achievements and discuss ways to follow up the completed research. Since 1987 was the final year of work on the Latin American perspectives, research on all of the component topics was brought to a conclusion. The project's research output resulted in 27 network publications and four UNU publications. The major emphasis of a project on technological capacity and perspective in the third world was the formulation of a long-term research and development strategy for Latin America, with more than 50 scientists working together to study the long-term socio-economic and cultural impact of new technologies on the region. Under the project on European perspectives, a series of meetings was held in 1987, as well as two workshops (Warsaw, Poland, March) on global challenges and Eastern

European responses, and on the crisis in development.

In 1987, a project on the improvement of socio-economic conditions in Arab rural areas was initiated, with funding from the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations.

In September 1987, Professor Heitor Gurgulino de Souza began his tenure as UNU Rector.

Activities of the Council

The UNU Council met twice during 1987, holding its twenty-ninth session at Helsinki from 6 to 10 July and its thirtieth session at Tokyo from 7 to 11 December.

At the July session, during which a colloquium on hunger and poverty was held, the Council reviewed UNU's first decade of work and a progress report on INRA. It discussed a feasibility study on a new research and training centre on new technologies, authorizing the Rector to proceed with preparations for the centre.

At its December session, the Council's work concentrated on the proposed programme and budget for 1988-1989. The Council took note of progress reports on INRA, the permanent headquarters building at Tokyo, and a proposed research and training centre in Japan, and of a report on external evaluation in UNU.

On 19 May 1987, by **decision 1987/115**, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the UNU Council on its work in 1986⁽²⁹⁾

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Chapter XV

Environment

There was rapid and world-wide recognition in 1987 that environmental problems, among them the depletion of the ozone layer, global warming and desertification, called for urgent action by the international community. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) continued its efforts to protect the Earth's environment.

In September, 24 countries and the European Economic Community signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, a co-operative achievement of Governments, the international community and UNEP to protect the human race from adverse environmental effects caused by man. UNEP searched for means to delay or reduce climate change and explored ways of diminishing the effects of such change. The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office continued to combat desertification and allocated \$55.97 million for projects in the region.

In June, the UNEP Governing Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes and the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade.

UNEP continued its action to protect the marine environment, conserve wildlife and protected areas, as well as tropical forests, monitor various aspects of the environment (climate, global resources, transport of pollutants), conduct research on genetic resources and promote the development of environmental law.

The General Assembly, by resolution 42/186, adopted an Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation. A report of the World Commission on Environment and Development focusing on sustainable development was submitted to the Assembly, which welcomed and took action on it in resolution 42/187.

The Assembly considered international co-operation in the area of the environment (42/184), and called on Governments to sign the Montreal Protocol (42/182) as well as to co-operate in the control of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (42/183).

Taking up the question of desertification, the Assembly appealed to Governments to increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and to support the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought

(42/188). It further urged Governments, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts to combat desertification (42/189 A), drew the attention of the international community to the pressing need to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region (42/189 B), urged Governments to mobilize the funds required (42/189 C) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the 1988 Assembly on the implementation of those resolutions (42/189 D).

The Assembly also decided that no regular session of the UNEP Governing Council would be held in 1988, and that beginning in 1989 its regular sessions would be held only in odd-numbered years (42/185).

Comprehensive information covering all aspects of UNEP's 1987 activities was given in the Executive Director's annual report.

Topics related to this chapter. Middle East: occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief: drought-stricken areas of Africa. Regional economic and social activities: environment. Natural resources: water and marine resources. Energy resources: nuclear energy. Science and technology: science and technology to combat drought and desertification. Health and human resources: health. Human settlements. Statistics: energy, environment and industry statistics.

General aspects

Long-term environmental strategies

Out of a 1982 special session of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council⁽¹⁾ grew an awareness of a need for far-reaching blueprints and long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development to the year 2000 and beyond in the face of rapid socio-economic, political and technological change⁽²⁾ In accordance with a 1983 General Assembly resolution calling for a report on an environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond⁽³⁾ one report, "Our common future"⁽⁴⁾ submitted in August 1987, was prepared by an inde-

pendent special commission made up of government officials, economists and scientists, which later adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development. The other report, "The environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond",⁽⁵⁾ was drawn up by an Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee of the UNEP Governing Council.

The Assembly took action on both reports in 1987.

Environmental perspective

In June,⁽⁶⁾ the Governing Council of UNEP approved the Environmental Perspective and called on Governments to ensure integration of environmental objectives in sectoral and economic ministries. It decided to transmit to the General Assembly for its consideration and adoption the Environmental Perspective and a draft text,⁽⁷⁾ that, among other things, called for the adoption of the Perspective and asked the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to take the Perspective into account in developing their medium-term plans and programmes. The Council called on the UNEP Executive Director to take into account the Perspective's recommendations in further developing the Environment Programme.

At its October 1987 session,⁽⁸⁾ the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) approved its annual report for submission to the Governing Council in 1988, with the understanding that the sections concerning the Environmental Perspective would be revised by the UNEP Executive Director to take into account any related action taken by the 1987 General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/186** without vote.

Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it, *inter alia*, welcomed the desire of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop the Environmental Perspective and transmit it to the General Assembly for adoption, benefiting in carrying out that function from its consideration of the relevant proposals made by a special commission, which adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond of the United Nations Environment Programme, referred to

in General Assembly resolution 38/161, considered further by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session and adopted in its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987, as a basis for the further elaboration of its programme and operations, while acknowledging that different views exist on some aspects,

Appreciating that concepts, ideas and recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development have been incorporated into the Environmental Perspective,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and its Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

2. *Adopts* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development, and specifically as a guide to the preparation of further system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of Governing Council decision 14/13;

3. *Notes* that the perceptions generally shared by Governments of the nature of environmental problems, and their interrelations with other international problems, and of the efforts to deal with them include the following:

(a) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(b) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation; accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially for the developing countries;

(c) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(d) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being; environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, which threaten to undermine human well-being; environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(e) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(f) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive poli-

cies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(g) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(h) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, the participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(i) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(j) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(k) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(l) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management, through the provision of information, education and training, is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(m) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(n) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means;

4. Welcomes as the overall aspirational goal for the world community the achievement of sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse, and the aspirational goals to the year 2000 and beyond as set out in the Environmental Perspective, namely:

(a) The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base;

(b) The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring;

(c) The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways which minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy;

(d) The sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks;

(e) The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-

related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation;

(f) The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries;

5. Agrees that the recommendations for action contained in the Environmental Perspective should be implemented, as appropriate, through national and international action by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies;

6. Requests the Governing Council to keep under review the extent to which the long-term environmental actions recommended in the Environmental Perspective have been implemented and to identify any new environmental concerns that may arise;

7. Calls special attention to section IV of the Environmental Perspective, which spells out instruments of environmental action, to be used as support in addressing, as appropriate, problems dealt with in previous sections of the Environmental Perspective;

8. Stresses the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in catalyzing environmentally sound and sustainable development, and agrees with the Governing Council that this role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially increased with greater participation;

9. Endorses the priorities and functions for the United Nations Environment Programme set out in paragraph 117 of the Environmental Perspective;

10. Decides to transmit the text of the Environmental Perspective to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development;

11. Calls upon the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to consider the Environmental Perspective and take it into account in the development of their own medium-term plans and programmes as relevant to their own mandates;

12. Requests the governing bodies of relevant United Nations organizations to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development in line with paragraph 114 of the Environmental Perspective;

13. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the relevant provisions of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

ANNEX

Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond

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I. Introduction

1. Awareness of environmental issues has been growing during the past decade. This awareness has emerged among and within the Governments as they have addressed environmental problems singly, bilaterally, regionally and globally. The establishment of ministries for environmental conservation and enhancement is but one sign of this growth of common concern. Much of this concern has crystallized in the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. Despite these noteworthy developments, and the emergence in the world community of many shared perceptions regarding environmental problems and actions, environmental degradation has continued unabated, threatening human well-being and, in some instances, the very survival of life on our planet.

2. To meet this challenge, the overall aspirational goal must be sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities, and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse. Development is sustainable when it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

3. The following are some shared perceptions of Governments of the nature of environmental issues and their interrelations with other international problems and the efforts to deal with them:

(a) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(b) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation. Accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially in the developing countries;

(c) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources

are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(d) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being. Environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems which threaten to undermine human well-being. Environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(e) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(f) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(g) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus, internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(h) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(i) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(j) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(k) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind, and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(l) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(m) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(n) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means.

4. Environmental problems cut across a range of policy issues and are mostly rooted in inappropriate development patterns. Consequently, environmental issues, goals and actions cannot be framed in isolation from the development and policy sectors from which they emanate. Against this background, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the present document reflects an intergovernmental consensus on growing environmental challenges to the year 2000 and beyond, in six main sectors. In addition, the document discusses briefly other issues of global concern which do not fit easily under the sectoral head-

ings and considers instruments for environmental action, including the role of institutions in dealing with environmental issues. Throughout the Environmental Perspective, an attempt has been made to reflect consistently the interdependent and integrated nature of environmental issues. Under each sectoral heading, this document covers: the issue; the outlook; the goal to be aspired to in dealing with the issue; and recommended action. While drawing upon the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the Environmental Perspective has sought to delineate, in an organized manner, the elements of shared perceptions, environmental issues, aspirational goals and the agenda for action envisaged for the Environmental Perspective by the Governing Council and the General Assembly.

II. Sectoral issues

A. Population

1. Issue and outlook

5. *Issue:* The optimum contribution of human resources for the achievement of sustainable development has not been realized. Yet population levels, growth and distribution will continue to overload the capacities of the environment in many countries. Rapid population growth, among other factors, has exacerbated poverty. The negative interaction between population and environment has tended to create social tensions.

6. *Outlook:* People are the most valuable asset anywhere for the betterment of economic and social conditions and the quality of life. Yet, in a number of countries, the momentum of population growth today, coupled with poverty, environmental degradation and an unfavourable economic situation, has tended to create serious disequilibria between population and environment and to aggravate the problem of "environmental refugees". Traditions and social attitudes, especially in rural areas, have been a major impediment to population planning.

7. World population may exceed 6 billion by the year 2000. Several countries have achieved population equilibrium as defined by low birth and death rates and high life expectancies. But, for a large part of the developing world, this has not happened because of unfavourable economic conditions. Over 90 per cent of the net addition to the world's population between now and the year 2025, when the world population may exceed 8 billion, will occur in the developing countries. Many of them already suffer from desertification, fuelwood deficits, and loss of forests. Population planning would help, but is not sufficient, to achieve equilibrium between population and environmental capacities. Countries have not yet related population planning to development planning, nor have they linked population and environmental action for mutually reinforcing improvements. Equally, there is the need for more concern for human progress and social justice as factors influencing human resources development and environmental improvement.

2. Goal and recommended action

8. *Goal:* The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base.

9. Recommended action:

(a) Development planning which takes into account environmental considerations should be an important instrument in achieving population goals. Countries should identify the rural and urban areas with acute population pressures on the environment. The environmental problems of large cities in developing countries should receive special attention. As poverty increases, economic development decreases and population rates grow, development plans should give special attention to population-related programmes aimed at improving environmental conditions at local levels;

(b) Significant changes in natural resources should be monitored and anticipated. This information should be fed back into sub-national and national development plans and related to the planning of spatial distribution of populations;

(c) Land and water use and spatial planning should bring about a balanced distribution of population through, for example, incentives for industrial location, and for resettlement and development of intermediate-sized towns, keeping in view the capacities of the environment;

(d) Public works, including food-for-work programmes, should be designed and implemented in areas of environmental stress and population pressures, with a view to providing employment and simultaneously improving the environment;

(e) Governments and voluntary organizations should increase public understanding, through formal and non-formal education, of the significance of population planning for environmental improvement and the important role of local action. The role of women in improving the environment and in population planning should receive special attention, as social changes that raise the status of women can have a profound effect in bringing down population growth rates;

(f) Private enterprise, and industry in particular, should participate actively in the work of governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at relieving population and environmental stress;

(g) Education should be geared towards making people more capable of dealing with problems of excessive population density. Such education should help people acquire practical and vocational skills to enable them to become more self-reliant and enhance their participation in the improvement of the environment at the local level;

(h) International agencies, notably, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme, should give priority attention to the geographical areas experiencing acute population pressures on the environment. They should reflect sensitivity to environmental improvement in the design and implementation of their population-related programmes. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance should be increased to finance innovative projects to make population programmes more effective by relating them to environmental improvement;

(i) Population policies must have a broader focus than controlling numbers. Governments should work on several fronts: to achieve and maintain population equilibrium, to expand the carrying capacity of the environment and improve health and sanitation at local

levels, to develop human resources through education and training, and to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth.

B. Food and agriculture

1. Issue and outlook

10. *Issue:* The shortage of food in many developing countries creates insecurity and environmental threats. The quest to meet rapidly growing food needs, combined with insufficient attention to the environmental impact of agricultural policies and practices, has been causing great environmental damage. This includes: degradation and depletion in the form of loss of soil and forests; drought and desertification; loss and deterioration of the quality of surface and ground water; reduction in genetic diversity and of fish stocks; damage to the sea floor; waterlogging, salinization, and siltation; soil, water and air pollution; and eutrophication caused by improper use of fertilizers and pesticides and by industrial effluents.

11. *Outlook:* While food production capabilities have increased greatly over the last three decades, self-reliance in food production has not been achieved in many countries. In the absence of proper environmental management, the conversion of forests and grassland into cropland will increase land degradation. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa desertification and frequent droughts are major concerns causing large-scale migration from rural areas. In most developing countries the pressure on the natural resources, including those in the public domain, is a serious concern. In some developed countries loss of land productivity from excessive use of chemicals and loss of prime quality land to urbanization are major concerns.

12. Soil erosion has increased in all regions: increased intensity of land use has resulted in the reduction of fallowing which, in turn, has undermined soil conservation, management of moisture and control of weeds and diseases in small holder agriculture. The main causes of soil erosion have been deforestation, overgrazing and overworking of farmland. Inappropriate patterns of land use and inadequate access to land are other factors which have been at work. Some off-site impacts have been flooding, reduction in hydro-electric capacity, reduced life of irrigation systems and declines in fish catches. The world's rivers may be carrying 24 billion tons of sediment to the seas annually. Technologies which make optimal use of natural resources, minimum tillage, fallowing and drought-, pest- and disease-resistant varieties, combined with mixed cropping, crop rotation, terracing and agro-forestry, have kept erosion under control in some places.

13. Nearly one third of all land is at risk from desertification. Over the last quarter century the population in arid lands has increased by more than 80 per cent. Since the adoption in 1977 of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, awareness of the problem has grown and so have organizational efforts to deal with it. But the basic elements of the action needed, namely, to stop the process, to rehabilitate degraded lands, and to ensure their effective management, do not yet receive the attention they urgently need. Although long-term economic returns on investments in the control of dryland degradation are high, insufficient resources are being devoted to it.

14. Forests cover approximately one third of all land. Tropical forests occupy over 1.9 billion hectares, of which

1.2 billion hectares are closed forests, and the remaining open tree formations. Although the rate of tree plantations in the tropics has accelerated recently (about 1.1 million hectares annually), it amounts to only about one tenth of the rate of deforestation. Use of forest land for agriculture through shifting or sedentary cultivation, increasing demand for fuelwood, unmanaged clearance and logging, burning and conversion for pastoral purposes are the main factors behind tropical deforestation. In semi-humid and dry climates fire can be a significant cause as well. Widespread deforestation has brought about far-reaching changes in tropical forest ecosystems, which no longer can perform well their essential functions of water retention, climate control, soil conservation and provision of livelihood.

15. Timber, an increasingly scarce commodity, has become the subject of extensive international negotiations. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, ratified in 1985, aims at promoting international trade in industrial wood and environmental management of tropical forests. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan, prepared under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, puts forward five priority areas aimed at: forestry land use planning, forestry-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy planning, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems and institutional support for better forestry management.

16. There have been significant changes in weather patterns as a result in part of loss of forests and vegetation cover. This has reduced river flows and lake levels and also lowered agricultural productivity. Irrigation has greatly improved arability in many areas of uncertain, or inadequate, rainfall. It has also been playing a vital role in the Green Revolution. Inappropriate irrigation, however, has wasted water, washed out nutrients and, through salinization and alkalization, damaged the productivity of millions of hectares. Globally, salinization alone may be removing as much land from production as the land being irrigated, and about half of the land under surface irrigation may be saline or waterlogged. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation has resulted in lower water tables and semi-arid conditions.

17. Fisheries potential has not yet been tapped sufficiently or in such ways as to ensure sustainable yields, particularly in the developing coastal States, which do not possess the necessary infrastructure, technology or trained manpower to develop and manage fisheries in their exclusive economic zones. Excessive fishing activities have led to overexploitation of several important fish stocks and the exhaustion of some. By the year 2000, annual fish supplies may fall short of demand by about 10 to 15 million tons. Regional agreements on co-ordination of national fishing policies for licensing procedures, catch reporting, monitoring and surveillance have begun to consider sustainability of yields and use of appropriate technology. The World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development established a framework and programmes of action for fisheries management.

18. Freshwater fish farming and aquaculture now produce annually about 8 million tons of fish. In Europe and in South and South-East Asia, aquaculture has made important strides. Whether as part of a traditional way of supplementing farm incomes and protein intake or as an industry, carefully practised aquaculture

holds great promise for integrated environmental management and rural development in many countries.

19. The use of high-yielding seed varieties has multiplied agricultural output but has led to a reduction in the genetic diversity of crops and an increase in their vulnerability to diseases and pests. The emerging technology of direct gene transfer, or transfer of the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing capacity of leguminous crops to cereals, can greatly increase production and reduce costs. Also, the spread of gene banks, through the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, and the work of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology should improve the prospects for genetic diversity, and thereby enhance agricultural productivity.

20. Overuse of pesticides has polluted water and soil, damaging the ecology of agriculture and creating hazards for human and animal health. Pesticides have to be used to increase agricultural production, but their indiscriminate use has destroyed natural predators and other non-target species and increased resistance in target pests. More than 400 insect species are believed to be resistant to pesticides and their number is increasing.

21. Use of chemical fertilizers per capita has increased fivefold between 1950 and 1983. In some countries excessive use of fertilizers, along with household and industrial effluents, has caused eutrophication of lakes, canals, irrigation reservoirs, and even coastal seas through runoffs of nitrogen compounds and phosphates. Ground water has also been polluted by nitrates in many places, and nitrate levels in rivers have risen steadily over the last two decades. Degradation of the quality of surface and ground water, caused by chemicals, including nitrates, has been a significant problem in developed and developing countries alike.

22. In North America, Western Europe and some other areas, food surpluses have accumulated as a result in part of farm price subsidization. The push to produce more in response to incentives, coupled with excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, has led to degradation and soil erosion in some countries. Similarly, export subsidization of food grains by some countries has undermined agricultural exports of some others, and also led to environmental neglect of farmland. In some countries, however, there is a trend towards reducing the scale of farming, encouraging organic farming, restoring the natural beauty of the countryside and diversifying the rural economy.

23. In the developing countries, farmers receive too little for their produce, and production is thereby discouraged. City dwellers often buy food at subsidized prices, and peasants may receive only a fraction of the market price. In countries where farmers have begun to receive better prices for their produce, agricultural production has increased and soil and water management has improved. When equitable agricultural prices are accompanied by technical assistance for environmental management of farming, they can help improve the quality of life in the countryside as well as in cities, partly by stemming the flow of rural-urban migration. Upward adjustment of food prices is, however, a politically sensitive issue, especially in situations of low resource productivity, low income, large-scale unemployment and slow economic growth.

2. Goal and recommended action

24. *Goal:* The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation, and

restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring.

25. Recommended action:

(a) Policies of Governments for using agricultural land, forests and water resources should take into account degradation trends as well as evaluation of potentials. Agricultural policies should vary from region to region to reflect different regional needs, encouraging farmers to adopt practices that are ecologically sustainable in their own areas and promote national food security. Local communities should be involved in the design and implementation of such policies;

(b) Policy distortions that have caused undue pressures on marginal lands, or taken away prime farmland for urbanization, or led to environmental neglect of natural resources, have to be identified and eliminated;

(c) Governments should design and implement regulatory measures, as well as taxation and price policies and incentives, aimed at ensuring that the right of owning agricultural land carries an obligation to sustain its productivity. Long-term agricultural credits should require farmers to undertake soil conservation practices, including keeping a portion of land fallow, where appropriate;

(d) Governments should promote equity in means for food production and in distribution. Governments should design and implement comprehensive agrarian reforms to improve the levels of living of farm workers who lack land. Governments should take decisive action to turn the terms of trade in favour of farmers, through pricing policy and government expenditure reallocation;

(e) Governments should ascertain direct and indirect environmental impacts of alternative crop, forestry and land use patterns. Fiscal and trade policies should be based on such environmental assessments. Governments should give priority to establishing a national policy and to creating or strengthening institutions to restore areas where natural factors and land use practices have reduced productivity;

(f) In the national development plans and agricultural programmes of countries experiencing desertification, dryland rehabilitation and management have to figure prominently. Better systems of early warning against drought and other dryland disasters have to be developed, with the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the relevant regional organizations playing appropriate roles;

(g) Sound forest policies should be based on an analysis of the capacity of the forests and the land under them to perform various functions. Programmes to conserve forest resources should start with the local people. Contracts covering forest use will have to be negotiated or renegotiated to ensure sustainability. Clear-cutting of large forest areas should be avoided and replanting of logged forestry areas should be required. Portions of forests should be designated as protected areas to conserve soil, water, wildlife and genetic resources in their natural habitat;

(h) Social and economic costs of deforestation, including clear-cutting, have to be estimated and reported on in relation to the periodic national reporting on the economic performance of forestry. Similarly, the damage costs of waterlogging and salinization have to be re-

ported in conjunction with the reporting on irrigation and agricultural production. The loss of land to deserts and its consequences for food production, trade, employment and income have to be made part of the annual reporting on economic growth. Economic policies and planning have to reflect such environmental accounting;

(i) In areas experiencing deforestation and lack of forest resources, economic and other incentives should be introduced to manage forests and woody vegetation from an environmental standpoint and to promote tree nurseries, tree farming and fuelwood plantations. Local communities should be encouraged to take major responsibility for such undertakings;

(j) Projects should be designed and implemented to promote afforestation, agro-forestry systems, water management and soil conservation measures, such as land contour-levelling and terracing, in areas of environmental stress. Such projects should respond to the needs of the local people for food, fodder and fuel, while increasing the long-term productivity of natural resources. Environmental improvement schemes should become a regular part of national relief, rural employment and income-support schemes to sustain development in regions prone to drought or other environmental stress;

(k) Within the framework of a national water policy, which should facilitate an intersectoral and integrated approach to water development and use, technical, economic and organizational means have to be geared to improving efficiency of water use in farming and animal husbandry. Emphasis on ground-water storage in drylands should improve assurance of water availability. Improvements in water application techniques to minimize wastage, co-ordination of farming patterns with water supply, and such pricing of water as would cover the cost of its collection, storage and supply, should be introduced to conserve water in scarcity areas;

(l) In the choice of technology and the scale of irrigation, environmental costs and benefits should be taken into account. Decentralized and small-scale irrigation have to receive special attention. Proper drainage to prevent salinization and waterlogging has to accompany irrigation. Development assistance has to play a vital role in improving productivity of existing irrigation, reducing its environmental damage and adapting it to the needs of small-scale, diversified agriculture;

(m) The traditional rights of subsistence farmers, particularly shifting cultivators, pastoralists, and nomads, must be protected from encroachment. Provision of infrastructure, services and information should help modernize nomadic life-styles without damaging their traditionally harmonious relationships with ecosystems. Programmes of land clearance and resettlement should be based on an assessment of their environmental, along with their social and economic, impacts. Agro-industry, mining and schemes of geographical dispersal of settlements should also aim at improving environmental conditions in rural areas;

(n) Public education, information campaigns, technical assistance, training, legislation, standard setting and incentives should be oriented toward encouraging the use of organic matter in agriculture. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has to be guided, *inter alia*, through training, awareness building and appropriate price policies, so as to establish integrated nutrient supply systems responsive to environmental impacts. Similarly,

subsidies, which have led to the overuse or abuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have to be phased out;

(o) Decentralized storage facilities, with the upgrading of traditional methods to ensure protection of stored grains, should receive attention in the planning of support services for rural and agricultural development;

(p) Where the agricultural frontier has extended in an uncontrolled manner, Governments should make special efforts to expand the area under woodland and nature reserves;

(q) Satellite imagery, aerial photography and geographical information systems of assessing and monitoring should be deployed to establish natural resource data bases. Such data should be made available, freely or at a nominal charge, to the countries in need. The United Nations Environment Programme should co-ordinate international programmes in this field. Such data collection and their socio-economic analyses should facilitate the design and implementation of land use and natural resource development plans, and improve international co-operation in the environmental management of transboundary natural resources;

(r) In international co-operation, priority should be given to schemes aimed at strengthening skills and institutional capabilities in the developing countries in fields such as applied genetics, agro-forestry, organic recycling, integrated pest management, crop rotation, drainage, soil-conserving ploughing, sand-dune stabilization, small-scale irrigation and environmentally sound management of fresh-water systems;

(s) Biotechnology, including tissue culture, conversion of biomass into useful produce, micro-electronics and information technology, should be deployed, after assessing carefully their environmental impacts and cost effectiveness, with a view to promoting environmental management of agriculture. Governments should enhance the access of farmers to such technologies through national policies and international co-operation. Research should be intensified on new technologies urgently needed in regions which have unreliable rainfall, uneven topography, and poor soils. Governments should also set up targets for the development of cadres of professionals specializing in environmental management of soil, water and forests and in biotechnology with a multi-disciplinary and integrated outlook;

(t) Aquaculture should be developed to the fullest, where possible in conjunction with farming, using low-cost, simple, labour-intensive technology. Go-operation for environmental management of marine living resources and fisheries should be intensified, through technical assistance as well as conventions and agreements;

(u) Because of women's important role in agriculture in many developing countries, they should be provided with adequate education and training opportunities. They should also have the necessary power to take decisions regarding agriculture and forestry programmes;

(v) Distortions in the structure of the world food market should be minimized, and the focus of production should be shifted to food deficit countries. In developed countries incentive systems should be changed to discourage overproduction and foster improved soil and water management. Governments must recognize that all parties lose through protectionist barriers, and redesign trade and tax policies using environmental and economic criteria;

(w) International agreements should be concluded in respect of agricultural price policies, with a view to minimizing waste and mismanagement of food and natural resources in agriculture. Such agreements should aim at bringing about an international division of labour in agriculture in conformity with the long-term capabilities of countries in agricultural production. In this context, consideration should be given to strengthening the work of the World Food Programme through the establishment of a world food bank from which countries could draw food supplies in emergency situations;

(x) Special attention should be given to protection and careful development of wetlands, particularly in view of their long-term economic value;

(y) Sustainable exploitation of living wild resources should receive special consideration in the light of its contribution to achieving food security.

C. Energy

1. Issue and outlook

26. *Issue:* There are vast disparities in the patterns of energy consumption. Accelerated economic growth and growing populations require a rapid expansion in energy production and consumption. Major problems in this regard include: depletion of the supplies of, and inadequate access to, fuelwood, and environmental impacts of fossil energy production, transmission and use, for example, acidification of the environment, accumulation of greenhouse gases and consequent climatic change. Although energy is crucial to the development process, there has been little concerted action to balance environmental imperatives and energy demands.

27. *Outlook:* About three fourths of the world's energy consumption is in the form of fossil fuels: oil, coal, and natural gas. The remainder is supplied mainly by biomass, hydropower and nuclear power. The main problems caused by fossil fuel use are: air pollution, acidification of soil, fresh water and forests, and climatic change, especially warming of the atmosphere. The costs of controlling these problems and of dealing with their environmental and health impacts have been enormous. New and renewable sources of energy, including solar, wind, ocean and geothermal, are being developed but are unlikely to make a significant contribution during the rest of this century.

28. International oil prices are fluctuating. The immediate economic impact of lower prices has been significant, yet the momentum of efforts to improve energy efficiency and to develop alternatives for fossil fuels, which began in the wake of high oil prices, may decline.

29. Though developing countries account for about one third of the world's energy consumption, many of them do not have adequate access to energy. Most of them depend on oil imports and on biomass and animal energy. Wood, which provides energy to about half of the world's people, is becoming scarce, and overcutting has devastated the environment. Some countries have made progress in developing biogas while improving the environment, but the potential of biogas remains largely untapped. Given the needs of industrialization and the trends of population growth, energy needs will increase tremendously during the coming decades. If energy efficiency measures are not put in place, it will not be possible to meet those needs.

30. Many countries have made efforts to control air pollution by setting standards and introducing appropri-

ate equipment in factories as well as automobiles, and by developing clean technologies for cooking, space heating, industrial processes and power generation. But attempts to deal with urban and industrial air pollution have often effectively transported the problem, for example, in the form of acid deposition, to other areas and countries. At least 5 to 6 per cent of the European forests may have already died because of acidification. As a first step, some European countries have agreed on a technical co-operation programme to monitor and control long-range transmission of some air pollutants. Reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, however, is rather costly, although effective reduction technologies have been introduced in some countries. On the other hand, no effective technologies exist to control carbon dioxide accumulation which can markedly change climate. Moreover, available technology is not being fully utilized. The difficulty is to determine up to what level the damage costs of polluting fossil fuels should be accepted and how much to invest in scientific research to develop clean technologies.

31. Energy is often used in wasteful ways. The costs of this waste are being borne by all, but mostly by the poor. Moreover, part of these costs are being transferred to children, future generations and other countries. Several countries have experimented successfully over the last decade with conservation of energy for domestic use, improved efficiency of energy in industry and agriculture and adoption of energy mixes to minimize environmental damage. In some countries the nature of industrial growth has been changing in ways which economize on energy, for example, rapid growth of electronic, recreation and service industries. Consequently, there has been a noticeable delinking of economic growth from increase in energy consumption. Energy savings, renewable sources and new technologies can reduce energy consumption while maintaining the momentum of economic growth.

32. While oil exploration and coal mining have received great attention, the potential of natural gas has not been realized. Considerable quantities are being wasted in the absence of necessary infrastructure and investment. The world also has a relatively untapped capacity to develop hydropower. In the past, environmental planning has not received adequate attention in hydropower development. Decentralized small-scale hydropower schemes are not yet used on a significant scale, although they may be capable of providing economical, efficient and environmentally sound sources of energy.

33. Nuclear energy is widely used as a source of electricity, and the International Atomic Energy Agency has formulated guidelines to ensure that it is developed and used safely. The problems associated with it include the risk of accidental contamination, which can spread quickly over long distances, and the safe handling and disposal of radioactive wastes, including decommissioned nuclear reactors.

2. Goal and recommended action

34. *Goal:* The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways that minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy.

35. *Recommended action:*

(a) Governments' energy plans should systematically take into account environmental requirements. Energy efficiency policies coupled with environmentally sound energy production and appropriate energy mixes should be pursued to achieve sustainable energy consumption patterns. National efforts should be supported by international co-operation, especially scientific research, establishment of standards and transfer of technology and information;

(b) Energy pricing, taxation, trade and other policies should take into account the environmental costs of all forms of energy. Subsidies for fossil fuels should be progressively phased out. Private enterprise, consumers and government institutions should be provided with economic incentives to make greater use of renewable sources of energy. Where needed, international co-operation should facilitate the exploration for and environmentally sound production of energy;

(c) Information should be made available on the harmful environmental impacts of intensive use of fossil fuels. Urban and industrial air pollution, accumulation of greenhouse gases and the attendant climatic change, as well as transfrontier transport of air pollutants in all regions must receive urgent attention, including monitoring by appropriate methods. Standards must be set and enforced within and among countries, and conventions and agreements should be concluded to deal with these problems. In this context, the "polluter pays principle" should be accepted. Governments should ensure that clean technologies are put into practice on a wider scale than in the past at the local level. The United Nations system, in conjunction with other intergovernmental bodies, should improve access to information on renewable sources of energy and on efficient energy use;

(d) In view of the significance of fuelwood, national programmes of afforestation and of environmental management of woodlands should receive increased resources. Agro-forestry programmes, tree plantations and village woodlots should receive special encouragement in countries experiencing fuelwood deficit. Commercial cutting of fuelwood should be subjected to rigorous scrutiny and control, in view of its environmental costs. Application of fuel-efficient stoves and charcoal should be encouraged. Pricing of fuelwood should be guided by the consideration of sustaining supplies consistent with needs;

(e) As biogas can be an important source of energy, the existing technology for the use of agricultural, animal and human wastes should be applied more widely by means of incentives and guidance. Technical co-operation among developing countries should play a vital part in this process, bearing in mind its sanitation and agricultural benefits;

(f) Decisions on large-scale hydropower projects should be guided by analysis of social costs and benefits in the light of likely environmental impacts. Small-scale hydropower schemes should receive particular attention since they could facilitate simultaneous attainment of environmental, economic and social objectives;

(g) Renewable energy sources should receive high priority and should be applied on a wider scale than in the past, giving full consideration to their environmental impacts. Technologies to develop renewable sources of energy, such as wind, geo-thermal and espe-

cially solar, should receive particular attention. International co-operation should facilitate this process;

(h) International co-operation should aim at the creation of a regime for the safe production and use of nuclear energy, as well as the safe handling of radioactive waste, taking into account, through appropriate mechanisms including prior consultations, the interests and concerns of countries that have decided not to produce nuclear energy, in particular concerns regarding the siting of nuclear plants close to their borders. This regime should extend globally to encompass observance of comparable standards and procedures on management of reactors and the sharing of information and technology for nuclear safety. The Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency should be complemented by bilateral and subregional agreements and should also lead to technical co-operation among countries on environmental management of nuclear energy.

D. Industry

1. *Issue and outlook*

36. *Issue:* Industrial development brings obvious benefits, but it frequently entails damage to the environment and to human health. The main negative impacts are: wasteful use and depletion of scarce natural resources; air, water and soil pollution; congestion, noise and squalor; accumulation of hazardous wastes; and accidents with significant environmental consequences. Industrialization patterns and the consequent exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation have been markedly unbalanced. The prospect for accelerated, yet environmentally sound, world industrial development is slim in the absence of concerted international action.

37. *Outlook:* Although some efforts to deal with environmental problems of industry have been made, negative impacts will grow in magnitude if not addressed methodically now. A promising trend is the steadily growing awareness of industrial environmental risks throughout the world. While this awareness increasingly informs and influences public policy, environmental knowledge remains as yet markedly uneven. In the absence of mechanisms for the unhindered sharing of environmental knowledge, Governments and industry may import hazardous materials and allow establishment of processes discarded elsewhere. Inadequate knowledge at the grassroots level of changes in the environment, and of their causes as well as economic implications, impedes participation of the concerned people in decision-making on siting of industrial plants and choice of industrial technology.

38. Natural resources have been used wastefully in industry. Recently, a number of countries have made significant progress in developing and adopting low-waste and clean industrial technologies and in recovering as well as recycling scarce industrial raw materials. New materials and processing technologies have made it possible to save raw materials and energy resources and to reduce environmental stress. Nevertheless, in many countries resource-intensive processes persist in the absence of suitable policies and access to proper technology.

39. Uncontrolled industrial practices have led to unacceptably high levels of harmful or toxic substances in

the air, the pollution of rivers, lakes, coastal waters and soil, the destruction of forests, and the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which threaten to cause climatic changes, including a global warming of the atmosphere. Sea levels may rise considerably as a result. Industrial production and emission of chlorofluorocarbons threaten a significant depletion of the ozone layer, leading to increased ultraviolet radiation.

40. Recently, there has been an increase in the seriousness of industrial accidents, particularly in the chemicals industry. Even in the developed countries, the state of preparedness to meet such contingencies has been inadequate. Also, frameworks for international co-operation in such situations have been lacking. A crucial problem has been the lack of timely warning and of full sharing of information on the nature and magnitude of the hazards at local and regional levels.

41. With industrial growth and spread, the transport, storage and disposal of chemical, toxic and radioactive wastes will pose an increasingly serious challenge. The "polluter pays principle" has been applied with good results in some countries, but in many others it is still not applied at all, so that the source of environmental damage often is not held accountable for the harm caused. In the pursuit of rapid industrialization, some polluting industries may be relocated from other countries. As many developing countries do not possess the technical or institutional capability to analyse or monitor environmental implications of industrial processes, products or wastes, they are vulnerable to industrial environmental damage.

42. Many developed countries have successfully applied technology, policies and institutional and legislative frameworks to deal with industrial pollution. Several have succeeded in innovating or applying low-waste or clean technologies. The Industry and Environment Office of the United Nations Environment Programme has produced publications with extensive and detailed information on environmentally sound technologies in specific industries. Thus, although environmental hazards of industrial processes, products and wastes persist, there is available considerable experience, expertise and technology to prevent industrial accidents and implement environmentally responsible practices.

43. Technical innovation has opened up promising opportunities for achieving mutually supportive economic and environmental objectives. Properly guided technology can transform patterns of industrialization and improve the international division of labour. Innovation in micro-electronics and opto-electronics has revolutionized information and communications industries and could lead to geographical dispersal of industry. These innovations hold promise for developing countries suffering from the twin problems of excessive industrial concentration in urban areas and relative neglect of rural areas.

44. In the decades ahead, the developing countries will depend more and more on industry, including processing of their own raw materials, for incomes and employment. In contrast, in some developed countries, the pattern of industry is changing in the direction of knowledge-intensive, energy-saving, and materials-saving activities. Moreover, leisure and service industries have begun to play a significant part in this change.

45. Countries have been coming together to forge agreements on preventive measures to contain global, regional and transfrontier environmental impacts of industrial products and processes. Examples of this encouraging trend include: conventions and protocols for the control of land-based sources of marine pollution within the frameworks of various regional seas programmes; the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the evolving international consensus on the control of emission of chlorofluorocarbons; the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe; and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme. Such international co-operation can extend into many areas of industrial environmental management and many geographical regions. Moreover, industry itself, following the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management convened in 1984 by the United Nations Environment Programme, is increasingly ready to undertake environmental responsibilities.

2. Goal and recommended action

46. *Goal:* Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks.

47. Recommended action:

(a) Governments should implement policies to assist in the transition of economies characterized by the wasteful use of natural resources and raw materials and dependence on their export, to environmentally sound industrial development. National efforts to plan and implement environmentally sound industrial policies should be intensified. Governments should introduce incentive schemes to help establish facilities for recovery and recycling of scarce raw materials. The transfer of industrial technology and skills from developed to developing countries to arrest environmental degradation associated with industry should be internationally supported. The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should intensify efforts in this direction;

(b) Governments should introduce programmes to monitor air, soil, fresh water and coastal pollution from industrial emissions and effluents, and hazardous industrial activities, where such programmes do not already exist;

(c) Governments should establish and enforce environmental standards, and should provide fiscal and other incentives to industry for the retro-fitting of equipment for pollution control. They should also ensure penalties for non-compliance, in conformity with the "polluter pays principle". International organizations should co-operate with Governments in establishing global or regional standards;

(d) Governments should require periodic reports by industries on measures implemented to protect and improve the environment, especially those industries involving high environmental and health risks;

(e) Industrial enterprises should carry out environmental impact and social cost-benefit analyses prior to the siting and design of industrial plants. Governments should ensure that such analyses are carried out and made public. Governmental policies should facilitate the location of industries in areas which would relieve urban congestion and encourage rural development. Industries which use each other's products and wastes should be located near each other;

(f) Governments and industrial enterprises should be receptive to the views of citizen groups, community associations, labour organizations and professional and scientific bodies in arriving at and implementing decisions on industrial siting, design and technologies to meet the environmental, economic and social needs of the people;

(g) Chambers of commerce and federations of industry should collaborate actively in implementing emissions standards and pollution control measures. They should establish mechanisms to bridge the gap in environmental management knowledge and capabilities among their members. Such co-operation should also be encouraged among small-scale producers;

(h) Transnational corporations should comply with the environmental legislation of the host country, while respecting similar legislation of the home country. Legislation could include requirements for public environmental audits of the activities of transnational corporations and local enterprises. In accordance with proposed international codes of conduct, transnational corporations should establish progressively in the host countries the skills and technological capabilities needed for environmentally sound management of industry, even in the absence of legislation on desirable environmental standards;

(i) International industrial collaboration, like national industry, should be subjected to environmental impact assessments;

(j) Countries, especially developing countries, should, as a matter of urgency, design and implement research, training and manpower-planning programmes to strengthen the management of hazardous industrial processes and wastes;

(k) International organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, should ensure that their programmes will progressively strengthen the capacities of the developing countries for designing and implementing industrial operations along environmentally sound lines. They should also assist in establishing or strengthening information services on environmental and health implications of industrial processes, products and wastes. In addition, access of the developing countries to information and data on environmentally benign technologies should be promoted, including risk management techniques;

(l) International co-operation for the monitoring of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and of their impacts on climate and sea levels

must be strengthened to encompass both the conclusion of international agreements and the formulation of industrial strategies to mitigate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of potential changes. Intergovernmental negotiations, based on the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, should lead to agreements on the reduction of ozone-depleting substances;

(m) Within the framework of their existing legal and technical activities, United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, in closer co-operation with regional organizations, should progressively establish international agreements and monitoring mechanisms to deal with spills and other industrial accidents, particularly chemical; to control the transportation, storage, management and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes; and to settle disputes involving damages and claims for compensation. United Nations and regional organizations should encourage Governments to extend the "polluter pays principle" to transboundary problems;

(n) The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals programme of the United Nations Environment Programme should maintain and improve its assistance to Governments in assessing whether producing, marketing, distributing or disposing of any industrial substances, including chemicals and wastes, are potentially damaging to health and environment.

E. Health and human settlements

1. Issue and outlook

48. *Issue:* Despite considerable advances in dealing with problems of health and human settlements, the environmental basis for further improving the situation is deteriorating. Inadequate shelter and basic amenities, rural underdevelopment, overcrowded cities and urban decay, lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation and other environmental deficiencies continue to cause widespread disease and death, all-health and intolerable living conditions in many parts of the world. Poverty, malnutrition and ignorance compound these problems.

49. *Outlook:* Human ability to prevent disease has grown greatly over the last few decades, mainly owing to scientific achievements and better access to sanitation, clean water and safe waste disposal. In many developed countries better living conditions have helped prevent disease and have enhanced average life expectancy. In the developing countries, however, achievements have lagged behind what is technically feasible.

50. More than 4 million children under the age of five die of diarrhoea in the developing countries annually. Even when it does not cause death, diarrhoea saps vitality and stops physical and mental growth. Malaria is another water-borne disease which infects about 100 million annually. Typhoid and cholera are similarly endemic in the developing countries. Bilharzia and river blindness are other common diseases caused by mismanagement of water. Sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, effectively denies the use of vast tracts of land in Africa for pastoral or settlements development. The burning of coal, oil, wood, dung and agricultural wastes builds up dangerous concentrations of toxic gases in houses and factories, and chronic heart and lung diseases, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma are the result.

51. In warm, humid countries where storage is inadequate, aflatoxins in food cause liver cancer. On the other hand, over-use of fertilizer has caused excessive nitrate levels in ground water, endangering children's health, and nitrate run-offs have led to eutrophication of surface waters and contamination of shellfish. Phosphates in fertilizer have caused high concentrations of cadmium in food. Further, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides pose a direct threat to health in the rural areas when their use is not properly guided. Over-use of pesticides has also led to high levels of pesticide residue in food.

52. About a billion people do not have adequate shelter, and millions practically live on the streets. By the year 2000, about 2 billion people, or 40 per cent of the developing countries' population, will live in cities and towns, thereby putting pressure on city planners and Governments. Most developing countries already do not have the resources required to provide housing and services to the people who need them. The influx of refugees in some developing countries has exacerbated health, shelter and environmental conditions. Also, where rural settlements are widely dispersed, health, housing and infrastructural services become practically unattainable.

53. About one third of all city and town dwellers in the developing countries live in slums and shanties, with no help or infrastructural support whatever, and often under adverse conditions. The inexorable trend towards urbanization will ensure that by the year 2000, 15 of the world's 20 largest urban metropolitan areas will be in the developing countries. Simultaneously, rural environmental degradation reinforces migration to urban areas even when people are unable to earn incomes high enough to ensure decent housing and there is no prospect of meeting their infrastructural needs.

54. There are three main environmental aspects of urbanization: characteristics of the dwelling—living space, ventilation, sanitation, water supply, waste disposal, recreation space, domestic energy; ambient environmental situation—air pollution, water pollution, environmental risks and hazards, noise, stress and crime; and environment of the area surrounding the urban centres—deforestation, soil erosion, changes in micro-climate. Between a quarter and a half of all urban residents in the developing countries live in unhealthy and degraded dwellings. Consequently, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid are common, and there are periodic outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis. Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases spread easily in ill-ventilated, damp and crowded surroundings.

55. Excessive concentrations of industry and commerce in a few urban centres often reflect a dualistic development pattern, implying a relative neglect of rural and agricultural development. Concentrations of people, settlements and income and employment opportunities often become mutually reinforcing in such a situation. People continue to migrate to the urban areas even if their expected incomes are not high enough to ensure decent housing, or there is no prospect of their infrastructural needs being met. Thus, the problems of safe disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, control of air and water pollution, collection and disposal of domestic wastes and provision of clean drinking water assume gigantic proportions, requiring enormous finance and great organizational and technical capabilities. Photochemical smog, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur,

hydrocarbons, lead, mercury, cadmium poisoning, carbon monoxide, polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos and other particulate matter along with the respiratory and gastroenteric diseases and malnutrition, cause serious damage to public health. The consequent stress of living in such conditions contributes to social tensions and outbreaks of violence and unrest. When industrial accidents or natural disasters occur, loss of life and human suffering follow on a large scale because of the congestion, lack of organizational and technical capacities and vulnerability.

56. Heavy urban concentrations have also placed excessive demands on natural resources and polluted and degraded surrounding areas. High land prices have caused good agricultural land to be used for construction and speculation. Urban firewood demand has led to widespread deforestation, soil erosion and even changes in micro-climate.

57. The congestion of settlements near factories multiplies the health risks of chemicals production in the developing countries. The accumulation of toxic wastes and their inappropriate disposal similarly endanger the health of millions. Awareness of the risks to human health posed by environmental contamination has increased greatly. Such risks arise partly through an absence of environmental regulation and management capability. Most developed countries have succeeded in reducing environmental pollution and its risks and impacts. International co-operation has also progressed on several fronts: national programmes launched under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund Programme on Primary Health Care, the Onchocerciasis Control Programme in Africa in the Volta River basin, the United Nations Environment Programme/World Health Organization/International Labour Organisation International Programme on Chemical Safety, the dissemination of information on chemicals of environmental concern through the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its accompanying technical guidelines, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control, the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, the World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Environmental Management of Disease Vector Control, the specification of radiation dose limits by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the two recent international Conventions adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency on exchange of information and assistance in the event of a nuclear accident, are some examples.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

58. *Goal:* The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation.

59. *Recommended action:*

(a) Governments should make health and settlements development an integral part of environmental management of natural resources and geographically-balanced development. They should address systematically the issue of equity in development to ensure provision of basic health, housing and amenities for their people;

(b) International co-operation should be intensified in the field of scientific research to deal with the environmental conditions underlying tropical diseases;

(c) Rural development, including natural resources management and provision of drinking water and sanitation, should receive systematic attention in public policies. Governments should design and implement, with the participation of the communities concerned, integrated programmes to improve water supply and management, sanitation and waste disposal;

(d) Governments should set targets at national, provincial and district levels for such priority areas as housing, access to clean water and sanitation, and control of air pollution in urban areas;

(e) To reduce adverse environmental impacts of transportation, especially in highly populated areas, Governments should give priority to facilitating commuting between residential and working areas, enforcing emission standards for vehicles, encouraging fuel efficiency and improving traffic management policies and urban planning;

(f) Intermediate-sized towns should receive particular attention in programmes of industrial and settlement development;

(g) Governments should create an "enabling environment", in which the creativity and resources of people are mobilized to improve the health conditions, shelter and environmental information at local levels. This should include collection and disposal of domestic, agricultural and human wastes, land use planning, area development and self-help construction. Efforts should be made to encourage the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

(h) Industrial, agricultural, energy, irrigation and land development and resettlement projects should include a component which addresses environmental and health impacts, including risk assessment, which, in turn, should be influential in guiding the location, scale and choice of technology for the projects. Regulations should be established to prevent settlements development in high environmental-risk areas, such as those proximate to chemical or nuclear plants. Responsibility for enforcing such regulations should be shared with the private sector;

(i) Primary and occupational education should include information on the environment. The mass media should regularly make available information and know-how to enable people to improve sanitation, waste disposal and drinking water quality. Deterrents and incentives should be introduced at local levels to encourage people to keep their immediate environment healthy;

(j) Scientific research should be geared to the immediate improvement of the health and environmental situation of degraded settlements. Technologies for the safe disposal of wastes with minimum use of water in arid and semi-arid areas, improvement of water quality, reuse of waste water, and harvesting of rain should be developed. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the World Health Organization

and the United Nations Children's Fund should intensify efforts to promote the application of such technologies in the developing countries;

(k) Urban planning should receive priority attention, together with the rational management of natural resources. Staffing, finance and organizational efforts should reflect the high priority given to this issue. Urban centres should systematically provide areas to meet the needs of various income categories, for industry, business, recreation and open spaces. Technical co-operation in this field has to expand greatly under the leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

(l) Countries hosting a large number of refugees should receive more international assistance through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies to improve environmental conditions of refugee settlements.

F. *International economic relations*

1. *Issue and outlook*

60. *Issue:* Inequalities in international economic relations, coupled with inappropriate economic policies in many developed and developing countries alike, continue to affect adversely sustainable development and cause environmental degradation. Deteriorating terms of trade, chronic trade deficits, which are partly caused by growing protectionism, heavy debt-service payments, and inadequate financial flows have made it very difficult to allocate resources to environmental protection and improvement, particularly in developing countries. Specific problems include: insufficient consideration of environmental impacts in development co-operation; insufficient control of trade in scarce natural resources and hazardous substances; and transnational investment and transfer of technology without adequate observance of environmental standards or information on environmental management.

61. *Outlook:* Awareness of the environmental aspects of international economic relations has increased, but it has not yet found adequate expression in institutional practices and national policies.

62. Development co-operation projects have not helped build significantly national capabilities to avert environmental disasters. The environmental damage resulting from the execution of some large-scale projects is now better understood than in the past. There is also a growing awareness of the need for additional resources to rehabilitate degraded environments.

63. Long-term declines in commodity prices, coupled with their inequity and instability, have adversely affected environmental management of natural resources. Furthermore, these prices do not fully reflect the environmental costs of depletion of the resource base. Good quality land, fishing areas and other natural resources are being overworked, and tropical forests are being encroached upon in order to achieve additional income. The substitution of export crops in place of subsistence crops has displaced small farmers and pastoralists from good quality land and has led to excessive pressures on marginal land and natural resources.

64. There is a growing awareness of the hazards associated with trade in chemicals, pesticides and some other products, but international practices for controlling the transport of hazardous chemical goods do not yet provide for a systematic consideration of the environment.

65. Mounting debt burdens, repayment obligations, austerity measures and reductions in financial flows to developing countries have endangered and, in some cases, blocked sustainable development, and this has had negative economic, environmental and social impacts.

66. Recent years have seen a sharp worsening of the international economic situation. Its impact has been particularly severe on developing countries. Lack of economic growth in developing countries could have devastating consequences.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

67. *Goal:* The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries.

68. *Recommended action:*

(a) In the ongoing search for concerted action to deal with international economic problems, the urgent need to improve the world environmental situation and to ensure a solid environmental foundation for sustainable development has to be recognized. Correcting the deteriorating terms of trade and stabilizing international commodity prices at equitable levels, through international commodity agreements such as the Integrated Programme on Commodities, in conjunction with appropriate environmental management practices in the producing countries, should play an important role in this regard;

(b) Especially in situations of environmental stress, development co-operation should aim at long-term improvement of natural resource productivity and environmental health. Projects that focus on the alleviation of poverty and improve the environment should receive greater attention in development co-operation. Such co-operation has to increase substantially, keeping in view the growing need for environmental rehabilitation;

(c) Development co-operation institutions should increase significantly their assistance to the developing countries for environmental restoration, protection and improvement;

(d) Country programmes and policy papers prepared by multilateral and bilateral development co-operation institutions for allocation of aid resources should provide for analyses of the environmental needs of recipient countries, with particular focus on major problems, such as desertification, deforestation and pollution. Developing countries should be assisted where necessary in preparing environmental accounting and relating it to the reporting on national economic well-being;

(e) The system of appraising development co-operation projects should provide for assessments of environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternative designs and locations. Area development programmes, in particular, should seek to establish mutual support between environmental and socio-economic objectives. Development co-operation institutions should train their staff according to these objectives;

(f) Trade in hazardous industrial products, such as toxic chemicals and pesticides, and in some other products, such as pharmaceuticals, should be subjected to regulations to ensure sharing by the contracting parties, Governments and consumers of information on their environmental and health implications and on

methods for their safe use and disposal. Labelling of products should be in local languages. Governments of the exporting as well as the importing countries should collaborate in this regard. They should also agree on the selection of chemicals for priority testing;

(g) International trade and commodity agreements should provide environmental safeguards, where applicable. They should also encourage producers to take a long-term view and provide for assistance for diversification programmes, where appropriate. Governments should study the environmental impacts of their trade practices and make the findings available to their agencies responsible for trade negotiations, which should take them into account. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should develop and apply effective policies and instruments to integrate environment and development considerations in international trade;

(h) Environmentally related regulations and standards should not be used for protectionist purposes. The International Trade Centre should assist countries to meet such requirements. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make available information on such regulations and standards as they apply to commodities and manufactured products;

(i) Host Governments should institute policies and regulations to ensure sound environmental management of transnational investments. In agreements on transnational, including corporate, investments, Governments, through appropriate controls, should ensure that information and technology on environmental management will be provided specifying the responsibilities of the parties concerned. In accordance with the proposed code of conduct on transnational corporations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, transnational corporations should implement programmes in the host countries to minimize the environmental hazards of their activities. These programmes should include training of personnel. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations should play a role in facilitating this process;

(j) The transfer of clean, low-waste and pollution control technologies should be promoted through international co-operation. The possibility of making such technologies available at concessional prices to the countries in need should be explored. Governments of recipient countries should establish procedures for ascertaining the environmental implications of imported technologies;

(k) International financial institutions, while dealing with questions of structural adjustment in developing countries and world economic reform, should link short-term financial stabilization to sustainable development.

III. Other issues of global concern

69. This section discusses briefly the major environmental issues of global concern that have not been adequately dealt with in previous sections.

A. *Oceans and seas*

70. Oceans and seas are being polluted extensively. The rising pollution levels and degradation of coastal ecosystems threaten the life-support capacities of oceans and seas and undermine their role in the food chain.

Efforts to monitor the state of oceans and seas, including those of the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations, confirm that there is cause for concern. This problem is particularly serious for coastal waters and semi-enclosed seas that border highly populated and industrialized zones. The situation will get much worse unless concerted action is undertaken now. The ongoing monitoring effort is far from comprehensive and, where it has advanced, it has not yet led to adequate change in the practices causing environmental damage.

71. The challenge is to control and decrease marine pollution, and establish or strengthen regimes of environmental management of oceans and seas through international co-operation and national action.

72. A comprehensive data base should be established over time on which action programmes to restore and preserve the environmental balance in the world's oceans and seas can be based. Among others, the Global Environmental Monitoring System, Global Resource Information Data Base and the oceans and coastal areas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme should intensify efforts towards this end.

73. Conventions and agreements to monitor and manage human activities with a view to ensuring environmental protection of the seas and oceans should be ratified and implemented by all concerned countries. Where such legal instruments do not exist, they should be negotiated. Governments should strengthen or introduce policies and measures aimed at preventing practices harmful to marine ecosystems and ensuring environmentally sound development of inland areas. Such policies and measures should include control of the discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, dumping of wastes, including hazardous and radioactive materials, disposal of hazardous residues and operational wastes from ships, incineration at sea, and oil spills from tankers and off-shore platforms. Environmentally sound land-based technology for the disposal of hazardous wastes should be developed and promoted. The United Nations Environment Programme should continue to collaborate in this work with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Maritime Organization, and other appropriate international organizations.

B. Outer space

74. Outer space has now become a recognized area of human activity. As activity in this area develops over the coming decades, sound management of outer space will become increasingly important. To this end, international co-operation exclusively for the peaceful use of outer space is essential, especially on the part of those countries that now have the capacity to undertake outer space activities.

75. All countries, in particular those with a major capacity to exploit the benefits of outer space, should create conditions, including specifically the maintenance of its non-militarization, for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This should include the use of space technology to monitor the Earth's environment. The benefits of the peaceful use of outer space, including weather forecasting, remote sensing and medical benefits, should be made readily available to the world community, particularly through assistance to the developing countries.

C. Biological diversity

76. Traditional crop and livestock species are giving way to high-yielding varieties and breeds. As the genetic base of plants, animals and micro-organisms becomes narrower, some genetic material is being irretrievably lost at such a rate that the world could lose one tenth to one fifth of its 5 to 10 million species by the year 2000.

77. Over 100 countries are collaborating in the global programme co-ordinated by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources for conserving crop genetic resources, and the global gene banks network contains over 1 million samples of crop germ plasm. Yet, in many countries, national efforts for conservation are still ill-organized and under-financed, and often do not attend systematically to the components of planning, training, education and research. International co-operation and technical assistance in this field should be further developed.

78. An international network of protected areas for conserving animal and plant genetic resources, encompassing about 10 per cent of the world's land area, should be established to reverse the trend towards depletion of species. Management plans for conserving ecosystems as reservoirs of species diversity have to be prepared.

79. Efforts to conserve crop genetic resources and the global data banks network have to be extended to cover adequately germ plasm with economic potential for providing food, fodder, fibres, waxes, oils, gums, medicines, energy and insecticides. *In situ* and *ex situ* components of conservation have to develop in a complementary manner in the light of the interdependence of nature conservation and genetic diversity.

80. Mechanisms should be established to provide information on rates of exploitation of genetic resources to facilitate selection of those to be conserved.

81. The gap between conservation of species and economic access to them should be bridged through maximum international co-operation. Agreements involving rights of possession of and access to genetic material, including research results, should facilitate such co-operation. Conserved genetic resources should be regarded as a common interest of mankind.

D. Security and environment

82. The accumulation and deployment of weapons of war and destruction present very grave risks to the environment. The use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, could bring about far-reaching, even irreversible, changes in the global environment.

83. The development and stockpiling of nuclear arms and delivery systems at current levels have made the human race technically capable of putting an end to its own existence. In addition, the growing capacity of some States to undertake deliberate manipulation of the environment represents an immense potential danger. If the material, financial and intellectual resources devoted to armaments were to be used to solve problems such as those of the human environment, food security and shelter, prospects for sustainable development would be considerably enhanced.

84. The World Charter for Nature proclaims that "Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities". A comprehensive system of international security is essential in order to ensure that this declaration is implemented.

85. Progressive disarmament through detente, negotiation, and avoidance of the use of force as a means of resolving conflicts should be pursued to minimize the environmental risks associated with armed conflicts. Governments should continue to pursue, in relevant negotiating forums, efforts to ban weapons that have the effect of modifying the environment.

86. One of the roles of the United Nations Environment Programme is to promote environmentally sound development in harmony with peace and security, and towards this end, issues of disarmament and security, in so far as they relate to the environment, should continue to receive appropriate attention.

IV. Instruments of environmental action

87. Sections I, II and III above largely sought to indicate how to deal effectively with environmental problems by addressing their policy sources. However, such actions need to be reinforced by the performance of certain overarching functions. This section deals with those functions.

A. Assessment

88. Environmental rehabilitation and management depend upon the availability of organized information on the state of the environment, its trends, and their relationship to social and economic factors. Decisions, however, continue to be made in ignorance of the changing state of the environment and its implications for human well-being. It is essential, therefore, that reliable environmental information, obtained and analysed using modern technology, is made available to planners and managers in a usable form. Most developing countries face the constraint of lack of access to modern technology and to the necessary expertise to collect and interpret environmental data.

89. Environmental and resource data are being collected at global and regional levels by the United Nations and international organizations working with Governments. Additional data also exist at the national level, although often in a fragmented form. The institutional mechanisms needed to relate such data sets to each other and to analyse them in the context of existing practices and policies are often lacking. Governments and intergovernmental organizations at the regional level should intensify efforts to collect and analyse data, especially data relating to common environmental problems.

90. The United Nations Environment Programme, working through the United Nations system, coordinates the collection, monitoring and assessment of selected environmental variables and distributes this information worldwide through: the Global Environmental Monitoring System, encompassing the monitoring and assessment systems relating to climate, health and natural resources and the Global Resource Information Data Base; data bases and systems for the conservation and management of genetic resources; the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, which operates a global information exchange network to provide information and data on chemicals and their effects on health and environment through a query-response service and evaluations of the effects of chemicals on the environment; INFOTERRA, the International Referral System for sources of environmental information; and

the state of the environment reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, which address major issues of topical environmental concern.

91. Through improved collection and analysis of data and its wide distribution to potential users, which should be a service to countries as well as international organizations, the United Nations Environment Programme should become, and come to be accepted as, a leading authority in environmental assessment.

92. Countries, particularly developing countries, should be assisted, through international co-operation on environmental assessment, with the participation of the United Nations system and with the United Nations Environment Programme playing a leading role, in establishing effective national monitoring systems, geographic information systems and assessment capabilities, and improving data compatibility. In order for this to take place, technical co-operation among countries regionally and globally has to increase significantly.

93. Notable environmental assessments have been carried out recently and related to socio-economic factors by non-governmental organizations in some countries. These have helped expand awareness and stimulate action to protect and improve the environment. Governments should encourage such efforts.

B. Planning

94. Environmental planning should provide a conceptual, methodological and institutional framework within which to internalize progressively the consideration of the environment in development decision-making. Every country should define its national environmental objectives and make them part of its plans for socio-economic development. Just as each country sets targets for sectoral growth, it should set time-bound targets in respect of environmental resources and indicators of major concern. Plans and policies at sub-national levels should also provide for the simultaneous pursuit of the specified environmental and development objectives.

95. Governments should establish mechanisms and procedures to facilitate interdepartmental co-ordination of policies and unified direction for integrating environmental concerns in development planning. Use of analytical methods to ascertain the environmental and socio-economic implications of alternative courses of action should inform decisions on projects and programmes. It should also help resolve conflicts of interest among departments, among population groups and among regions.

96. The allocation of investment resources of a national plan among regions and sectors has to reflect a sensitivity to environmental constraints and objectives. This should be facilitated by periodic analyses of the socio-economic significance of the changing state of natural resources and the environment at national and provincial levels. Efforts should also be made to prepare an accounting of the use of scarce natural resources, focusing particularly on the country's major environmental problems, for example desertification, and to relate it to the periodic reporting on national income and well-being.

97. Sectoral ministries should be encouraged to apply environmental impact assessments and social cost-benefit analyses in decision-making regarding development projects and programmes. Taxation and economic

policies should encourage sectoral decisions that favour environmentally benign technologies and locations, recycling and safe disposal of wastes and conservation of natural resources, and should establish mutual support between environmental and economic objectives. Land and water use plans should be prepared and their implementation monitored. Already some countries have made progress in planning at the district level to reflect environmental needs.

98. There have been advances in the analytical methods of environmental impact and risk assessment, social benefit-cost analyses of environmental measures, physical planning and environmental accounting. Theoretical work on decision models with multiple objectives and constraints has also progressed. The United Nations Environment Programme, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have played a useful role. This work should be strengthened so that it will have a greater impact on decision-making.

99. Environmental action and economic planning remain insufficiently related to each other in most countries. Efforts must be intensified at national and international levels to promote the application of suitable methods, procedures and institutional arrangements to make economic planning fully responsive to environmental constraints and opportunities. The guiding role of the United Nations Environment Programme in this field should include technical assistance to the developing countries. Collaborative arrangements should be made at the working level between the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank. They should set up, or strengthen, units to conduct environmental analyses of their projects and programmes and, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, assist Governments in systematically considering the environment in development planning.

C. Legislation and environmental law

100. Increasingly, environmental legislation has been providing practical frameworks at the national level for implementing environmental standards and regulating the activities of enterprises and people in the light of environmental objectives. At the international level, conventions, protocols and agreements have been providing a basis for co-operation among countries at bilateral, regional and global levels for the management of environmental risks, control of pollution and conservation of natural resources.

101. There is a need to expand the number of accessions to and ratifications of these conventions and to institute mechanisms at the national level to ensure their application. The present momentum should be maintained of concluding conventions in fields such as hazards relating to chemicals, treatment and international transport of hazardous wastes, industrial accidents, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, protection of the marine environment from pollution from land-based sources and protection of biological diversity, in which the United Nations Environment Programme has been playing an active part.

102. Groundwork has been prepared over the last 15 years under the aegis of the United Nations Environ-

ment Programme to establish legal frameworks to manage regional seas. Governments should intensify their efforts to implement legislative measures and other policies at national levels so that the policy sources of the environmental problems of the regional seas are effectively tackled. Increasingly, environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests has been posing a challenge to international co-operation. Governments, with the collaboration of the Programme and concerned international organizations, should accelerate action to establish legal regimes at international and national levels to improve significantly the environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests. The new programme for environmental management of freshwater systems, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme, is a promising start.

103. The Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, should be implemented fully. Development of international environmental law should continue, with a view to providing a strong basis for fostering co-operation among countries. The progressive emergence of general environmental norms and principles and the codification of existing agreements could lead to a global convention on protection and enhancement of the environment.

104. Governments should settle their environmental disputes by peaceful means, making use of existing and emerging agreements and conventions. The International Court of Justice, the International Court of Arbitration and regional mechanisms should facilitate peaceful settlement of environmental disputes.

D. Awareness building and training

105. The participation of people in environmental protection and improvement depends upon their being aware of the environmental problems and possibilities, of how the changing state of the environment affects their well-being, and how their lifestyles affect the environment. People's effectiveness in dealing with environmental problems depends upon their technical and organizational capabilities to design and implement the needed measures.

106. Since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, awareness of the interrelationship between human activities and the environment has steadily grown. Voluntary action groups at the community level, national and global non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies, schools and universities, mass media and Governments all have played a part in this process. Also the United Nations Environment Programme, through its programme and through its information activities, has helped build environmental awareness.

107. In a large number of developing countries, knowledge of proper environmental management practices still does not reach millions who suffer as a result of environmental degradation. People are the most valuable resource in development, but in order for them to participate constructively in accelerating and sustaining development, environmental information must be made available in languages they understand and in a form that can help them relate it easily to their own situation. Governments should intensify efforts to make this possible. Non-governmental organizations, with ap-

propriate support from the United Nations Environment Programme, should play an increasingly active role in this field, especially by way of provision of requisite materials.

108. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme should ensure systematic coverage of environmental education needs at all levels of schooling, especially in the developing countries. They should also prepare and promote course materials which would include environmental components in professional training given to selected occupational groups, for example, engineers, builders, foresters, farm extension workers and managers. Training in analysing environmental considerations in relation to economic and other goals also has to receive growing attention. Governments should make environmental education and training an integral part of their education and communication policies and programmes.

109. International support for the training of personnel in environmental assessment and management, especially in the developing countries, has grown steadily. It is essential, however, to ensure that the content and modality of such instruction is relevant to the needs of the countries where it is intended that the skills be applied. International co-operation and governmental efforts should also help ensure a progressive strengthening of institutional capabilities within the developing countries themselves to make available such training.

E. Institutions

110. Consideration of the environment must be internalized in sectoral policies and practices to ensure that environmental objectives are met and sustainable development is achieved. Sectoral bodies should be made accountable for such internalization. Existing environmental problems also have to be dealt with through concerted action and allocation of resources. This is true at both national and international levels.

111. At the national level, the mandates of sectoral ministries and other governmental institutions should explicitly state their responsibility and accountability for sustainable development and environmental protection within their sectors. Their policies, functions, structures and budgetary allocations should be consistent with this. As appropriate, the same should apply at provincial and local levels. Authoritative mechanisms and procedures are needed to oversee and ensure that national environmental objectives are met throughout the Government. Governments should establish or strengthen environmental ministries to stimulate, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve these objectives. To this end, essential functions should include: environmental assessment, planning and incentives, legislative and regulatory advice, awareness-building and training, stimulation of research and application of its results. Environmental ministries should also provide leadership and co-ordination for direct action to deal with environmental problems, including rehabilitation. Bilateral and multilateral institutions and international organizations should assist developing countries in this regard.

112. International institutions, both inside and outside of the United Nations system, dealing with such areas as food and agriculture, health, industry, energy, science, trade, finance and development assistance, should reorient their policies and programmes to make

steady progress towards environmentally sound development.

113. These institutions should be accountable for integrating the objectives of sustainable development into their policies, budgets and staffing strategies. Governments should ensure, through consistent policy guidance to these institutions, that their mandates and programmes meet this objective.

114. The governing bodies of all United Nations organizations should report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. Such reports should also be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for that body to provide comments on matters within its mandate to the General Assembly. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, should oversee effectively the inclusion of the concept of sustainable development in all programmes of the United Nations system, by reviewing and co-ordinating the efforts of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in this field, and by including this in its reports to the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the Programme.

115. The inter-agency mechanism of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters should guide, support and monitor more effectively activities within the United Nations system to ensure consistent policy.

116. In parallel with the institutional arrangements at the national level, the United Nations Environment Programme should promote, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve environmentally sound development and stimulate and co-ordinate action to deal with environmental problems.

117. The major priorities and functions of the United Nations Environment Programme should be:

(a) To provide leadership, advice and guidance in the United Nations system on restoring, protecting, and improving the environmental basis for, and in general act as a catalyst in the promotion of, sustainable development;

(b) To monitor, assess and report regularly on the state of the environment and natural resources and emerging environmental issues;

(c) To support priority scientific and technological research on major environmental and natural resource protection issues;

(d) To make available, in co-operation with other agencies where appropriate, guidance for environmental management, including the development of management techniques, criteria and indicators for environmental quality standards and guidelines for the sustainable use and management of natural resources;

(e) To initiate and support the programmes and activities worked out by the developing countries for dealing with their serious environmental problems;

(f) To initiate and facilitate the development and, upon request, the co-ordination of the implementation of action plans in the developing countries for the management of ecosystems and critical environmental problems. Such plans should be implemented and financed by the Governments concerned with appropriate external assistance;

(g) To encourage and promote international agreements on critical environmental issues and to support and facilitate the development of international laws, con-

ventions and co-operative arrangements for environmental and natural resource conservation and protection;

(h) In co-operation with other concerned institutions, to establish and strengthen the institutional and professional capacity of developing countries, with a view to integrating environmental considerations into their development policy and planning;

(i) To promote awareness of environmental matters through education and the mass media;

(j) To co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, the World Bank and regional development banks, to strengthen the environmental dimensions of their programmes and technical assistance projects, *inter alia*, through training and personnel secondments.

118. Specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should more speedily assume full operational and financial responsibility for environmental programmes supported by the United Nations Environment Programme in their sectors included in the system-wide medium-term environment programme and the Environment Fund. The human and financial resources which will become available to the United Nations Environment Programme as a result should be concentrated on the priority areas listed above.

119. Environmentally sound development cannot be assured solely by actions of governmental, intergovernmental or international organizations. It requires the participation of other entities, particularly industry, non-governmental environmental and development organizations and the scientific community. Non-governmental organizations have important contributions to make in various areas, including environmental education and awareness, as well as design and implementation of programmes at the grass-roots levels. The scientific community should continue to play an important role in environmental research and risk assessment and international scientific co-operation.

120. Regional and continental co-operative arrangements are being established to deal with common environmental problems. For example, the first session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held at Cairo in 1985, adopted the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation and modalities to implement it. Governments and development co-operation agencies should support such institutional arrangements and programmes.

General Assembly resolution 42/186

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.80), based on informal consultations on draft by UNEP Governing Council (A/C.2/42/L.19); agenda item 82 (e).

Meeting numbers: GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42, 43; plenary 96.

Report of the World Commission

On 19 June 1987,(9) the UNEP Governing Council accepted the World Commission's report^W as a guideline for further UNEP activities. It decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly and recommended that it consider and adopt a draft text⁽⁷⁾ that, among other things, called for all Governments and governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of

the United Nations system to consider the report's analysis and recommendations in developing their policies and programmes.

The Commission's report discussed common concerns, challenges and endeavours. Common concerns focused on the threatened future of the environment, sustainable development and the role of the international economy; common challenges cited were population and human resources, food security, species and ecosystems, energy, industry and cities; and common endeavours included managing the oceans, space and Antarctica; peace, security, development and the environment; and proposals for institutional and legal change. Proposed legal principles for environmental protection and sustainable development and the work of the Commission were summarized in annexes to the report.

At its April 1987 session,(10) ACC welcomed the report's emphasis on sustainable development, and stressed the importance of integrating such development into the activities of the United Nations system. At its October session,(8) ACC approved its annual report for submission to the UNEP Governing Council in 1988 on the understanding that the sections dealing with the World Commission's report would be revised by the UNEP Executive Director taking into account related action taken by the 1987 General Assembly. The Committee agreed to return to a more detailed consideration of the report in the light of the deliberations and conclusions of the 1987 Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/187** without vote.

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development,

Believing that sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, should become a central guiding principle of the United Nations, Governments and private institutions, organizations and enterprises,

Recognizing, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, the common interest of all countries to pursue policies aimed at sustainable and environmentally sound development,

Convinced of the importance of a reorientation of national and international policies towards sustainable development patterns,

Recalling that, in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmen-

tal Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to be prepared by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, it welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later assumed the name World Commission on Environment and Development, to make available a report on environment and the global *problématique* to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development.

Recognizing the valuable role played in the preparation of the report of the World Commission by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/161,

Recalling that in resolution 38/161 it decided that, on matters within the purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the Commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly together with the comments of the Council and for use as basic material in the preparation, for adoption by the Assembly, of the Environmental Perspective, and that on those matters which were under consideration or review by the Assembly itself, it would consider the relevant aspects of the report of the Commission,

Taking note of Governing Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 transmitting the report of the Commission to the General Assembly,

Noting that the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond has taken account of the main recommendations contained in the report of the Commission,

Recognizing the instrumental role of the Commission in revitalizing and reorienting discussions and deliberations on environment and development and in enhancing the understanding of the causes of present environmental and development problems, as well as in demonstrating the ways in which they transcend institutional frontiers and in opening new perspectives on the interrelationship between environment and development as a guide to the future,

Emphasizing the need for a new approach to economic growth, as an essential prerequisite for eradication of poverty and for enhancing the resource base on which present and future generations depend,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future";

2. *Notes with appreciation* the important contribution made by the Commission to raising the consciousness of decision-makers in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, industry and other fields of economic activity, as well as of the general public, in regard to the imperative need for making the transition towards sustainable development, and calls upon all concerned to make full use in this regard of the report of the Commission;

3. *Agrees* with the Commission that while seeking to remedy existing environmental problems, it is imperative to influence the sources of those problems in human activity, and economic activity in particular, and thus to provide for sustainable development;

4. *Agrees further* that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and

future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;

5. *Concurs* with the Commission that the critical objectives for environment and development policies which follow from the need for sustainable development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and changing its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and satisfying human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk, and merging environment and economics in decision-making;

6. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Commission to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invites them to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission in determining their policies and programmes;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to ask their central and sectoral economic agencies to ensure that their policies, programmes and budgets encourage sustainable development and to strengthen the role of their environmental and natural resource agencies in advising and assisting central and sectoral agencies in that task;

8. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities aimed at contributing to sustainable development;

9. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions to commit their institutions more fully to pursuing sustainable development in establishing their policies and programmes in accordance with the national development plans, priorities and objectives established by the recipient Governments themselves;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the appropriate existing mechanisms, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and co-ordinate on a regular basis the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable development, and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, in catalyzing the sustainable development efforts of the United Nations system, while fully taking into account the co-ordinating responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council, and agrees with the Commission that that role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially enlarged, with greater participation;

12. *Considers* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate and with participation, when appropriate, at the ministerial level, should examine on a periodic basis the long-term strategies for realizing sustainable development, and should include the results of its examinations in its reports to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

13. *Agrees* that the catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the

United Nations system should be reinforced in its future work on environmental and natural resource issues;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. *Invites* Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional, and global levels;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to involve non-governmental organizations, industry and the scientific community more fully in national and international activities to support efforts towards sustainable development;

18. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report, as appropriate, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development, and to make such reports available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its next regular session;

19. *Also invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide comments on matters concerning progress on sustainable development that fall within its mandate, on the above-mentioned reports and on other developments, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a consolidated report on the same subject;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session a sub-item entitled "A long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development" under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

General Assembly resolution 42/187

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.81), based on informal consultations on draft by UNEP Governing Council (A/C.2/42/L.19), orally revised; agenda item 82 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42, 43; plenary 96.

International co-operation

UNEP co-ordinated, stimulated and catalysed environmental action primarily—but not

exclusively—within the United Nations system.(2) It also worked with the international scientific community, research centres and institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (see below).

In 1987, under the auspices of UNEP's environmental outreach programme, which was designed to create greater awareness about environmental issues, the UNEP Industry and Environment Office strengthened the links between developed and developing countries as a follow-up to the 1984 World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WIGEM).(11) Two Japanese experts conducted accident and hazard prevention diagnostics in a chemical factory in India, and a French expert co-operated with Algeria in formulating an industrial waste management policy. With the help of Sweden, a network for industrial environmental management was set up in Asia. UNEP participated in the European Conference of Industry and Environmental Management (Interlaken, Switzerland, 12-14 October), a regional follow-up to WICEM.

Senior parliamentarians from 18 countries (Nairobi, 26-27 February) discussed progress made in implementing the recommendations of the 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment.(12) In 1987, UNEP started the newsletter *Environmental Notes for Parliamentarians*, which was to appear 10 times a year for the next two years.

Steps were taken to form national committees for UNEP in the Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya, the United Kingdom and the United States. Consultations on their establishment were held with Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, France, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand.

By **decision 1987/112** of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council established a Special Commission, open to all United Nations Member States, to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields in accordance with recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).(13) The Group of 18 had recommended, among other things, that the study identify measures to rationalize and simplify the structure and that consideration be given to consolidating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to make the structure more responsive to current needs.

In dealing with specific issues under recommendation 8, the UNEP Governing Council, on 18 June,(14) expressed the view that UNEP's functions were unique and could not be fulfilled by other United Nations bodies. The Council had

recommended to the General Assembly that it move to a biennial cycle of sessions, which would also facilitate UNEP's reporting system. Regarding its areas of responsibility, the Council stated that UNEP stressed a comprehensive approach to the development process to make it sustainable and, in addressing specific environmental issues such as desertification and deforestation, had translated its global thinking into a regional and subregional approach. The Council attached great importance to strengthening co-ordination within the United Nations system, given its own function as a co-ordinating mechanism.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/184** by recorded vote.

International co-operation in the field of the environment

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session,

Having also considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,

Taking note of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

Noting the implications for the work of the United Nations Environment Programme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and of the system-wide medium-term plan for women in development,

Aware that serious environmental problems are arising in both developed and developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of taking fully into account the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development in development policies and strategies,

Conscious that environmental considerations must be taken into full account by each country in framing and implementing its development plans in accordance with its development objectives,

Recognizing the importance of the international exchange of experience and knowledge and of the promotion of the transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session and endorses the decisions contained therein, as adopted;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the development of international co-operation in the field of the environment and the work of the United Nations Environment Programme during the fifteen years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and calls for further action-oriented co-operation for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of Governing Council decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987, by which the Council adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987, in which the Council accepted the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Considers* that evaluation is an integral part of the programming cycle of the United Nations Environment Programme and should be undertaken using a methodology developed in consultation with the partners of the Programme in the United Nations system and with Governments;

5. *Welcomes* the annual reports on the state of the world environment, in particular the report for 1987, fifteen years after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and requests that these reports be given wide dissemination and be drawn upon fully in the preparation of reports within the United Nations system on the world economic and social situation;

6. *Agrees* with the Governing Council that the United Nations Environment Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active, influential role in the World Climate Programme;

7. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 14/26 of 17 June 1987 regarding the rationalization of international conventions on biological diversity, in which the Council requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments and within available resources, to establish an *ad hoc* working group of experts to investigate in close collaboration with the Ecosystems Conservation Group and other international organizations the desirability and possible form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities in this field, and to address other areas which might fall under such a convention;

8. *Welcomes* the importance given by the Governing Council to forest ecosystems and, bearing in mind existing programmes and expertise in this field, welcomes section I of Governing Council decision 14/1 B of 17 June 1987, in which it took note of and welcomed the initiative of the Executive Director to pursue consultations among countries owning tropical forests and other forest ecosystems, and other interested countries, aimed at finding ways and means to consider, through the appropriate international mechanisms, including the International Tropical Timber Organization, practical collaborative action for the sustainable use and conservation of significant areas of forest ecosystems and the genetic resources they contain;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in achieving the entry into force of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River system, the adoption of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, the entry into force of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and, in particular, the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances

that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and encourages the United Nations Environment Programme, through its Governing Council, to continue such efforts;

10. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 14/30 of 17 June 1987, in which the Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes, and the steps taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a global convention on environmentally sound transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, supports the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 14/25 of 17 June 1987 and its recommendations regarding their application, welcomes the adoption by the Governing Council in its decision 14/27 of 17 June 1987 of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade and encourages further steps in this regard;

11. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the results achieved at the first and second sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held, respectively, at Cairo, from 16 to 18 December 1985, and at Nairobi, from 4 to 6 June 1987, the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 October 1986, and the fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Montevideo in April 1987;

12. *Agrees* with the Governing Council on the desirability of creating and operating regional networks of non-governmental environmental organizations, especially in the developing countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Also reaffirms* the need for technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and invites the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist, upon request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation;

16. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 14/6 of 17 June 1987, in which the Council decided that the clearing-house mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme should focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling the developing countries to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should, *inter alia*, support a limited number of programmes of regional significance;

17. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 14/10 of 18 June 1987 on the environmental impact of *apartheid* on Black agriculture in South Africa;

18. *Recalls* the essential catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system concerning the environment,

requests that that role be further developed in the light, particularly, of Governing Council decisions 14/13 and 14/14, and calls upon the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters to improve their effectiveness, bearing in mind those decisions;

19. *Agrees* with the Governing Council on the importance it attached, in the annex to its decision 14/12 of 18 June 1987, to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, guided by the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to develop an effective way of monitoring the implementation of the system-wide programme and of evaluating critical programmes therein that involve a number of organizations;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have contributed regularly to the Environment Fund, and urges all countries that have not contributed to the Fund to do so for 1988 and in future years so that the financial base of the Fund may be expanded;

21. *Urges* all contributing countries to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund for 1988 and in future years so as to enable the approved programme of activities to be fully implemented.

General Assembly resolution 42/184

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 149-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.77), based on informal consultations on 37-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.44), orally revised; agenda item 82 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42, 43; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows;

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

In the Committee, the United States said that its acceptance of paragraph 1 in no way meant that it had changed its mind about a 1987 UNEP Governing Council decision on the environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (see p. 312), to which it remained opposed. Furthermore, it reaffirmed that it did not subscribe to certain conclusions in the study on the environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond.

Explaining its negative vote, Israel said that paragraph 1 of the draft expressed appreciation for the

Governing Council's report on its 1987 session and endorsed the decisions contained therein, including the one cited by the United States. Israel affirmed that the state of the environment in areas of confrontation was serious, but objected to the fact that only one case was singled out for a special decision despite the existence of numerous such areas. Israel could not acquiesce; it had to insist that not every United Nations body be used to carry out the war against Israel.

Co-operation with international development institutions

The Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) had met annually since 1980 to discuss issues dealing with integration of environmental concerns into development projects funded by its members, establishment of environmental units within its members' organizational structures and training of staff in environmental management and in areas such as reforestation, irrigation, pesticide use, water management, soil erosion and desertification. CIDIE served as a forum for the exchange of information on policy and institutional reforms, and in 1987 had the following membership: African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Asian Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Commission of the European Communities, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Nordic Investment Bank, Organization of American States, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank and UNEP.

At its 1987 session (Rome, 23-26 March 1987), CIDIE discussed a revised version of a report on action and interaction on environmental matters—the history and potential of CIDIE and another report on proposed patterns for integrating environmental concerns into economic development activities. CIDIE members agreed that they should influence the consideration of environmental problems in development aid programmes and projects co-financed by them.

On 17 June,(15) the UNEP Governing Council welcomed the moves taken by CIDIE members to integrate environmental considerations into their financial policies and projects and their increased emphasis on assistance to developing countries in formulating their overall development policies. The Council urged CIDIE members to continue co-operating with UNEP and requested the UNEP Executive Director to continue to provide the secretariat of the Committee. It also requested that he promote adherence to the 1980 CIDIE Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures

Relating to Economic Development and to report in 1989 on CIDIE's work.

Co-operation with NGOs

UNEP continued to attach importance to co-operation with NGOs in 1987, as it was through them that environmental concerns and activities reached the grass-roots level.

In Africa, UNEP worked with NGOs through the Nairobi-based Environmental Liaison Centre (ELC), which co-ordinated a network of more than 6,000 NGOs dedicated to protecting and improving the environment, and continued to support the African NGOs' Environment Network, which was the main focal point of co-ordination between some 280 African NGOs in 28 countries. Collaboration continued with the Arab Office for Youth and the Environment, with UNEP supporting an information awareness project and assisting in organizing a training workshop (Cairo, Egypt, February) for 50 young Arab journalists. Co-operation with NGOs in Asia and the Pacific led to a meeting (New Delhi, India, October) to form a network of NGOs engaged in anti-desertification activities. Through its Regional Office for Europe, UNEP collaborated with and provided financial assistance to the Friends of the Earth organizations in Portugal and Spain. In North America, UNEP participated in a large number of NGO meetings with a view to increasing awareness of the international dimensions of environmental problems and eliciting support for its activities. UNEP had 16 ongoing projects with the International Union for Conservation Nature and Natural Resources, three with the World Resources Institute, three with the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, and others with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the International Training Centre for Water Resources Management and the World-Wide Fund for Nature.

On 17 June,(16) the Governing Council requested the UNEP Executive Director to take steps to ensure that NGOs were involved in all relevant aspects of the environment programme, adequate staff resources were provided for co-operation with NGOs and ways were found to expand the small grants scheme, in part through UNEP regional offices. It also asked him to work towards creating a fund to be financed by foundations and individuals to help deserving organizations and individuals expand their environmental activities. The Council further requested the Executive Director to work with ELC, a global coalition for environment *and* development, in regionalizing its activities; continue to work with other global NGOs; assist regional and local NGOs world-wide with information and pro-

ject implementation; and support the creation and operation of regional NGO networks, especially in developing countries. It requested that he report on the implementation of its decision in 1989.

In December, the General Assembly, by **resolution 42/184**, agreed with the Governing Council on the desirability of creating and operating regional networks of NGOs, especially in developing countries.

International conferences

African Ministerial Conference

The second session of the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (Nairobi, 4-6 June) reviewed progress made in implementing the 1985 Cairo Programme for African Co-operation.⁽¹⁷⁾ The Conference reinforced the resolve of its members to help 150 villages (three per country) and 30 semi-arid stock-raising zones (one in each of 30 countries) in Africa to become self-sufficient in food and energy. It adopted a resolution dealing with organizational and institutional matters, operational arrangements for the Conference's committees, regional technical co-operation networks on environment and development, priority subregional activities, village and stock-raising pilot projects, its inter-agency working group, financial arrangements, and environmental education and training.

On 18 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Governing Council requested the UNEP Executive Director to provide technical and financial support, using available resources, to activities of the Cairo Programme selected for priority implementation.

First Arab Ministerial Conference

The first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, held in 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ adopted an Arab Declaration on the Environment and set up an Arab Ministerial Council on the Environment to manage and protect the environment and an interim executive bureau to implement the decisions taken.

On 17 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Governing Council requested the UNEP Executive Director to extend practical support to the bodies of the Conference and to participate in the follow-up action concerning the implementation of its decisions using available resources.

Latin American conferences

The Fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at the technical level from 6 to 8 April and at the ministerial level on 9 and 10 April in Montevideo, Uruguay. The Meeting took steps to consolidate the Intergovernmental Regional Co-operation System in Environmental

Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, including measures aimed at institutional strengthening, the relationship between economic and social matters, the application and development of environmental policies, the South-East Pacific and Caribbean environmental action plans, the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean and the implementation of regional and subregional environmental programmes of common interest.

The First Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 23-25 March) examined the state of the environment in that region through national reports and considered environmental approaches, trends and prospects. Attention was given to the role legislative branches of the region played in protecting and improving the environment. The Conference adopted a Declaration and a set of recommendations.

On 18 June,⁽²⁰⁾ the Governing Council decided to give high priority to the Programme of the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific and the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme. The Council requested the UNEP Executive Director to take steps to continue and strengthen the following regional and subregional programmes: development planning and environment; development of environmental legislation and institutional framework; management of wildlands, protected areas and wildlife; environmental education; and natural potential and national management of the tropical and sub-tropical forest ecosystems in Central America, Mexico and the South Cone.

In addition, it encouraged Governments to undertake natural and cultural heritage inventory and accounting programmes; called upon the organizations responsible for each regional and subregional programme to establish the working relations required to ensure cohesion, continuity and complementarity in their activities; and requested the Executive Director to carry out various supportive activities relating to regional programmes, the Environmental Training Network, environmental legislation, research programmes and the management of wildlands, protected areas and wildlife.

1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment

The *AdHoc* Committee to Review the Implementation of the Recommendations of the 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment (Nairobi, 23-25 February) made recommendations regarding information for parliamentarians, the role of parliaments and environmental policies and actions.

On 17 June,(18) the Governing Council commended the role that parliamentarians of many countries were playing in environmental matters. It requested the UNEP Executive Director to improve the information system sponsored by UNEP, including the exchange of information about environmental laws adopted in other countries and international legal instruments. The Council, through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, appealed to parliamentarians to enhance public awareness of the environment, promote sound policies, strengthen environmental action within their constituencies and accelerate ratification of relevant international instruments.

International conventions and protocols

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was adopted in 1987 and signed by 24 countries and the European Economic Community (EEC). The Protocol amplified the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer(21) by controlling both chlorofluorocarbons and halons, compounds that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer. It was expected to enter into force in 1989. (See below.)

As at 31 December 1987,(22) the Vienna Convention had been signed by 27 States and EEC and ratified, acceded to, accepted or approved by 16 States. During 1987, Australia, Austria, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom had ratified or acceded to it; France had approved it.

In February, the UNEP Executive Director submitted to the Governing Council information on developments regarding international conventions and protocols on the environment.(23) His report listed new conventions and changes in the status of existing ones.

Taking note of the Executive Director's report, the Governing Council, on 17 June,(24) authorized him to transmit it to the General Assembly. It called on States that had not already done so to sign, ratify and implement the existing conventions and protocols.

By decision 42/445, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note transmitting the Executive Director's report.(25)

A November note(26) submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on United Nations accession to the 1986 Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the 1986 Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency(27) stated that UNEP had an important role in establishing a monitoring network which, as agreed to by the Inter-Agency Committee for the Co-ordinated Planning and Implementation of Response to Accidental Releases of Radioactive Substances, was required and would be developed under the auspices of the

UNEP Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). The Secretary-General expressed the view that United Nations accession to the two Conventions would be useful and appropriate.

A revised and updated version of the *Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment* was prepared in 1987.

Rationalization of conventions on biological diversity

Stating its concern over the disappearance of plant and animal species resulting from the destruction of their habitats and their exploitation for commercial and other purposes, the Governing Council, on 17 June,(28) recognized the need for adequate protection and preservation of biological diversity. Aware of the need to avoid duplication and co-ordinate efforts, the Council requested the Executive Director to establish an *ad hoc* working group of experts to investigate, in collaboration with the Ecosystems Conservation Group (ECG) and other international organizations, the desirability and form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities in the area. The Governing Council asked the Executive Director to report in 1989 on its investigation.

REFERENCES

- a)YUN 1982, p. 1000. (2)UNEP/GC.15/3. (3)YUN 1983, p. 771, GA res. 38/161, 19 Dec. 1983. (4)A/42/427. (5)A/42/25. (6)*Ibid.* (dec. 14/13). (7)A/C.2/42/L.19. (8)ACC/1987/DEC/16-27 (dec. 1987/18). (9)A/42/25 (dec. 14/14). (10)ACC/1987/DEC/1-12 (dec. 1987/6). (11)YUN 1984, p. 769. (12)*Ibid.*, p. 649. (13)YUN 1986, p. 1022. (14)A/42/25 (dec. 14/12). (15)*Ibid.* (dec. 14/7). (16)*Ibid.* (dec. 14/8). (17)YUN 1985, p. 793. (18)A/42/25 (dec. 14/1 C). (19)YUN 1986, p. 649. (20)A/42/25 (dec. 14/21). (21)YUN 1985, p. 804. (22)*Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987* (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (23)UNEP/GC.14/18 & Add.1. (24)A/42/25 (dec. 14/29). (25)A/C.2/42/L.3. (26)A/C.2/42/6. (27)YUN 1986, p. 585. (28)A/42/25 (dec. 14/26).

Programme and finances of UNEP

The UNEP programme in 1987 continued to follow a triangular arrangement in keeping with the Action Plan for the Human Environment adopted at the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment(1) —environmental assessment (Earth-watch), environmental management and supporting measures, such as education and training, public information and organizational and financial arrangements (see below).

Future orientation of UNEP programme

In a January 1987 report(2) the UNEP Executive Director discussed the future orientation of UNEP's work, which was derived from his proposal of 10

goals for Governments. Those goals, which he said were achievable by 1995 with the support of the United Nations system, dealt with climate modification and atmospheric changes; fresh water shortage and degradation; desertification and soil degradation; deforestation and the loss of biological diversity, particularly in tropical forests; marine pollution and management of coastal areas; environmental hazards of industry, including the nuclear industry, toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes; integration of environmental considerations in development activities and planning; and easy access to low-waste and environmental protection policies. Twenty specific targets were selected for action by UNEP from 1987 to 1992 and beyond, and were intended to support Government implementation of the above goals. Those targets concerned the entry into force of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,(3) a protocol to that Convention and a legal instrument addressing climate modification and change in atmospheric conditions; establishing inland water programmes; assisting eight countries affected by soil degradation and desertification; designating tropical forest ecosystems as protected areas; assisting Governments to adopt one regional action plan and two conventions and related protocols for protecting and developing the marine and coastal environment of the east and south Asian seas regions; preparing guidelines on hazardous wastes and trade in chemicals; preparing legal instruments on notification and mutual assistance in case of industrial accidents and a programme for anticipating and preventing such accidents; preparing a legal instrument to facilitate access to low-waste technologies; implementing the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation; assessing selected environmental problems for environmental management and establishing data exchange switchboards and training centres; increasing the number of countries that incorporate environmental education into their curricula from 45 to 65; ensuring that all major financing institutions strengthened their environmental units; supporting CIDIE; and developing and promoting a declaration on CIDIE. UNEP targets proposed for developing countries focused on industrial management compatible with their environment; environmental guidelines for planning and managing human settlements; assistance in integrating environmental objectives in national development planning; formulating and implementing national conservation strategies; strengthening national environmental machineries and establishing environmental legislation; training some 15,000 nationals in environmental management; and launching specific information campaigns. The Executive Director stressed that concentration at the programme level was essential.

On 17 June,(4) the Governing Council stated that the goals and targets proposed by the Executive

Director, as well as the importance of concentration at the programme level, should be kept under review and considered at a special session of the Governing Council, to be held in 1988.

UNEP clearing-house mechanism

In March,(5) the UNEP Executive Director evaluated the achievements of the clearing-house mechanism since its establishment as an experiment in 1982(6) to help developing countries relate their environmental assistance needs to available sources of technical and financial co-operation. He observed that the clearing-house had been successful, judging from the increase in the number of developing countries receiving support (35 in 1986, compared to four in 1982) and in the number of contributing Governments and institutions (from four in 1982 to 14 in 1986). Other positive factors included a reasonable rate of financing of the projects identified (one of three projects totally or partially financed) and the annual volume of funding mobilized, which amounted to \$7.2 million for 1986. The Executive Director noted that in most countries where long-term programmes had been initiated, environmental problems had become significant national policy issues, and donors had reacted positively. He recommended that the clearing-house become an established feature of UNEP, with priority given to long-term environmental programmes in developing countries. In addition, more effort should be given to enlisting donor support, and efforts should be made to ensure that programmes and projects co-ordinated by the clearing-house were developed with a recognition of existing projects and international action plans. He proposed developing clear criteria for selecting projects, with priority given to reinforcing the capacity of governmental and local institutions to address environmental problems; training; projects in which local people participated; monitoring projects that improved knowledge of the state of natural resources; projects aimed at the integration of environmental considerations in development sectors; and pilot projects. The Executive Director recommended that by 1992 the clearing-house be able to support the development of two to three new long-term national or multicountry environmental management programmes annually, the mobilization of resources for 10 to 15 operational projects derived from those management programmes, and the formulation and mobilization of 10 to 15 additional projects to meet specific urgent environmental needs.

On 17 June,(7) the Governing Council, confirming the continuation of the clearing-house, decided that the clearing-house should focus on strengthening the capacity of developing countries

to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling them to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should support a limited number of regional programmes. The Council requested the Executive Director to use extrabudgetary funds to finance short-term expertise, studies and pilot projects. It urged donors to support the Executive Director in operating the clearing-house and called on Governments and international organizations to support the implementation of proposals identified by the clearing-house. It requested the Executive Director to arrange an external evaluation of the clearing-house and to report on progress made in clearing-house activities.

By resolution 42/184, the General Assembly concurred with the Governing Council's decision that the clearing-house should focus on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development, thus enabling developing countries to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should support, *inter alia*, a limited number of regional programmes.

Environmental education and training

The International Environmental Education Programme, developed jointly by UNEP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), was the major vehicle for promoting environmental education. During 1987, 17 workshops and seminars were held in various regions to further both the incorporation of an environmental dimension into educational systems and the training of teachers, teacher-trainers and curriculum developers to do so. The International Congress on Environmental Education and Training (Moscow, 17-21 August), jointly organized by UNEP and UNESCO, reviewed progress and trends in environmental education and considered the state of the environment and its educational and training implications. It adopted an international strategy for action in environmental education and training for the 1990s. UNEP, in co-operation with IUCN, published two studies to encourage young people to take part in restoring and improving the environment: *World Conservation Strategy—a manual for youth environmental projects* and *Youth in environmental action—an international survey*. It also supported the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education in producing a manual—*Environmental education through adult education*—to help train adults to recognize environmental problems and possibilities. The annual international post-graduate course on resource management and environmental impact in developing countries took place at the Technical

University of Dresden, German Democratic Republic. At a workshop (Nairobi, 26-30 October), 36 officials from African ministries of planning and the environment discussed achieving sustainable development through environmental action. UNEP launched three new training networks, one each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and western Asia. As a step towards fostering the ability of institutions to enable developing regions to provide training on consideration of the environment in development decision-making, UNEP and Podjadjaran University (Bandung, Indonesia) prepared technical materials for a 1988 seminar to be held for the Asia and Pacific region.

Public information

Substantial publicity was generated by UNEP's fifteenth anniversary celebration at Nairobi on 4 June 1987, World Environment Day, which also launched the UNEP Global 500 Awards, honouring environmental achievements around the world. Coinciding with these events was UNEP's annual Seminar for Environmental Journalists, attended by 19 newspaper, radio and television journalists from 14 countries.

The UNEP Information Service's News and Data Team issued 128 press releases and statements in English, and the radio service produced a series of programmes entitled *UNEP in Action*. The scope and achievements of UNEP were described in a four-colour English brochure, *UNEP Profile. Environment Briefs*, a series of papers on environmental issues, was launched in 1987 in English, French and Spanish. The inaugural series dealt with atmospheric pollution, desertification, tropical forests, hazardous chemicals, oceans and fresh water. Six issues of *UNEP News* and four of *The Siren* appeared in English, French and Spanish. A sales catalogue of UNEP publications was produced for the first time.

The Television Trust for the Environment (TVE) produced a one-hour video programme on the ozone layer, "The Hole in the Sky", and organized a television debate with UNEP's Executive Director on the environmental impact of development projects. A major exhibition was organized by UNEP's Regional Office for Europe to mark the European Year of the Environment.

Under its outreach project, UNEP began to approach special constituencies more systematically—youth and women's groups, parliamentarians, religious organizations and industrialists. Under a two-year comprehensive work plan, begun in 1987, 12 youth leaders from various regions were relaying up-to-date information to youth organizations. Some 40 information packages that targeted educators and young people were produced and distributed in 42 countries for

use as teaching aids and in radio and television programmes. UNEP participated in the World Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (Kenya, July), a youth movement that had begun working with UNEP to incorporate environmental concerns into its merit achievement award system.

Integrated approach to environment and development

UNEP continued in 1987 to work with Australia and the East-West Center (Honolulu, Hawaii) in applying social and environmental cost-benefit analysis to dryland degradation and rehabilitation as a follow-up to a 1986 international conference(8) Dryland experts and economic planners participated in a UNEP workshop (Nairobi, 20-23 January) on preparing an executive management guide, a technical manual and a case study reader on applying economic analysis to dryland degradation and rehabilitation. UNEP published an illustrated guide on that subject in 1987 and distributed it to Governments, NGOs and international development institutions.

Four volumes were published on *Environmental management for local and regional development*, which UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (Nagoya, Japan) produced with Japan in 1987, encompassing guidelines and case studies on land-use planning in India, Japan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania. A report by the Organization of American States and UNEP, with the collaboration of Peru, concentrated on baseline data, analyses and general guidelines for physical planning, particularly guidelines on how to minimize conflicts in the use of natural resources.

UNEP and IUCN drafted a report on the integration of conservation into development programmes, including case studies of the Arenal-Tempisque Irrigation Project in Costa Rica and the Korangie-Phitti Creek Development in Pakistan.

As part of its testing and application of methods for development decision-making, UNEP continued its work with Jamaica to improve environmental management in the Hope River watershed. At the request of Nepal, UNEP held preliminary consultations on environmental objectives and development planning. As a follow-up to the 1986 Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development(9) UNEP and the Arab Planning Institute (Kuwait) discussed the preparation of technical materials and a regional training programme. With the World Food Council, UNEP worked on recommendations relating the environmental management of agriculture to food security.

Environmental management of industrial activities

UNEP continued to share its knowledge and experience on industrialization and environmental preservation through technical reviews and guidelines, the *Industry and Environment* review and its query-response service.

Technical reviews and guidelines described technologies in use in various industrial sectors, their environmental impact, the appropriate technologies for preventing or suppressing pollution and discharge regulations in force in various countries. The reviews and guidelines distributed by UNEP in 1987 covered the aluminium and iron and steel industries, drilling muds, diesel vehicles and transportation. Work was also carried out on petroleum refineries and terminals and on non-ferrous metals.

Four issues of *Industry and Environment* focused on environmental management in the petrochemical industry, environmental management of small- and medium-scale industries, the working environment and emerging technologies.

With the support of its data base, library and network of academic, industrial and government contacts, the UNEP Industry and Environment Office responded to numerous major requests for technical information on the industrial environment, in addition to simple daily requests.

UNEP sponsored the European Conference on Industry and Environment Management (Interlaken, Switzerland, 12-14 October) in collaboration with public and private institutions and firms. With the support of the International Iron and Steel Institute, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation and Japan, UNEP convened a training workshop on environmental management in the iron and steel industry (Tokyo, 14-18 December). A training workshop on hazardous waste management (Buenos Aires, 8-12 September) was held in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the support of the Federal Republic of Germany.

A network for industrial environmental management was set up in Asia with the help of Sweden; seven Governments of the region undertook a research programme on industrial pollution control, focusing on the pulp and paper industry.

UNEP Fund

Expenditures of the UNEP Environment Fund on programme activities totalled \$21.73 million in 1987, disbursed as follows: Earthwatch, \$4.66 million; environmental awareness, \$3.12 million; oceans, \$2.8 million; health and human settlements, \$2.44 million; terrestrial ecosystems, \$2.43 million; environment and development, \$1.71 mil-

lion; arid and semi-arid lands, ecosystems and desertification control, \$1.50 million; regional and technical co-operation, \$1.36 million; water, \$0.83 million; and the arms race and the environment, \$0.11 million. In addition, \$0.77 million was distributed under the reserve programme. Seventy-five new projects were approved by the Fund in 1987, as compared with 60 in 1986, and 67 projects were closed. At the end of the year, 295 projects were open.

Contributions

Of the total estimated Environment Fund contributions of \$30.97 million, \$30.07 million had been paid as at 31 December 1987, while another \$327,490 had been pledged. The remaining \$570,032 represented contributions estimated by the Executive Director in respect of countries that had made regular contributions to the Fund in the past and had paid a contribution in 1986. A total of 84 countries were expected to contribute to the Fund for 1987. Eighty-seven per cent of pledged contributions were paid in the first three quarters of the year, increasing the liquidity of the Fund and thereby avoiding delays in implementing programmes.

On 16 June(10) the Governing Council expressed its appreciation to Governments that had paid their contribution early in 1986 and 1987 and to those that had pledged to increase their contributions to the Fund. It appealed to Governments that had not yet pledged a contribution to the Environment Fund for 1987 to do so, urged them to contribute at the beginning of the year and to support Fund programme activities in which they were particularly interested by making counter-part contributions to individual projects. It further appealed for 1988-1989 pledges to be made during 1987, preferably at higher levels than in 1986-1987.

Making similar appeals to Governments, the General Assembly, in **resolution 42/184**, reaffirmed the need for additional resources to deal with developing countries' environmental problems.

Accounts

1984-1985

In January(11) the Executive Director informed the Governing Council that he had taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Board of Auditors(12) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)(13) for 1984-1985 related to UNEP and generally agreed with them.

On 16 June,(10) the Governing Council took note of the Executive Director's comments on the Board of Auditors' report and on ACABQ's observations for 1984-1985.

1986-1987 accounts

The Environment Fund's expenditures for 1986-1987 amounted to \$63,626,847, while income totalled \$66,940,367, leaving an excess of income over expenditures of \$3,313,520.

Comments and recommendations on the accounts were made by the Board of Auditors.(14)

On 16 June,(10) the Governing Council took note of the financial report and unaudited accounts of the Fund for 1986.(15)

Programme budgets

1986-1987

In March 1987,(16) the Executive Director reported on the implementation of the approved programme and programme support costs budget for 1986-1987, indicating the revisions it required. On the basis of estimated expenditures for programme and programme support costs for 1986 and 1987, the Executive Director proposed a revised budget of \$23,277,300 for that biennium—a recommendation shared by ACABQ.(17) The revised budget figure represented a decrease of \$2,930,400 compared to the approved appropriation of \$26,207,700.(18) The estimated savings were due to exchange rate and inflation adjustments and salary and common staff cost reductions resulting from the UNEP secretariat's reorganization following the 1986 evaluation exercise.(8)

On 16 June,(19) the Governing Council approved revised appropriations for programme and programme support costs of \$23,277,300 for 1986-1987.

1988-1989

The Governing Council, on 17 June,(20) approved the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 and the activities contained therein. On 16 June,(10) it approved an appropriation of \$60 million for Fund programme activities, divided between a core programme of \$51 million and supplementary activities of \$9 million and apportioned the funds. The Council also approved \$2 million for Fund programme reserve activities for 1988-1989. The Executive Director was requested to adjust the financial reserve of the Fund in 1988 to 7.5 per cent of the total programme approved by the Council for 1988-1989.

On the same date,(19) the Council approved an appropriation of \$25,846,300 for the 1988-1989 programme and programme support costs budget, as proposed by the Executive Director in March.(21)

Trust funds

At the end of 1987, the Executive Director was responsible for the administration of 22 trust funds established under the Environment Fund and one

special account established by the General Assembly. The total income of those funds amounted to \$8,751,589 in 1987.

In almost all cases, the programmes financed from general trust funds were held back by the fact that contributions agreed to by Governments were not paid during the year for which they were pledged. However, contributions to technical co-operation trust funds in 1987 increased over the 1986 levels, reflecting a higher level of support by Governments to programmes administered by the clearing-house.

On 16 June,(22) the Governing Council urged Governments to pay their contributions to trust funds at the beginning of the year, and confirmed the Executive Director's action in obtaining the Secretary-General's consent to establish a Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. It approved the extension of the following general trust funds: regional trust fund for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates—30 June 1989; trust fund for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea—31 December 1989; regional trust fund for the implementation of the action plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the east Asian seas—31 December 1989; and the trust fund for the convention on conservation of migratory species of wild animals—31 December 1991.

Additional sources of funding

In a March 1987 report,(23) the Executive Director stated that \$17.2 million in additional funding had been raised during 1985-1986. Of that, \$9.5 million represented the value of contributions to projects sponsored by the clearing-house that were not managed by UNEP; \$4.1 million represented cash contributions to UNEP activities either as counterpart contributions to specific projects or contributions managed as funds-in-trust; and a further \$3.6 million represented an estimate of contributions in kind from various sources.

On 16 June,(24) the Governing Council requested Governments to increase their support by way of additional funds for specific UNEP activities; to encourage individuals, private and public entities and NGOs to provide financial and other support for specific activities; and to support the establishment of national environmental committees. It requested the Executive Director to increase his efforts to raise funds from non-governmental sources such as foundations and industrial corporations; secure additional funding from other sources; promote further the establish-

ment of national environmental committees; consider further selecting internationally known and respected personalities for UNEP; and report to the Council in 1989 on its decision.

UNEP Council

1987 session

At its fourteenth session, held in Nairobi from 8 to 19 June 1987, the UNEP Governing Council adopted decisions on environmental and administrative matters that were contained in its report on the session.⁽²⁵⁾

The Council noted the UNEP Executive Director's annual reports for 1985(26) and 1986,(27) and also noted the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council calling for action by UNEP. It adopted decisions concerning desertification, protection of the ozone layer and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, addressed new initiatives for forest ecosystems and noted international conferences on the environment.

The Council's report on its 1987 session was noted by the Economic and Social Council on 8 July when it adopted **decision 1987/170**, while the General Assembly, in **resolution 42/184**, endorsed the decisions of the Council contained in its report.

Biennial cycle of Council sessions

The Governing Council had decided in 1983(28) to hold no 1986 session and to decide in 1987 on the frequency of its sessions.

The Executive Director, addressing the periodicity and duration of Council sessions,(29) proposed that the Council institutionalize biennial sessions and suggested that a normal Council session last for 10 working days. He further proposed that the current organization of Council sessions, with work divided between plenary meetings and one committee of the whole, not be changed. The Executive Director recommended the continuation of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, consisting of permanent representatives to UNEP and/or Government-designated officials. In view of the fact that the General Assembly took up the United Nations medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term environment programme once every six years in an even year, he recommended the convening of a special session of the Council once every six years beginning in 1988, to take up the medium-term environment programme.

On 18 June,(30) the Council recommended to the General Assembly a draft text on the periodicity and duration of its sessions(31) that, among

other things, called for holding no regular session in 1988 and convening regular sessions only in odd-numbered years beginning in 1989 (see below). The Council also decided that the Committee of Permanent Representatives should continue to meet at least four times a year with the UNEP Executive Director and requested the Executive Director to continue to issue his annual and state-of-the-environment reports annually. It requested the ACC to continue to report to the Council annually.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/185** without vote.

Biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Council,

Mindful that one of the main functions and responsibilities it entrusted to the Council in resolution 2997(XXVII) was to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III of that resolution,

Recalling its decision in section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 2997(XXVII) that the Governing Council should report to the General Assembly annually through the Economic and Social Council and its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436(XXX) of 9 December 1975 that the Governing Council should keep the Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions,

Bearing in mind its resolution 38/32 D of 25 November 1983, in which it requested its subsidiary organs to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis, and its resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985, in which it welcomed the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on an experimental basis,

Taking note with satisfaction of Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987 on the periodicity and duration of sessions of the Council,

Having considered the possibility of changing the duration of the term of office of members of the Governing Council in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

1. *Decides* that there shall be no regular session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1988 and that, beginning in 1989, the regular sessions of the Council shall be held only in odd-numbered years;

2. *Also decides* that the Governing Council shall hold a special one-week session every six years, beginning in 1988, to consider and approve the system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider the global programme on the environment of the proposed United Nations medium-term plan;

3. *Further decides* that in 1988 the Governing Council shall meet to consider and approve the next system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider appropriate changes to the global programme on the environment of the extended United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, and that it shall, at its regular session in 1989, consider the global programme on the environment of the next United Nations medium-term plan before submitting it to the General Assembly for approval;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with half of the membership being elected every two years;

5. *Decides* that the reports requested of the Governing Council in section I, paragraph 3, of its resolution 2997(XXVII) and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 3436(XXX) shall be submitted biennially instead of annually.

General Assembly resolution 42/185

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.79), based on informal consultations on draft by UNEP Governing Council (A/C.2/42/L.19); agenda item 82(e).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42, 43; plenary 96.

Documentation for Council meetings

On 17 June,(32) the Governing Council stressed the need for concise documents setting out the issues in a manner that clearly indicated those matters on which decisions were required, and requested the Executive Director to provide future Council sessions with one single operative document for each substantive agenda item, referring to background documents as appropriate.

United Nations co-ordination

At its October session, AGC considered and approved its annual report to the UNEP Governing Council.(33) Among other things, ACC agreed to transmit to the Governing Council for the first time a proposed system-wide environment programme for 1990-1995. The programme would be a mechanism for formulating joint commitments by the United Nations system to the development and implementation of jointly agreed upon strategies.

ACC expressed the wish that the United Nations system initiate a process to assist countries in incorporating environmental dimensions into development planning and projects. Furthermore, ACC gave increased importance to the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) mechanism, which established the groundwork for system-wide co-operation on environmental matters. Each United Nations specialized agency and relevant body had designated a representative to

DOEM, which took part in preparing the proposed system-wide environment programme.

During 1987, DOEM also contributed to preparing the cross-organizational programme analysis (COPA) on environment, a report prepared by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (see below).

While the co-ordination of future activities was being planned by ACC and DOEM, co-ordination at the project level continued. During the year, 107 of a total of 290 UNEP projects were implemented in co-ordination with other United Nations agencies, including UNESCO (23 projects), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (19), the World Health Organization (WHO) (15), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (6), the International Maritime Organization (6), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (6), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) (5), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (4), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/UNESCO (4), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (4), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (3), the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (3), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (3), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2), the Economic Commission for Africa (2), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) (1) and the World Bank (1). In financial terms, co-operating agencies were responsible for 19.6 per cent of the total expenditures in implementing UNEP projects in 1987.

On 18 June,(34) the Governing Council noted the importance ACC attached to the system-wide medium-term environment programme and the joint evaluation of major projects, programmes and the medium-term environment programme. It requested the Executive Director to initiate bilateral discussions with the heads of relevant United Nations agencies on joint efforts aimed at improving the role of DOEM as the effective co-ordination mechanism on environmental matters.

Cross-organizational programme analysis

COPAs were used to assess current activities of United Nations organizations in a given sector as a basis for improved co-ordination. In 1985,(35) the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) decided to consider a COPA on the environment in 1988. In March 1987,(36) the Secretary-General submitted a preliminary report on the proposed scope and approach of a COPA on environment activities of the United Nations system for consideration by CPC at its April/May 1987 session. The Secretary-General stated that a COPA could explore the actual status of the 1984-1989 system-wide medium-term environment pro-

gramme in the United Nations system by analysing not only mandates but plans and programmes, which might yield a more positive picture. He stressed the need to examine the question of organization and co-ordination of the system's activities for the environment, including an analysis of internal secretariat arrangements for promoting and co-ordinating environmental action within each organization and an analysis of the pattern of co-ordination arrangements in each major area in relation to the pattern of mandates and activities.

ACC's Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) in March(37) agreed that it would be useful to convene an advisory group of experts, as suggested by UNEP, to discuss the overall approach followed in the United Nations system's environment activities, and provide a supplementary approach to that usually used in preparing COPAs.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report, CPC, on 30 April,(38) agreed with his approach to preparing the COPA. CPC said that the approach should be applied with flexibility, considering the fact that the COPA would cover only activities with a specifically environmental objective.

UNEP-Habitat co-operation

Following a 1985 General Assembly decision to discontinue meetings between UNEP and Habitat,(39) a February progress report(40) by their Executive Directors highlighted joint activities in four areas: the assessment of environmental conditions in human settlements; environmental aspects of policies, planning and management of rural and urban human settlements; environmentally sound and appropriate human settlement technology; and research, training and dissemination of information on environmentally sound planning and management of human settlements. Co-operation on the system-wide efforts of the United Nations included the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) (1987), joint thematic programming on training for human settlements, follow-up on the COPA on human settlements, the COPA on the environment, and follow-up on the 1985 first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.(41) The report outlined future prospects, including the preparation by UNEP and Habitat of their 1988-1989 programme budgets, the 1990-1995 medium-term plan on human settlements and the 1990-1995 system-wide medium-term environment programme (see also below).

On 18 June,(42) the Governing Council requested the UNEP Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Director of Habitat, to increase co-operation in support of system-wide efforts of mutual interest and on the four areas listed above.

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Environmental activities

Environmental monitoring and assessment

The activities of Earthwatch, the environmental assessment arm of UNEP, had taken on increasing significance during the last eight years, largely owing to the depletion of the ozone layer, which shielded the planet from the more dangerous forms of radiation generated by the sun and the climatic changes arising from burning fossil fuels, the uncontrolled release of waste gases into the atmosphere and the destruction of forests—all of which were rapidly pushing global temperatures upwards.

Composed of three separate units—GEMS, the International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA) and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)—Earthwatch continuously shared activities and exchanged views.

A major concern of Earthwatch was ensuring the comparability and compatibility of environmental data, as it was almost impossible to produce useful global, regional and national assessments without harmonizing data that came from different and often disparate sources.

On 18 June,⁽¹⁾ the UNEP Governing Council took note of a series of state-of-the-environment reports covering health and the environment, the state of the world environment, emerging environmental issues, environmental events and the state of the environment in developing countries.

Harmonization of environmental measurement

Recognizing the need to strengthen further international co-operation to improve the acquisition and exchange of internationally compatible environmental data and to harmonize the interpretation of such data, the Governing Council, on 17 June,⁽²⁾ called on the Executive Director to initiate action to ensure more effective co-ordination.

It requested him to convene, in 1987 or early 1988, under the auspices of Earthwatch, a meeting of experts to consider the best means of improving and harmonizing environmental measurement, to take account of the outcome of that meeting and to report on it at the Council's 1989 session.

State-of-the-environment reports

1987 state of the world environment

In response to a May 1985 Governing Council decision,⁽³⁾ the Executive Director, in April 1987, submitted a report on the state of the world environment⁽⁴⁾ focusing mainly on environmental changes that had occurred during 1981-1986. The Executive Director stated that there had been an improvement in the quality of the data base in certain fields and in the understanding of some environmental phenomena, such as the possible depletion of the ozone layer and climatic changes. At the same time, there were gaps and a lack of quantitative information about the environment in developing countries. The report covered air quality and atmospheric issues, water pollution, desertification and deforestation and animal and plant life. It examined the effects of development on the environment, including population growth, human settlements, transport and tourism, agriculture and food production, industrial development and energy. It also dealt with environmental protection measures, discussing public perceptions and attitudes and national and international responses.

Taking note of the Executive Director's report, the Governing Council, on 18 June,⁽⁵⁾ called on Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, other intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to increase their efforts to improve the environmental data base and to give high priority to studies aimed at filling the gaps in current environmental knowledge. It called on Governments to implement environmental protection measures and to refrain from using chemical and other weapons of mass destruction that threatened people and the environment. It decided that the topic for the 1988 state-of-the-environment report should be the public and environment, with emphasis on the role of women, and further decided that the 1989 report should update the 1987 report on the world environment, giving more in-depth treatment to specific subject and/or geographical areas.

The General Assembly, in **resolution 42/184**, welcomed the report and requested that it be given wide dissemination.

State of the environment in developing countries

In 1985,⁽³⁾ the UNEP Governing Council requested the Executive Director to assist Govern-

ments in preparing examples of national state-of-the-environment reports, for three countries from Africa, three from Asia and the Pacific and three from Latin America, each representing different eco-zones.

The Executive Director, reporting on progress made,(6) stated that UNEP had issued and distributed to all Governments a set of guidelines for preparing such reports. The national reports prepared in accordance with those guidelines would constitute a baseline against which future environmental changes could be measured. In addition, the Executive Director selected a number of countries representing different eco-zones in Africa (Kenya, Morocco and Zimbabwe), Asia and the Pacific (Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Ecuador, Haiti and Mexico). Reports had been prepared by Mexico, Kenya and Zimbabwe, as well as Bahrain and Qatar.

During the year, work plans were initiated for six other national reports covering Argentina, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Oman and Zambia.

On 18 June,(7) the Council requested the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to assisting developing countries in preparing national state-of-the-environment reports, particularly countries that had not yet been able to prepare them.

Major environmental events (1986)

Taking note of the Executive Director's report on major environmental events in 1986,(8) the Governing Council, on 18 June,(9) encouraged him to co-operate with the relevant international agencies on the environmental aspects of those events, bearing in mind that IAEA was the principal United Nations agency responsible for nuclear matters, and to assist Governments to identify industrial hazards, develop measures to limit the risk of accidental emission of dangerous substances and provide early notification and assistance in the event of serious industrial accidents. It requested him to report in 1989 on any major hazardous environmental events.

Environment and health

The Executive Director submitted a report on the 1986 state of the environment: environment and health, to the Governing Council. (10) On 18 June,(11) the Council, endorsing the report's conclusions and recommendations, requested the Executive Director to bring those recommendations to the attention of Governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations and NGOs and to monitor their implementation. It called for government support from United Nations regional commissions, UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme,

the World Bank, IFAD, international financial institutions and government agencies. It further requested the Executive Director to report on the implementation of those recommendations at the Council's 1989 session, and called on him to bring to the attention of WHO, Habitat and other relevant United Nations organizations the need to develop simple, cost-effective methods of evaluating the role of health and environmental protection in strategies for promoting growth in productivity and production and to test them in a limited number of countries. It requested that he accord high priority to health and environmental activities.

Emerging environmental issues

The Executive Director in February submitted a report(12) on emerging environmental issues covering aquaculture and municipal solid waste in developing countries. He also described other emerging issues, including the biological diversity crisis (see above), health risks from diesel vehicles, technology transfer and the environment and acid fog.

On 18 June,(13) the UNEP Council, taking note of the Executive Director's report, requested that it be more widely circulated. It decided on two emerging environmental issues—health risks from diesel vehicles and acid fog—for more detailed elaboration in the Executive Director's 1989 state-of-the-environment report.

Environmental impact assessment

The Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law (Geneva, 12-16 January 1987)(14) adopted goals and principles for environmental impact assessment.

The goals adopted by the Group were to establish that the competent authority should determine the effects of activities that were likely to affect the environment and to take them into account before deciding to undertake such activities; promote the implementation of appropriate procedures through which the foregoing goal might be realized in all countries; and encourage the development of information exchange, notification and consultation between States when proposed activities were likely to have significant transboundary environmental effects.

The principles adopted by the Group stated, among other things, that States should not undertake activities without first considering their environmental effects; the criteria and procedures for determining whether an activity was likely to effect the environment should be defined by legislation; significant environmental issues should be identified and studied in the environmental impact assessment process; following a decision, the activity and its effects or the provisions of the de-

cision should be subject to supervision; States should endeavour to conclude bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements to provide notification, exchange of information and consultation on environmental effects; when information provided as part of an environmental impact assessment indicated that the environment in another State was likely to be affected by a planned activity, the State in which the activity was planned should notify the other State, transmit any relevant information from the assessment, and enter into consultations; and appropriate measures should be established to ensure implementation of environmental impact assessment procedures.

On 17 June, (15) the Governing Council adopted the Group's goals and principles and decided that the Group had completed its task. It requested the Executive Director to bring the goals and principles and the Group's report to the attention of all States and relevant international organizations, including multilateral development banks, and to inform them of the Council's recommendation that the goals and principles be considered in preparing legislation and in co-operative international efforts. It further requested him to assist States in implementing the goals and principles, conduct a survey on their application, investigate measures that could be undertaken to further international co-operation on the subject and report to the Council on those matters in 1989.

Environment information networks

Global Environmental Monitoring System

The GEMS mandate called for co-ordinating the collection of data at the global, regional and national levels and making that information available to those responsible for managing the environment and natural resources. There were seven interrelated monitoring areas within GEMS: renewable resources, climate, health, long-range transboundary pollution, integrated monitoring (simultaneous monitoring of pollutants and ecosystems), oceans and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) (see below).

In the area of data collection, it was agreed at a meeting (Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, December) to develop a project for improving harmonization techniques in selected areas, initially water quality and soil degradation, with a view to widening the exchange and comparison of environmental information.

Under a joint UNEP/ECE project, the first large-scale survey of forest damage attributed to air pollution in Europe was completed in 1987. The report, prepared by programme co-ordinating centres in Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany, compared and analyzed data from 16 European countries. In June-July 1987, forestry

experts from 23 countries participated in a field training course in the Black Forest area of the Federal Republic of Germany to test and harmonize damage identification and assessment methods.

Global Resource Information Data Base

GRID, established in 1985 within GEMS, responded to the need to have basic environmental data—on soils, forests, hydrology, vegetation, land use, climate and pollution—more readily available to environmental decision makers.

A pilot phase of GRID, initiated to develop methods of demonstrating the feasibility and utility of a global resource data management system, concluded on 31 December 1987. More than two dozen global and regional environmental data sets had been incorporated into the system. Under a UNEP/United Nations Institute for Training and Research programme sponsored by the Swiss Development Agency, national applications of GRID were combined with training. At the request of Uganda's Ministry of Environmental Protection, UNEP and Ugandan experts built an environmental database within GRID. In September 1987, GEMS convened an *ad hoc* group of specialists to evaluate the technical status of GRID computer systems and software, assess current and medium-term needs and recommend any necessary system configuration changes.

INFOTERRA

UNEP's environmental information system and the world's largest—INFOTERRA—linking national and international institutions and experts, expanded its activities in 1987. The number of government-designated INFOTERRA national focal points reached 133, four more than in 1986. User services were improved by adding nine special sectoral sources, which provided bibliographic information and documentation on priority environmental issues, and by establishing a regional service centre for Arabic-speaking countries. Some 13,300 queries, more than half from developing countries, were answered in 1987, a 10 per cent increase over 1986.

The third meeting of the INFOTERRA Advisory Committee (Canberra, Australia, April) and a concurrent meeting of the managers of the INFOTERRA regional service centres recommended pairing national focal points in developed and developing countries, establishing an INFOTERRA trust fund, examining technical means of speeding up communication by national focal points and strengthening existing links between the partner countries.

Under the INFOTERRA publications programme, a new and updated edition of the *INFOTERRA International Directory of Sources* was issued with a separate *Cumulative Index*, as was *INFOTERRA*

World Directory of Environmental Expertise, a reference tool for decisions makers. Other publications included a special directory on man and the atmosphere and the first volume of the *Exchange of environmental experience*, a new series intended to disseminate new research and development results.

On 17 June,(16) the Council called on Governments to make full use of INFOTERRA services and to strengthen their national focal points. It requested the Executive Director to consider further strengthening INFOTERRA, taking into account its Advisory Committee's recommendations.

Protection against harmful products and wastes

A vast number of pollutants—chemical, physical and biological—continued to create hazards for human and environmental health. In general, physical pollutants tended to concern the industrialized countries, while biological agents, which caused some of the most serious tropical diseases, continued to trouble developing countries; concern over chemical agents was universal.

At an FAO/UNEP/WHO International Conference on Mycotoxins (Bangkok, 28 September-4 October), delegates from 33 countries and six international organizations discussed mycotoxin control problems and requested collaboration with UNEP in the areas of training, laboratory equipment and legislation.

A joint UNEP/WHO workshop (Nairobi, Kenya, 14-18 September) reviewed and assessed chemical hazards in Africa and the ability of African countries to deal with such hazards. A joint UNEP/WHO/USSR/India travelling seminar (Moscow and Tbilisi, USSR, November; New Delhi and Nainital, India, December) discussed measures to control disease vectors in water development projects.

Safe management of chemicals

The third session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the Exchange of Information on Potentially Harmful Chemicals (in Particular Pesticides) in International Trade (London, 4-10 February) adopted the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade(14) The guidelines were aimed at improving the management of chemicals through the exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information. Special provisions were included regarding the exchange of information on banned and severely restricted chemicals, which called for co-operation between exporting and importing countries. The guidelines did not preclude States from instituting broader and more frequent information exchange or other systems that involved consultation with importing countries and that

complemented existing instruments developed by the United Nations, WHO and the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Although the guidelines did not specifically address the situation in developing countries, they nevertheless provided a framework for establishing procedures for the effective use of information on chemicals in those countries.

As at 15 December 1987, 69 countries had designated national authorities to participate in implementing the London Guidelines.

The Governing Council, on 17 June,(17) adopted the London Guidelines and decided that they should replace the 1984 Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals.(18) The Council requested the Executive Director to convene an *ad hoc* working group of experts to develop modalities of prior informed consent and other approaches that could supplement the London Guidelines, recommend measures for incorporating the principles of informed consent into the Guidelines, and report on the group's findings at its 1989 session. It called on developed countries to support the participation of developing countries in the group's work and asked the Executive Director to seek means to do the same. In urging States to implement the Guidelines, the Council recommended that they consider other ways of obtaining relevant experience, including more extensive information exchange and consultation with importing States on various forms of information exchange. The Council asked the Executive Director to assist States, particularly developing countries, in establishing arrangements to implement the Guidelines and in interpreting information received under them; take steps to ensure effective co-ordination in exchanging information on chemicals in international trade; and report on progress made in implementing the Guidelines at its 1989 session. It decided to review in 1989 the adoption of a more detailed set of guidelines and the possible future need for a convention on international trade in chemicals in the future.

List of harmful substances

In February 1987,(19) the Executive Director submitted to the Governing Council an updated report on the list of selected environmentally harmful chemical substances, processes and phenomena of global significance. The updated report listed six chemical substances—cadmium, lead, mercury, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and photochemical oxidants and sulphur dioxide and its derivatives; three processes—production and use of coal and other fossil fuels, injudicious use of pesticides and oil pollution; and one phenomenon of global significance—eutrophication. The Executive Director described each chemical, pro-

cess and phenomenon and its impact on humans and the environment and made a set of recommendations for each.

On 18 June,(20) the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to refer the updated report to Governments, relevant international organizations, industry and NGOs for further study and action and to obtain their comments. It called on them to respond to the report, including measures adopted or planned to prevent serious consequences for humans and the environment. It further requested the Executive Director to report to the Council in 1989 on progress made in implementing the recommendations and on the feasibility of adding to the list a small number of globally significant chemical substances, processes and phenomena, and to submit an updated report to the Council in 1991.

International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals

UNEP's information exchange network on chemicals, IRPTC, continued in 1987 to expand its activities, involving Governments, research establishments, international organizations, NGOs and industry. IRPTC worked through a network of 117 national correspondents from 109 countries and established national network partners in 18 countries. It operated a query-response service and regularly published information on selected chemicals in its *Bulletin* or as special publications. During the year, more than 300 queries on chemicals were received (44 per cent from developing countries), the largest number (i.e., 41 per cent) on agrochemicals.

IRPTC and its network partners focused on updating its computerized central files containing data on chemical analysis, treatment and disposal methods and environmental toxicity. The results of recent hazard assessments and risk evaluations were entered into the data bank. A pilot project was under way to provide national users from Government institutions in Canada with access to the files through a national telecommunication network. A feasibility study on ways to transfer IRPTC data to its world-wide network partners was completed with support from the Netherlands. The IRPTC legal file for 560 chemicals from the IRPTC working list of chemicals was published in 1987. The complete legal file then contained information on some 6,500 chemicals provided by 47 countries and six international organizations. The file was accessible on line world-wide from ECE's Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network. Co-operation in exchanging computerized toxicity and legal data was initiated in 1987 with network partners from Canada, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Additional co-operative projects were completed with Canada, the Netherlands and Switzerland for col-

lecting toxicity and environmental data on pesticides used in developing countries, as well as on flame-retardant and other industrial chemicals.

A UNEP/ECE study continued to identify and describe substances easily absorbed through the skin to which workers were exposed at the workplace. IRPTC participated in an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) workshop (Ottawa, Canada, November) aimed at improving international co-operation in assessing and controlling chemical hazards.

Throughout the year, IRPTC continued to participate in the work of the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS). The Registry of Chemicals Currently Being Tested for Toxic Effects was updated and published jointly with IPCS in February and October 1987. A new data base on national chemical reviews was prepared for the October issue of the Registry.

In co-operation with the USSR, IRPTC continued to publish, in English and Russian, the *Scientific Reviews of Soviet Literature on Toxicity and Hazards of Chemicals* series, which by the end of 1987 totalled 112 issues. The joint IRPTC/USSR project included an international survey on using classification systems for chemicals based on their toxicity and hazards.

IRPTC continued to participate in updating the United Nations consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments.(21). An updated database of chemical products and chemicals in consumer products was made available to the United Nations Secretariat in November.

IRPTC/IPCS and the USSR organized a training course in preventive toxicology focusing on industrial and household chemicals (Moscow and Leningrad, USSR). IRTPC also supported an IPSC training course on toxicology and chemical safety in rural environments: health aspects of pesticide use (Kiev, Kishinev and Odessa, USSR). In co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany, IRPTC organized a study meeting for participants from 13 developing countries on State control of hazardous chemicals as practised in that country.

On 17 June,(22) the Governing Council called on the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to IRPTC's work and on Governments, international organizations and industry to continue participating in its work. It further requested the Executive Director to examine the financial position of IRPTC with a view to securing for it a stable financial base and to report on its decision in 1989.

Traffic in toxic products and wastes

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which did not meet in 1987, pub-

lished the fifth revised edition of its recommendations(23) and an addendum of its tests and criteria.(24)

On 28 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1987/54** on the work of the Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/183** without vote.

Traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes

The General Assembly,

Taking note of decisions 14/19 on the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, 14/27 on environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade, and 14/30 on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which were adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on 17 June 1987,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

Recognizing the useful role that the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, could play in assisting in the prevention and control of the potentially harmful effects of traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Convinced that the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes represent a significant step forward,

Concerned that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products and wastes is being carried out in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as internationally accepted guidelines and principles, to the detriment of the environment and public health of all countries, particularly of developing countries,

Convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community and that the international community should adopt measures to complement and strengthen the above-mentioned guidelines and principles,

Also convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all necessary information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

Welcoming the convening of a diplomatic conference in Switzerland in 1989 for the purpose of adopting a global convention on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, for which a preparatory meeting was convened by the United Nations Environment

Programme and held at Budapest from 27 to 30 October 1987, in conjunction with the World Conference on Hazardous Wastes,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the question of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field, and its impact on all countries, in particular developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as well as a preliminary report on the question for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

2. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and also invites the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate in the prevention and control of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles.

General Assembly resolution 42/183

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.78), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.42); agenda item 82 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42, 43; plenary 96.

Management of hazardous wastes

The 1985 Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes(25) were set out in an April 1987 report(14) by the Executive Director to the Governing Council. The Guidelines, designed to assist Governments in developing policies, covered the management of hazardous wastes from their generation to their final disposal, particularly the problem of transfrontier movements of such wastes, which called for international co-operation. The Guidelines dealt mainly with administrative aspects and covered generation and management, control over disposal, monitoring, remedied action and record-keeping, safety and contingency planning, transport, liability and compensation.

On 17 June,(26) the Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and called on Governments and international organizations to use them to develop bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and national legislation. It authorized the Executive Director to organize a series of regional workshops to discuss further co-operation between developed and developing countries in implementing the Guidelines. The Council further authorized him to convene a working group of legal and technical

experts to organize a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and welcomed the offer by Hungary to host an organizational meeting of the group. It requested the Executive Director to convene a diplomatic conference in early 1989 to adopt and sign a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and welcomed the offer by Switzerland to host that conference.

The organizational meeting of the working group of legal and technical experts was held at Budapest, Hungary, from 27 to 29 October.

Ecosystems

Atmosphere

Protection of the ozone layer

In 1987, 24 countries and EEC adopted and signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Protocol amplified the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer(27) by controlling both chlorofluorocarbons and halons, compounds that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer. The Montreal Protocol, which was expected to enter into force on 1 January 1989, would first freeze the production of the controlled substances at their 1986 level within one year of the date of entry into force. The Protocol called for a 50 per cent reduction in production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons by mid-1988, but allowed limited production increases to meet basic domestic needs. Beginning in 1992, the consumption of halons would be frozen at 1986 levels. Developing countries, however, would have 10 years to comply with the provisions concerning freezes and reductions. The Protocol would enter into force when 11 countries, representing two thirds of the 1986 estimated global consumption of controlled substances, ratified it.

On 17 June,(28) the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to inform the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons that it should consider the full range of potential ozone-depleting substances in determining what chemicals might be controlled under the Protocol. The Council reiterated the Working Group's request that UNEP, among other things, arrange expeditiously for improved calculations of the ozone-depletion potential of substances. It appealed to Governments to provide the financial resources to allow representatives from developing countries to participate in activities leading to the adoption of the Protocol. Welcoming the invitation of Canada to host a diplomatic conference on the Protocol, it further requested the Executive Director to report in 1989 on the sta-

tus of the 1985 Vienna Convention and the protocols thereto.

A Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention was held at Montreal, Canada, from 14 to 16 September.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 42/182** without vote.

Protection of the ozone layer

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 22 March 1985,

Recognizing that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment and recognizing also the need for measures to reduce the world-wide emissions of such substances,

Noting with satisfaction the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme through, *inter alia*, its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

1. *Appeals* to all States to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as soon as possible;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 16 September 1987 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the fact that the Montreal Protocol will remain open for signature at Ottawa until 16 January 1988 and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters from 17 January to 15 September 1988;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider signing the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider becoming parties to the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible so that it may enter into force in accordance with article 16 of the Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and any further information regarding the Montreal Protocol that the Programme may be in a position to provide.

General Assembly resolution 42/182

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.5) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.64), based on informal consultations on 32-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.37); agenda item 82 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 27, 28, 32, 42; plenary 96.

Climate-related monitoring

UNEP estimated that if greenhouse gases continued to be emitted at current rates, the mean global temperature could rise between 1.5 and 4.5 degrees Celsius by the year 2030. Two of the most serious effects would be a rise in sea level and radical shifts in crop patterns. UNEP'S approach to this issue focused on searching for means to delay or reduce climate change, exploring ways of mitigating or diminishing the effects of such a change and finding the best means to prepare society and Governments to adapt to the consequences of change.

In 1987, UNEP and the Netherlands signed an agreement to co-operate in developing an inventory of those regions most vulnerable to sea level rise and to undertake in-depth studies in the Netherlands and in vulnerable developing country regions. In addition, the University of East Anglia (Norwich, United Kingdom) undertook on behalf of UNEP a report on sea level changes and tropical storm frequency, and an international workshop on the socio-economic effects of those phenomena was held (Norwich, September).

As part of a project to develop policies to respond to climate change, one workshop (Villach, Austria, September) was held to examine technically feasible options for averting or adapting to climate change, and another (Bellagio, Italy, November) attempted to map a new agenda.

The European Workshop on Interrelated Bioclimatic and Land Use Changes (Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands, October) examined the possible socio-economic effects of climate change in Europe.

A training course on background air pollution measurements (Budapest, August/September) acquainted participants from developing countries with the measurement and interpretation of data from the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network.

The Global Climate System (Autumn 1984-Spring 1986) was published, and the publication programme for the Climate System Monitoring monthly bulletins was maintained. UNEP completed the World Glacier Inventory; glaciers were a major baseline against which the global effects of atmospheric warming could be monitored. As part of a programme to inform the general public about climate change, UNEP published, as a volume of the GEMS/UNEP Environmental Library Series, a popular account of greenhouse gases and produced an audio-visual kit for distribution to schools.

World Climate Programme

The study of regional climatic effects possibly associated with the El Niño phenomenon, including such anomalies as droughts in Africa and Aus-

tralia, poor fish catches in Chile, reduced crop yields in China, heat waves in the United States and flooding in the USSR, continued in 1987 under the World Climate Impact Studies Programme (WCIP).

Two projects were completed during the year, one focusing on integrated approaches to climate impact studies, examining the relationship between climate variability and food production, and the other on reducing the vulnerability of food systems to climate in north-eastern India.

The Inter-Agency Group on Agricultural Biometeorology emphasized the socio-economic consequences of agricultural alternatives provided by climatic conditions in the lowland humid tropics of South America. A workshop (Quito, Ecuador, March) was held on that subject.

On 18 June, (29) the Council urged the Executive Director to ensure that UNEP, in co-operation with WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, maintained an active role within WCIP. It welcomed his plans to convene a second World Climate Conference in 1989 or 1990 and to support the World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere being convened by Canada in 1988. It urged the Executive Director to respond positively to a WMO decision to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental mechanism to carry out scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential impact of climate change. It requested the Executive Director to report to the Council at its 1989 session on the progress made on climate impact, the work of the ad hoc mechanism and the range of possible responses by Governments and international agencies to anticipated climate changes.

(For more information on climate, see PART TWO, Chapter XIII.)

Terrestrial ecosystems

Desertification and drought control

The factors contributing to desertification, mainly over-exploitation and mismanagement, continued virtually unabated in 1987. Awareness of the problem and efforts to deal with it had grown but not on a scale commensurate with its magnitude. Inadequate technical and financial resources remained a major constraint.

UNEP responded to those constraints by building a Desertification Information System (DESI) consisting of databases of institutions dealing with desertification, information on United Nations desertification control projects, a compendium of technical information on wind erosion control and a desertification thesaurus. During 1987, a plan was initiated to assist NGOs and desert research institutes in establishing information systems compatible with DESI and GRID.

In Africa, the problem of desertification intensified. Responding to the crisis, UNEP assisted 10 African countries to formulate project proposals addressing environmental degradation and food production. (For information on United Nations assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa, see p. 453.)

The UNEP Executive Director, in an April report⁽³⁰⁾ to the Governing Council, stated that there was a need for policy guidance on UNEP'S role in implementing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,⁽³¹⁾ Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990⁽³²⁾ and the 1985 Cairo Programme for African Co-operation⁽³³⁾ (For information on science and technology to combat desertification and drought, see Chapter XI of this section.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/188 without vote.

Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and 40/175 of 17 December 1985, and its decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986,

Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned, and that such action is an essential component of their long-term development,

Also aware that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character, and that real and permanent solutions must be found in a global effort based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

Recalling the commitment of African Governments, as expressed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, to undertake and to continue as soon as possible measures to combat drought and desertification,

Recalling the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, and taking note of decisions 14/15 A and B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme concerning desertification,

Recalling with satisfaction the active support and the commitment to action expressed forcefully by the international community, including the United Nations system, at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, on the critical economic situation in Africa,

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Senegal in convening the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES), and recalling with satisfaction the results achieved and the resolutions adopted by the

Conference at its first and second sessions, held at Dakar in July 1984, and in November 1985, which set up COMIDES as a ministerial consultation mechanism,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the proposals concerning concrete measures to be taken set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought;

2. Takes note also of the sustained and praiseworthy efforts made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to combat desertification and drought, and of its fruitful co-operation with Governments and the organs and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. Welcomes the progress made since the establishment by six East African countries of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and invites the international community to continue to support the implementation of the Plan of Action of the six countries and to furnish them with sufficient financial and technical resources for this purpose;

4. Appeals urgently to the members of the international community, particularly donor countries, while strengthening their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

5. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in the co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations to help the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development to carry out their programmes;

6. Appeals to all Governments to increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in particular by making voluntary contributions to it at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, but also by financing directly the projects sponsored by the Office, which enable it to respond to the priority needs of the Sudano-Sahelian countries;

7. Welcomes with satisfaction the establishment of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the generosity and solidarity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid and its transport, medical assistance and the threat of grasshoppers and locusts;

9. Also appeals to all members of the international community, the organs and bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations to continue to give their full support in all forms, including financial and technical aid or any other form of assistance, to the development efforts of the countries stricken by desertification and drought;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/188

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.6) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); 52-nation draft (A/C.2/42/L.24), orally revised; agenda item 82 (f).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 27, 42; plenary 96.

The Second Committee had before it a draft resolution,(34) consideration of which had been deferred by the General Assembly in 1986.(35) In light of the Committee's approval of the draft text that became resolution 42/188, no action was taken on the deferred text.

Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

In 1987,(36) UNEP continued its efforts to implement the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.(37) In most affected countries, those efforts continued to be isolated in sectoral projects whose impact was reduced by the lack of a clearly defined framework for desertification control. National institutions for dealing with desertification were weak as a result of inadequate resources and the sectoral nature of government structures, which made co-ordination difficult. Given those circumstances, UNEP engaged donors and countries affected by desertification in a search for mechanisms to integrate desertification control programmes into overall national development plans and priorities.

Through a joint ESCWA/FAO/UNEP effort, preparatory technical assistance was provided to the Yemen Arab Republic to prepare a draft national plan for combating desertification.

The UNEP Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre assisted a number of African countries in formulating pilot projects for the rehabilitation of villages and the sustainable development of stock-raising zones in semi-arid areas. Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated.

Concerning the need for appropriate technologies in the Sahel, UNEP, in collaboration with a French industrial firm, devised and built a prototype of an efficient animal-driven pump. After the pump was tested, a project for field testing was established in Mali, partly because that country represented conditions typical of central Sahel. Other projects dealt with restoring soil fertility, improving the water storage capacity of soils, and managing depleted soils in the Sahel.

A pilot project funded by UNEP and France sought to develop a low-cost method of assessing desertification in the southern Saharan arid, semi-arid and sub-humid eco-zones using earlier aerial photographs (some taken 30 years ago) and new ones, together with remote sensing imagery, to study the degradation of soil and vegetation and the evolution of the landscape.

An afforestation and training project in southern India, started in 1985, resulted in the production of some 3.7 million tree seedlings at five project sites and the planting of more than 1 million trees.

In addition to producing the Desertification Control Bulletin and other publications, UNEP, in co-operation with TVE, supported the production of television films in Colombia, Viet Nam and Thailand. UNEP also supported a TVE film on salinization in China, co-produced with National Geographic Television (United States).

On 18 June,(38) the Governing Council took note of the Executive Director's 1985(39) and 1986(40) annual reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action and authorized him to submit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly.

By decision 1987/171 of 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the reports of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

The Secretary-General transmitted the reports to the Assembly in September.(41)

Report of the Secretary-General. Responding to a 1985 General Assembly request,(42) the Secretary-General in September submitted a report(43) on the implementation of the 1977 Plan of Action. He stated that problems such as desertification affected the interests of all countries through multiplier effects such as global aid and trade flows, food shortages and recurring famines, social upheavals, political unrest and a negative impact on world resources and recovery. The Secretary-General called on the General Assembly to address actions at the national and regional levels.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 42/189 A and D without vote.

A

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982, 38/163 of 19 Decem-

ber 1983, 39/168 of 17 December 1984 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further its resolution S-1312 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Noting with dismay and grave concern the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the unprecedented human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by that phenomenon,

Recognizing that problems such as desertification affect all countries through world aid and trade flows, food shortages and periodic famines, political instability and, most of all, the adverse effects on resources and world recovery,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the notes by the Secretary-General concerning desertification and drought,

Having also considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session, and Governing Council decision 14/15 of 18 June 1987 on desertification,

1. Takes note of decision 14/15 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. Urges Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts to combat desertification, to continue to give priority to measures recommended in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and by the Governing Council in decision 14/15, and to increase assistance to the countries concerned, with a view to the implementation of their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

3. Notes the significant role that non-governmental organizations are continuing to play in efforts to combat desertification and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all possibilities for increasing their participation in these efforts;

4. Urges the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development plans and the regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

5. Requests the Governing Council to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in implementing the measures approved by the Governing Council to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification;

6. Also requests the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

General Assembly resolution 42/189 A

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.6) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.60), following in-

formal consultations on draft by Mauritania (A/C.2/42/L.36), orally revised; agenda item 82 (f).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 27, 42; plenary 96.

D

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly

Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of resolutions A, B and C above.

General Assembly resolution 42/189 D

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.6) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.60), following informal consultations on draft by Mauritania (A/C.2/42/L.36), orally revised; agenda item 82 (f).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 27, 42; plenary 96.

Financing plan implementation

The UNEP Executive Director, in an April report(30) to the Governing Council, stated that the Special Account, established as an integral part of the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification to help mobilize additional resources to implement the Plan, was short of the minimum needed to make it effective. He proposed that the Governing Council might wish to recommend that recipient Governments, especially those with national plans of action to combat desertification, set aside a percentage of their national budgetary resources for implementing anti-desertification programmes and projects and place them in a national account for desertification control. Such accounts would act as a stimulus for investments by bilateral and multilateral donors and as a catalyst in the orientation of national development activities, as well as paralleling the Special Account. As to bilateral aid, the Executive Director said that UNEP should approach donors through the OECD and other regional and subregional groupings to discuss contributing to the Special Account. A percentage (perhaps 1 per cent) of the estimated \$17 billion in bilateral development assistance should be set aside as possible contributions. If the foregoing contribution levels could not be achieved, the Executive Director said, the Governing Council might consider recommending that the General Assembly discontinue the Special Account.

On 18 June,(44) the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to discuss with Governments the feasibility of adopting a new approach to contributing to the Special Account and recommended that he report on the results to the Council in 1989.

In a September report(43) on the financing of the 1977 Plan of Action, the Secretary-General recalled studies on additional means of financing the implementation of the Plan of Action undertaken in 1978,(45) 1980(46) and 1981(47). He stated that a level of approximately \$1.8 billion per year

for a period of 20 years was needed to support the implementation of the Plan. Concerning additional means of financing the Plan, he said that as a result of the integration of national desertification plans into overall development strategies and a more systematic application of economic analysis to dry-land rehabilitation programmes, it was possible to envisage: greater-mobilization of domestic resources through fiscal and financial measures, more efficient administration and new organizational arrangements; the granting of a higher percentage of multilateral/bilateral grants and loans to poorer countries on a concessionary basis; more systematic and sustained efforts by the World Bank; regional development banks and other multilateral financing institutions to act as intermediaries for developing countries affected by desertification; more positive consideration by Governments to create a public international corporation for financing anti-desertification programmes; and the encouragement by countries with foundations and charitable organizations to channel additional funds to training and research through tax rebates and other financial incentives.

He urged the Assembly to take concrete decisions and to play a central role in bringing the problems concerning desertification and their possible solutions to the attention of member Governments, multilateral development financing institutions, international agencies, governmental organizations, NGOs, private foundations and research institutions so that they could take decisions to raise the required funds.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/189 C without vote.

Financing and other measures in support of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/198 of 17 December 1985,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. Urges Governments as well as organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other multilateral development-assistance institutions, non-governmental organizations and private foundations to take the necessary decisions to mobilize the funds required before the desertification process destroys more arable lands and it becomes too late to stop the process;

3. Urges relevant research institutions, as appropriate, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to give maximum priority to work in the field of desertification;

4. Takes note of the fact that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 14/15 D of 18 June 1987, requested the Executive Director of the Programme to discuss with Govern-

ments the feasibility of adopting a new and realistic approach that would encourage them and international financing institutions to contribute directly or indirectly to the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine, in the context of the evaluation called for in Governing Council decision 14/15 C of 18 June 1987, ways and means of enhancing the efficiency of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control in pursuance of its mandate as contained in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review actions at the national and regional levels as well as the issues pertaining to the financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to consult further with interested Governments on the proposals contained in his report.

General Assembly resolution 42/189 C

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.6) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.60), following informal consultations on draft by Mauritania (A/C.2/42/L.36), orally revised; agenda item 82 (f).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 27, 42; plenary 96.

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region

UNEP activities. In 1987, the rains failed again in most countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, the deficiencies being most pronounced in eastern Africa. Desertification continued at an alarming rate, as did the general deterioration of the region's physical environment.

UNSO, as the agency responsible for implementing the 1977 Plan of Action in the region on behalf of UNEP and under joint UNEP/UNDP sponsorship, supported a programme of desertification control in 22 countries. As at 31 December 1987, UNSO supported a programme consisting of 64 ongoing projects with a total funding of \$55.97 million. Activities concentrated on afforestation and reforestation, alternative sources of energy and fuelwood conservation, rangeland management and water resources, soil protection and sand-dune stabilization, integrated land management and planning and programming.

In Mali, UNSO provided \$51,700 in 1987 to help put into operation its National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. UNSO sent a mission to the United Republic of Tanzania to discuss potential projects; the Government identified as a priority project the establishment of a drought and desertification control division within its National Environment Management Council. A mission organized by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control, the Club du Sahel and UNSO visited Chad to confer on a national plan of action. In Burkina Faso, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) contributed some \$980,000 for technical support to two projects to establish village woodlots and distrib-

ute fuel-efficient cooking stoves. A new project to develop agro-forestry through the regeneration of *Acacia alba* and other local species was launched in Burkina Faso with financing from Norway. The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations was supporting a six-year project for integrated village and family afforestation in the Bazega area of Burkina Faso; as of June 1987, 500 hectares had been planted with some 400,000 seedlings. Training in nursery and planting techniques had been provided to forestry and extension workers plus some 120 villagers. Norway agreed to support a project for the regeneration of *Acacia senegal* plantations in Mali over a five-year period with a contribution of \$1.6 million; the project got under way with a pilot project for gum tree development in the Kayes region. A joint SIDA/UNSO mission to Niger was conducted in December 1987 to formulate a three-year extension to the agro-forestry development project in the Department of Dosso; the project has been responsible for the natural regeneration of 300,000 seedlings of *Acacia alba* over almost 6,000 hectares and the artificial regeneration of 60,000 seedlings. UNSO embarked on a five-year project funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) at a cost of \$5.4 million aimed at protecting the Blue Nile catchment area in Ethiopia. A project to establish fuelwood plantations to meet the needs of Dese, Ethiopia, succeeded in planting 1,226 hectares of fuelwood with a total production of 4.19 million seedlings.

A pilot project to use wind energy in Cape Verde was extended until 1989 with an additional contribution of \$280,560 from DANIDA. Another DANIDA-financed project to design efficient stoves produced locally was initiated in Gambia. Projects for the manufacture of fuel-efficient stoves also were under way in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali and Sudan. In Niger, a World Bank project on behalf of UNSO with financing from Norway and the United Nations Development Fund for Women emphasized alternative domestic sources of energy, improved cooking stoves and studies on the role of women in marketing fuelwood.

In range management and water resources, UNSO was supporting projects involving the construction of small earth dams, ground-water development and water conservation for irrigation, household use and livestock. The aim of a project in Gambia, financed by Australia with the participation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, was to construct a diversion weir and irrigation scheme on the Profu Bolon, a tributary of the Gambia River. Also in Gambia, a rangeland rehabilitation and livestock water development project funded by UNDP and UNEP was completed in 1987. UNSO contributed \$61,560 for preliminary technical and socio-economic rehabilitation studies of 30 dams in Togo.

In Senegal, an integrated programme to stabilize secondary dunes and to protect basins in which farming was practised was extended for one more year. In Somalia, in the area of Shallambod, massive dunes were successfully fixed through vegetative techniques. The second phase of a soil protection programme in Cape Verde's Sao Joao Baptista Valley, financed by Norway, included ground-water development.

As part of new initiatives to adopt an integrated approach to land management, UNSO, in co-operation with the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, an NGO, developed a project in Niger aimed at improving agricultural and agro-forestry practices through extensive environmental awareness programmes, the use of ecologically sound agronomic practices in mechanized farming, the protection of forest reserves, the restocking of plantations and the strengthening of governmental forestry services.

In Mali, a six-month feasibility study was conducted with contributions of \$155,000 from UNSO and \$278,000 from UNDP for a Green Belt project. The project potentially covered a large area extending from the border with Mauritania through Tombouctou and on to Gao, with a loop around Mopti and Segou. Although the term Green Belt indicated an emphasis on tree-planting, the project embraced a full spectrum of land management actions. In Burkina Faso, a contribution of \$5 million was being sought for a project for the development of the Sebba region, which would be part of a larger integrated development programme for the Sahelian region of the country.

On 18 June,(48) the Governing Council took note of those parts of the Executive Director's annual reports for 1985(39) and 1986(40) dealing with implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and authorized him to submit the reports, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; welcomed the steps taken by UNSO, on behalf of UNEP, toward implementing the Plan of Action; and urged the Executive Director and the Administrator of UNDP to intensify efforts to mobilize resources to assist the countries served by UNSO.

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/171, took note of the reports of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

UNDP activities. Activities for desertification control in the Sudano-Sahelian region included approval of a programme in Cameroon to promote medium-sized farms to help stabilize soils and increase agricultural productivity. In Djibouti, UNDP funding was being used to control water

resources and develop irrigation methods. UNDP was contributing \$4.5 mill towards a joint programme with FAO for soil and water conservation in Ethiopia. An integrated rural development project in south-eastern Fouta Djallon in Guinea focused on increasing agricultural production by developing three irrigated areas totalling 575 hectares and introducing rotational cropping. In Kenya, UNDP contributed to the School of Environmental Studies at Moi University (Eldoret) to develop research, increase awareness of environmental issues, integrate environmental education into the education-system and develop extension and consultancy services. A programme of sand-dune stabilization in Mauritania included technical assistance inputs and agro-sylvo-pastoral development. In Nigeria, allocations were made for a large project of forest management and reforestation in two southern districts; labour-intensive public works projects, including measures against desertification; and drought control through improved utilization of ground-water resources. Projects financed by other UNDP-administered funds were carried out in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

Following consideration of a report of the UNDP Administrator on UNSO activities and United Nations assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa,(49) the UNDP Governing Council, on 18 June,(50) appealed to Governments to further strengthen their support for UNSO and requested the Administrator to continue to report annually on the implementation of the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region, on efforts to combat drought and desertification and on United Nations co-operation in that area.

In an October note,(51) the Secretary-General recalled a February decision of the UNDP Governing Council(52) requesting the Administrator to consolidate into a single document his report on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and his report on the implementation of the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the region.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/189 B without vote.

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the matter and, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of decision 14/15 B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Taking note also of decision 87/40 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa,

Taking note further of the appropriate decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. Notes with grave concern:

(a) The scope and complexity of the damage caused by desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

(b) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

(c) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. Notes also the efforts that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles to assist, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the countries of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the sustained and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

5. Recommends to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that they continue, increase and intensify their efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to make it more capable of responding adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

6. Expresses its gratitude to all Governments, and all organizations and foundations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

7. Draws the attention of the international community to the pressing need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to the implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and to respond

favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries of the region that are most affected;

8. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action.

General Assembly resolution 42/189 B

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.6) without vote, 20 November (meeting 42); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.60), following informal consultations on draft by Mauritania (A/C.2/42/L.36), orally revised; agenda item 82 (f).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 27, 42; plenary 96.

National plans of action to combat desertification

On 17 June, (53) the UNEP Governing Council, recommending that national plans of action and the nature of their implementation be grass-roots-oriented, requested the Executive Director to be flexible in selecting countries of concentration, taking into account regional distribution, and to evaluate the content and relevance of each country's action plan and the feasibility of integrating them into national development plans. It urged Governments to support such plans and urged UNEP to mobilize more funds through United Nations organizations and other funding agencies.

Soil management

Soil degradation, including wind and water erosion, salinization, alkalization, acidification and soil pollution was one of the major global environmental crises.

UNEP convened an ad hoc expert group meeting (Nairobi, Kenya, 18-22 May) to advise on global soil degradation assessment and its effect on land productivity. The meeting helped to finalize a joint UNEP/International Soil Reference and Information Centre project that by 1990 was to produce a study summarizing the current rate and status of world-wide soil degradation, accompanied by maps for planning and management purposes.

Fifty-nine countries responded to a survey conducted by UNEP on national soils and land-use policies and the extent to which those policies were operational. In Europe and North America, 82 per cent of the countries responding had soils policies that were firmly adhered to, while about 55 per cent of the non-industrialized countries had no operational policies.

A major element of the 1982 Plan of Action to Implement the World Soils Policy(54) was formulated in 1987, with the co-operation of FAO, to lend advisory services to Governments to formulate and implement national soils policies. Sudan and Uganda would be the first countries to receive such assistance.

Other projects promoted the rational use of soils in fragile ecosystems. Three projects dealing with the watershed of the Mona River in Jamaica focused on protecting soils against degradation, providing sustainable systems of agriculture and training local personnel in watershed management.

Guidelines were produced for applying integrated land/soil management in mountain ecosystems, based on a project sponsored by UNEP, Bulgaria, the USSR Commission for UNEP and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. Another activity of the project was a workshop on model curricula and training for soil erosion control and watershed management (Kathmandu, Nepal and Dushambe, USSR, July), which examined 12 case studies from Bulgaria, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the United States.

In Africa, the first meeting of the Regional Coordination Unit of the Soils and Fertilizers Network took place (Accra, Ghana, October) under the sponsorship of UNEP, FAO and Ghana. Collaborating with the World Bank's Economic Development Institute, UNEP organized a seminar on managing land and water ecosystems in eastern and southern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, 5-16 October) for 29 planners and decision makers.

Lithosphere

The International Scientific Council on Geology and Environment Problems (Moscow, November) finalized the manuscripts of three booklets to be published in 1988 under the title *Geology and Environment*. The booklets described ways of predicting the impact of mining and water resources development on the hydrological and geological conditions of the lithosphere and included guidelines for land-use planning in accordance with geological conditions.

Forest ecosystems

Tropical forests

The need for new agricultural lands, the effects of logging, forest fires and development schemes and the increased need for firewood, timber and other forest products were placing a great deal of pressure on natural tropical forest ecosystems.

Efforts were being made in collaboration with FAO to develop updated assessments on the loss of tropical forests through the use of satellite imagery, ground-based information and national inventories. UNEP also collaborated with FAO to reinforce the capacity of developing countries to conserve the genetic resources of indigenous forests. Pilot projects were launched in Cameroon, Malaysia and Peru. UNEP, participating in the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan, con-

tributed to an analysis of TFAP'S regional approach for Latin America and the Caribbean and supported an expert on ecosystem conservation for a mission to Peru. The Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, with UNEP support, identified projects for the national management of tropical and sub-tropical forest ecosystems in El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, while developing a management plan for the Rio Macho Forest Reserve in Costa Rica.

Mountain ecosystems

A project in Cajamarca, Peru, helped mobilize farmers to participate in training courses, construct buildings, form simple irrigation networks, develop afforestation schemes and establish soil and water conservation programmes, rescuing traditional Andean technologies and developing methods that could be replicated in other regions of that country and in other Andean countries. During 1987, more than 20 project counterparts received in-service training, while experts on the project gave lectures in co-operation with the University of Cajamarca. In addition, the project involved broadcasts on a local radio programme, *Tierra y Pueblo*, oriented towards isolated farmers in the northern Peruvian sierra.

Conservation of wildlife and protected areas

The loss of biological diversity, all of it irretrievable, was rapidly becoming one of the foremost international environmental issues. UNEP approached the problem by promoting the establishment of protected areas, encouraging Governments to apply to non-protected lands the conservation principles outlined in the 1980 World Conservation Strategy (WCS)(55) and promoting the integration of regional and national conservation strategies into national development plans.

During 1987, ECG, which included UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, continued to review the status of implementation of WCS and national conservation strategies.

UNEP and Uganda worked together within WCS to improve that country's natural resource situation. An overview of the current state of its resource components, including wildlife, protected areas, wetlands and fisheries, was prepared in 10 volumes. Each volume discussed management of the resource and put forth recommendations for its restoration and conservation.

A Conference on Resource Conservation for Ghana's Sustainable Development (Accra, Ghana, 28-30 April) launched the preparation of a national conservation strategy. The Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy Steering Committee (Vancouver, Canada, May) reviewed progress on resource conservation in the Arctic. An International Symposium on Wildlife Management in Sub-

Saharan Africa (Harare, Zimbabwe, October) adopted recommendations for conservation.

Throughout 1987, in co-operation with IUCN, UNEP continued to support the assessment of the distribution and abundance of wildlife species. UNEP support to UNESCO'S Man and the Biosphere Programme included expanding the biosphere reserve network, preparing management plans and training activities. UNEP supported and participated in the Fourth Wilderness Congress (Denver, United States, September), which emphasized the interrelationship between consideration of nature and development of natural resources.

Under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, agreements were being developed for European species of Chiroptera, western Palaearctic populations of *Ciconia c. ciconia*, western Palaearctic waterfowl and North and Baltic Sea populations of small cetaceans. Twenty-six experts and representatives from potential range states for European species of Chiroptera met (London, November) to consider the text of a draft agreement. During 1987, Mali, Tunisia and Pakistan became parties to the Convention, bringing the total membership to 25.

Co-operation under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat was reviewed at a meeting of the conference of the contracting parties (Regina, Canada, May-June). UNEP and other international organizations participated with the country representatives. As at December 1987, the Convention had 45 contracting parties, and its list of wetlands of international importance included 383 sites covering about 27 million hectares. (See above.)

Genetic resources

With UNEP support, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources in 1987 initiated a programme for an ecogeographical survey of the wild relatives and primitive cultivars of crop plants threatened with extinction in priority areas of developing countries and their collection and conservation. UNEP also continued to support the exploration, collection, evaluation and conservation of crop plant and tree genetic resources.

The regional environmental Microbiological Resources Centres (MIRCENS) in Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Thailand continued to carry out a number of UNEP-supported pilot projects for applying microbial resources in environmental management technologies. The Guatemala MIRCEN developed an environmentally sound technology for the bioconversion of potentially polluting by-products coffee processing (waste water and pulp) into biogas, animal feed and biofertilizers.

The International Microbial Strain Data Network became partially operational with the establishment of its secretariat at the Biotechnology Centre of Cambridge University. The Network comprised information nodes throughout the world, where data were held in a central directory from which scientists could locate microbial strains or cultured cell lines with specific characteristics for biotechnological applications. It also facilitated communication among microbiologists, cell biologists and other scientists world-wide.

Freshwater ecosystems

The UNEP programme for the environmentally sound management of inland waters (EMINWA) was a component of the general UNEP policy to promote sustainable development. The first priority was to help countries sharing a common river basin to develop their resources in harmony with one another. The EMINWA programme dealt with rivers, lakes and aquifers. To demonstrate its approach towards the sustainable development of basins, UNEP aimed at least one action plan towards each type of inland water system.

Preparation of an action plan for the Lake Chad Basin, the largest inland drainage basin in Africa, covering parts of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, was initiated in 1987.

Action plan for Zambezi River system

One of the activities of the EMINWA programme was the formulation of an action plan for the Zambezi basin. The working group of experts on the Zambezi River system (Gabarone, Botswana, January) finalized the Zambezi Action Plan (ZACPLAN) for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common River System. At a conference of plenipotentiaries (Harare, Zimbabwe, May) ZACPLAN was adopted by five basin countries-Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

On 17 June,(56) the Governing Council, noting the signature and entry into force of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System, requested the Executive Director to start consultations with the Governments of the Zambezi basin countries, the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, organizations of the United Nations system and donor agencies regarding its implementation and the raising of funds to ensure that the implementation started before the end of 1987.

Marine ecosystems

Protection of the marine environment

In 1987, UNEP continued to carry out a global evaluation of the state of the art of coastal modelling; a review of the state of the marine environment; an assessment of the long-term ecological consequences of low-level marine contamination and a review of carcinogens and nutrients as marine pollutants. In collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and WMO, UNEP also examined the relationship between ocean dynamics and climate changes, particularly the impact of projected rises in sea level and temperature rise in the Mediterranean, the South Pacific, the Caribbean, the southern Asian seas, the eastern Asian seas and the South-eastern Pacific regions.

Under UNEP co-ordination and with the support of the sponsors of the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), work continued on a review of the health of the oceans. Drafts of 15 regional reports were prepared covering the Mediterranean; the south-eastern Pacific; the eastern Asian Seas; the southern Asian Seas; the Red Sea; the Caribbean; Western and central Africa; the South Pacific; eastern Africa; the Kuwait Action Plan region; the Black Sea; the south-western Atlantic; the Arctic; the Antarctic; and the North Pacific.

Through GESAMP, UNEP continued its work on the integrated global ocean monitoring programme, the first attempt to link marine biology, geology, chemistry and physical oceanography on a world-wide scale. UNEP also was working on a set of reference methods and guidelines for marine pollution studies in co-operation with the IAEA International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity; to date, some 60 reference methods and 10 reference materials had been produced.

Shared natural resources and offshore mining

In May 1987,(57) the Executive Director updated progress made since 1985(58) on environmental co-operation concerning natural resources shared by two or more States and in the use of the conclusions of the 1981 study of the legal aspects concerning offshore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction.(59) The report was based on replies received from 14 Governments and 10 international organizations in response to requests for information.

On 18 June,(60) the Council, noting the Executive Director's report, authorized him to transmit the report to the General Assembly. It called on Governments and international organizations to take further action to implement the 1979 principles on natural resources shared by two or more States(61) and the conclusions of the 1981 study.

The General Assembly, by decision 42/445 of 11 December 1987, took note of the Secretary-General's note(62) drawing attention to the Executive Director's report.

Regional seas programme

The regional seas programme encompassed almost 120 countries and a network of some 250 national organizations in a strategy to protect coastal waters world-wide.

Mediterranean. Twelve years after the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was adopted, the draft protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution engendered by the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, the sea-bed and its sub-soil was elaborated by the secretariat and recommended by the contracting parties for review in preparation for consideration of the text by a plenipotentiary conference in 1989. A detailed MAP programme calendar for 1986-1995 was approved by the contracting parties. Selection criteria and an initial list of 100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest were prepared. The Priority Actions Programme of the UNEP Mediterranean Office had further developed its networks of projects and institutions in several areas. A regional programme on seismic zones had attracted the necessary outside financing, and programmes on aquaculture and soil erosion had been developed. The national Mediterranean pollution monitoring programmes covered 13 countries by the end of 1987. Effluent standards were adopted to prevent mercury pollution, environmental quality criteria for shellfish waters were established and guidelines were established to combat marine oil pollution.

Kuwait region. In 1987, UNEP carried out several activities with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME). Regional experts studied the causes of fish and dolphin mortality in ROPME sea areas and proposed remedial measures. UNEP assisted in planning and convening the ROPME workshop on coastal development (Kuwait, August); it also continued to coordinate IAEA assistance to ROPME in the intercalibration of analytical methods, marine pollution monitoring, identification of unknown halogenated hydrocarbons and a survey of mercury levels in fish and sediments. UNEP provided technical assistance to strengthen research capabilities in the region.

Caribbean. The UNEP Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the Wider Caribbean was established at Kingston, Jamaica, on 11 May 1987. As 11 Governments had ratified or acceded to the 1983 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean and its Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills,(63) the Convention and its Protocol had entered into force on 11 October 1986. A Fourth Intergovernmental Meeting (Guadeloupe, October) identified four projects of regional significance: co-ordination and common costs; environmental management of coastal and terrestrial environments; assessment and control of marine pollution; and environmental training, education and public awareness.

West and Central Africa. The monitoring of pollution in the marine environment of western and central Africa continued to develop during 1987. Equipment, fellowship and attendance at meetings were financed for laboratories and scientists.

East Africa. Comoros, France, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania informed UNEP during 1987 that they were in the process of ratifying or acceding to the 1985 Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment and two protocols, one concerning protected areas and wild fauna and flora and the other concerning co-operation in combating marine pollution in cases of emergency(58) UNEP provided ad hoc technical advice to Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

East Asian seas. A meeting of experts on the control of oil pollution in the region (Bali, Indonesia, October) reviewed existing and ongoing research, management and legislative activities. The meeting put forward 23 recommendations for oil pollution control measures. The second meeting of experts on the East Asian Seas Action Plan, held at Bangkok, Thailand, agreed that the destruction of coral reef and mangrove ecosystems was the gravest regional concern, followed by sewage and industrial and oil pollution.

Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. A government expert meeting on co-operation in combating marine pollution emergencies in the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti, October) adopted a project to establish a sub-regional center in Djibouti for stockpiling equipment to combat oil pollution.

South Pacific. Eleven Governments had signed the 1986 Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and the Environment of the South Pacific Region and its associated protocols;(64) one country had ratified it. The implementation of the Action Plan continued with 28 ongoing projects in the areas of watershed management, inland and coastal water quality and pesticides. UNEP signed a project document with the South Pacific Commission covering activities in the areas of environmental education, awareness, training and information.

South-east Pacific. The 1981 Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-east Pacific,(65) and its supplementary agreement and protocols entered into force. The initial phase of a regional marine pollution research and monitoring programme neared completion. A contingency plan to combat pollution in cases of emergency became operational.

South Asian seas. A meeting of focal points to consider the adoption of the South Asian Seas Action Plan was held (Bangkok, Thailand, December). Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka analysed environmental problems and reviewed progress made in implementing priority activities; however, institutional and financial arrangements required for implementation of the Action Plan were not agreed upon.

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Environmental aspects of political, economic and other issues

International ecological security

On 2 November 1987, Czechoslovakia, also on behalf of the Ukrainian SSR, introduced in the General Assembly's Second Committee a draft resolution⁽¹⁾ on international ecological security by which the Assembly would have recognized the necessity of exploring and developing a generally acceptable concept of international ecological security and of defining relevant basic guidelines and principles regarding the conduct of States. It requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the UNEP Executive Director, to outline elements that could lead to the elaboration of a generally acceptable concept of ecological security. On 27 November, the Second Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that it defer consideration of the draft until its 1988 session.

The Assembly by decision 42/442 of 11 December, decided to defer consideration of the draft until 1988.

Arms race and the environment

UNEP, in collaboration with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), prepared a book, *Cultural norms, war and the environment*, for publication in 1988. The book, an outgrowth of a joint UNEP/SIPRI symposium (Stockholm, Sweden, March), examined the role of cultural norms regarding militarism and the environment.

In December, the General Assembly, in resolution 42/93, considered that interaction in the ecological sphere should become an integral part of comprehensive international security.

Material remnants of war

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽²⁾ reported in September⁽³⁾ on action taken concerning the problem of remnants of war. He stated that he had asked all States Members and non-members of the United Nations to submit information on that problem, including efforts being made to address it. As at 17 August 1987, replies had been received from seven States: Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Mexico, the Netherlands, Qatar and Vanuatu. The Secretary-General stated that once again the majority of Member States had not provided information and therefore he was not in a position to evaluate the actual situation nor the needs of the developing countries affected.

In decision 42/445 of 11 December, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the problem of the remnants of war.

Environment and resources in Africa

Environmental impact of apartheid

In accordance with a 1985 Governing Council decision,⁽⁴⁾ the Executive Director submitted a report⁽⁵⁾ on the environmental impacts of apartheid on black agriculture in South Africa. The report stated that agriculture in South Africa ranked second only to mining in terms of its contribution to the gross domestic product. The basic issue underlying the problems of black agriculture was land. The very limited area of land available for agriculture in the homelands—areas reserved for blacks—coupled with the traditional farming practices of the people and their attitudes towards livestock, had led to serious environmental degradation. The situation facing black agriculture was summed up as follows: lack of land for agriculture and the poor quality of available land; high and rapidly increasing population densities in black areas, with consequent overloading and degradation of land; the siphoning off of most able-bodied men from black areas for work in mines, factories and farms in white areas; traditional resistance to change and modernization; and the refusal of South Africa to make more land available to the blacks. The average amount of land available to every black person was 0.68 hectare and to each white, 22.6 hectares. In the homelands, there was a great need for agricultural education based on an understanding of the natural environment and an urgent need to change attitudes regarding land use and livestock. The report concluded that if

South Africa was to achieve self-sufficiency in food, the whole of its agriculture, and not just the white sector, had to receive careful attention, taking into account environmental implications.

On 18 June,(6) the Governing Council, taking note of the Executive Director's report, reaffirmed its sympathy and solidarity with the victims of apartheid and further reaffirmed its condemnation of the apartheid system. The Council called on all concerned to draw the attention of the white minority regime of South Africa to the long-term adverse environmental impacts of its black agricultural policies, and requested the Executive Director to continue to monitor and report to the Council new developments related to that situation.

In resolution 42/184 of 11 December, the General Assembly noted the Council's decision on the environmental impact of apartheid on black agriculture in South Africa.

Cultural and natural heritage in Africa

In March 1986(7) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council his comments on a 1985 report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) concerning the United Nations contribution to conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage in Africa.

On 17 June,(8) the Governing Council took note of the JIU report and the Secretary-General's comments.

Occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

On 18 June(9) the Governing Council adopted a decision on the environmental situation in occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. (See p. 312.)

Transfer of environmental protection technology

On 18 June,(10) the Governing Council encouraged Governments to promote the commercial exchange and transfer of environmental protection technology and to share public research, demonstration results and information on non-proprietary technology. The Council also urged Governments and intergovernmental trade organizations to review terms of trade in pollution con-

trol technology with the objective of identifying and minimizing barriers. It further invited the Executive Director to consult Governments to identify specific technology that was unavailable to them and the reasons for its unavailability and to report to the Council in 1989 with recommendations. It also invited the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system to promote the transfer of environmental protection technology.

Environment and human settlements

UNEP contributed to the observance of IYSH through a number of activities. One of the themes of World Environment Day 1987 was the environmental aspects of sheltering the homeless. A training course was organized for 15 national IYSH focal points (Moscow, March) on integrating environmental concerns into human settlements planning. The relationship between human settlements and the environment was highlighted by the UNEP Executive Director at the 1987 session of the Commission on Human Settlements in Nairobi, Kenya; UNEP issued his collected statements as *One Earth, One Home*.

On 18 June,(11) the Governing Council requested the UNEP Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Director of Habitat, to increase co-operation in the assessment of environmental conditions in human settlements; environmental aspects of policies, planning and management of human settlements-both rural and urban; environmentally sound and appropriate human settlements technology; and research, training and dissemination of information on environmentally sound human settlements planning and management.

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Chapter XVI

Human settlements

The year 1987 was observed as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH), and the General Assembly, concerned about the alarming situation in which more than a billion people were completely without shelter or living in homes unfit for human habitation, decided that a global strategy was needed to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000 (resolution 42/191). The Economic and Social Council, in May, called on Governments and institutions concerned to adopt decisive measures to achieve the objectives of IYSH and requested the Secretary-General, when assessing the IYSH results, to pay attention to the social and human aspects of housing for the poor and disadvantaged (1987/137).

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), also known as Habitat, performed the role of lead agency in the United Nations system for co-ordinating IYSH activities. It also continued in 1987 to assist developing countries through technical co-operation, research and development (including training) and information dissemination. The Commission on Human Settlements, at its tenth session at Nairobi, Kenya, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of UNCHS, adopted on 16 April 22 resolutions and five decisions dealing with human settlements activities and UNCHS co-operation.

Topics related to this chapter. Middle East: territories occupied by Israel—living conditions of Palestinians; settlements policy. Development policy and international economic co-operation: international development strategy. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief: disaster preparedness and prevention. Regional economic and social activities. Refugees. Human rights: right to housing.

Commission on Human Settlements

At its tenth session (Nairobi, 6-16 April 1987), the Commission on Human Settlements(1) recommended that the General Assembly adopt a global strategy for shelter for all by the year 2000, as a follow-up to IYSH (see below). It considered the goals of IYSH and the results of the 1986 International Year of Peace,(2) UNCHS co-

operation with the Company for Habitat and Housing in Africa (Shelter-Afrique) and with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), regional institutions and national shelter coalition for human settlements, women's participation, and shelter strategies and policies.

It also took up IYSH activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, emergency humanitarian assistance for the homeless in Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and assistance to the Namibian people and to victims of apartheid. The Commission requested States to exchange information on technology and experiences to assist the reconstruction of human settlements in disaster-stricken areas, and asked the UNCHS Executive Director to disseminate the experience gained by Mexico from its 1985 earthquake(3) in coping with massive housing destruction.

The Commission also took action on organizational and programme matters, and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the Commission and UNCHS, its secretariat, remain separate and distinct within the United Nations system.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/172 of 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its tenth session.(1)

Future sessions

1988 session

In response to a 1985 Commission decision(4) to hold biennial sessions in odd-numbered years as of 1987, with the exception of a short session in 1988 to ensure effective follow-up to IYHS, the Executive Director proposed(5) that the Commission consider including in the 1988 agenda a review of the objectives achieved during IYSH and related updated documents on special themes adopted by the Commission since 1979, based on experience gained during the Year; a medium-term plan for 1990-1995; and a preliminary outline on the roles, responsibilities and capabilities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and opportunities for co-operation and partnership among them.

On 16 April 1987, the Commission decided to hold its 1988 session from 6 to 12 April at New Delhi, at the invitation of India.

Consideration of special themes

The Commission decided(6) to consider, beginning with its twelfth (1989) session, two special themes—one general and the other more specific—at each session, and called on member States to submit reports and other material reflecting national experience on the given themes. The Executive Director was requested to prepare, based on information provided by States, analytical reviews reflecting world experience and trends. The Commission decided to consider at its 1989 session the roles, responsibilities and capabilities of various levels and organizations in the government and non-government sectors, and opportunities for co-operation and partnership among them at national and international levels in the area of human settlements. It requested the Executive Director to prepare outlines on the following additional themes: problems of comprehensive development of rural settlements under various natural and climatic conditions; maintenance of buildings and infrastructure and its financing and cost recovery; use of new and renewable sources of energy in human settlements and for construction and production of building materials; and any other theme previously discussed by the Commission or that might be proposed in the future.

The Commission had before it a note by the secretariat(7) on themes for future sessions; annexed was a preliminary outline on the theme selected for the 1989 session (see above).

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Human settlements activities

As the international community observed International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987, the General Assembly decided that a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 should be formulated and that human settlement aspects be fully taken into account in development and environmental policies and programmes.

In the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the Assembly in December (resolution 42/186), it was estimated that about a billion people were without adequate shelter, and millions practically lived on the streets; by the year 2000, about 2 billion people, or 40 per cent of the developing countries' population, would be living in cities and towns and 15 of the world's 20 largest metropolitan areas would be in developing countries. Between a quarter and a half of all urban residents in developing countries lived

in unhealthy and degraded dwellings where disease was common, and the congestion of settlements near factories multiplied the health risks; the stress of living in such conditions added to social tensions and outbreaks of violence and unrest. The Assembly recommended a number of measures to provide improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases; urged Habitat, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to promote the application of technologies relevant to waste disposal and water-quality improvement, among other things; and suggested that regulations should be established to prevent settlements development in high environmental-risk areas, such as those near chemical or nuclear plants.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The international community observed, in 1987, International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1982(1) to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways of improving the situation.

Action by the Commission on Human Settlements. In January and February 1987, the UNCHS Executive Director issued a series of reports in connection with the IYSH activities. In a report on shelter and services for the poor,(2) he discussed the role of shelter and services in national development, outlining the policy priorities and options identified by Governments during their preparations for IYSH. Areas considered under national strategies included the development of small and intermediate-sized towns, reorienting housing and public works policies, and developing policies regarding industrial development and employment, resource conservation and health and social welfare.

In another report, containing information received from 53 countries on their activities towards attaining the IYSH objectives,(3) the Executive Director focused on major issues of concern to Governments in dealing with inadequate shelter, services and homelessness. He reviewed support to national action by the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and gave an overview of IYSH information activities.

In response to a 1986 Commission request,(4) the Executive Director evaluated(5) 11 selected IYSH demonstration projects (Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Philippines, Thailand,

Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia, Zimbabwe (2)) dealing with security of land tenure, basic services to low-income families at affordable costs, community participation and the integration of the poor in the formal economy. One of the major lessons drawn from the demonstration projects was the need and potential for a partnership between the public and private sectors in the quest for long-term solutions to the problem of shelter and services to the poor.

In February,(6) the Executive Director reported that the cost of activities leading to the observance of IYSH was estimated at \$3.7 million; pledges totalled \$4.2 million but the amount actually contributed as at 31 December 1986 stood at \$2.2 million.

In April,(7) the Commission endorsed the report on shelter and services for the poor(2) and recommended that Governments consider implementing the measures described therein, seize the momentum created by IYSH and strive to ensure adequate shelter and services for the poor by the year 2000. It called on the international community, including the United Nations system, to provide financial and technical support to human settlements programmes of developing countries, and requested the Executive Director to continue evaluating IYSH activities carried out by Governments as a major input to a future Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.

The Commission stressed that a peaceful environment was among the prerequisites for successfully carrying out IYSH programmes, and urged the Executive Director to take that relationship into account in future activities and programmes, especially in formulating the Global Strategy.(8)

In two other related resolutions, the Commission recommended that the Executive Director integrate the experiences gained from the Year into the Global Strategy and the medium-term plan for 1990-1995,(9) and requested him to report on activities for IYSH in the occupied Palestinian territories.(10)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1987/37 without vote.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which the Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/146 of 4 December 1986 and Council resolution 1986/41 of 23 May 1986,

Recalling further that the objective of activities before and during the Year is to improve the shelter and neigh-

bourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged,

Recognizing with regret that a considerable part of the world's population does not have adequate shelter and lives in extremely unhealthy and unsanitary conditions,

Noting that the lack of adequate housing for millions of people constitutes a serious social problem requiring urgent action at both the national and international levels,

Taking note of the fact that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the Declaration on the Right to Development provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of that right,

Recognizing that the provision of adequate shelter is essential for the promotion and achievement of national economic and social development and human health,

1. Calls upon all Governments and all institutions concerned, both national and international, to adopt decisive measures to achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and to inform the Secretary-General thereon;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, when assessing the results of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, to pay due attention to the social and human aspects of housing for the poor and disadvantaged and, in this connection, to the practical follow-up to the Year through the Commission for Human Settlements;

3. Requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to pay attention to the problem of inadequate shelter in the context of the review of the world social situation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/37

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(11) the Secretary-General, in an August 1987 report on IYSH,(12) reviewed the state 'of human settlements, analysing demographic, economic and physical (shelter, infrastructure, services) trends. He described the challenge that those trends posed for national and international action, and examined the responses to that challenge; reviewed the lessons learned from the Year and their implications for long-term objectives; presented some specific national and international policy measures for action; and outlined the Commission's proposal for a global shelter strategy to the year 2000 (see below). The report also examined the goals and accomplishments of organizations of the United Nations system in areas such as human settlement policies and programmes (Habitat), development assistance (World Bank, United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the regional commissions), industrial development and employment policies (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organisation), natural resource management policies (UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), health and social development policies (WHO, UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP)).

The Secretary-General considered that the Year had been successful in achieving its goals: it had stimulated improvements in shelter and services in many countries from which the poor and disadvantaged had benefited, and created a strong awareness of the problem of homelessness and inadequate shelter and the need for remedial action. None the less, homelessness and inadequate shelter could be eradicated only through concerted, sustained and massive action over a period of time by Governments, organizations and individuals all acting together.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/445 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on IYSH.

In related action, the Assembly, by resolution 42/146, called on the international community to pay special attention to adequate housing in -developing national strategies and settlement improvement programmes within the framework of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.

Report of the UNCHS Executive Director. In a wrap-up report on IYSH activities and achievements, based on information provided by 130 countries as at 31 December 1987,⁽¹³⁾ the UNCHS Executive Director concluded that the Year had been a success in creating global and national awareness and the activities had benefited a large number of the poor, though small in comparison with the scale of the need. Substantial practical and technical knowledge had been acquired through some 600 IYSH demonstration projects in over 100 countries, and Governments had shown their commitment to improving the shelter conditions of the poor by adopting new or revising existing strategies and policies. Among the 130 countries having advanced some programmes in that regard, 55 had established new national strategies, 11 had begun preparing new strategies, and the rest had made at least one significant policy change or initiated national or international programmes for dealing with the shelter problem. While no major global conference was held, more than 100 Member States had participated in regional and subregional meetings to discuss practical solutions and co-ordinate activities.

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

In 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements, decided that a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 should be formulated in an effort to reverse the current alarming trends and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and the disadvantaged.

The Commission had made that recommendation earlier in the year⁽¹⁴⁾ by expressing its conviction of the need for such a strategy as a follow-up to IYSH and by taking note of two reports submitted by the Executive Director.

In a report on shelter and services for the poor⁽²⁾ the Executive Director reported that the population of the less developed regions was expected to increase from 3.7 billion in 1985 to 4.8 billion by the year 2000, and to 6.1 billion by 2015. By 2000, 8 out of every 10 people would be living in developing countries, which would have to provide improved shelter and services for over 1 billion people who were currently homeless or living in slums, while also coping with the additional need created by the expected annual population growth of some 80 million, the majority of them poor and in urban areas. In order to meet the challenge with success, shelter strategies required a co-ordinated contribution from many sectors in their planning and implementation.

The report dealt with the challenge, measures to strengthen national development strategies, international support for national action, and suggested measures for action in 1987 and beyond. For national action, the report suggested, among other things, regular government reviews of housing for the poor; including access to water, sanitation, waste disposal, low-cost energy and transport, health and social services and employment; and adoption of new government policies and strategies aimed at ensuring adequate shelter and services. At the international level, a formal co-ordination arrangement, such as a task force, could be created within the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), and increased emphasis could be placed on shelter and services in individual programmes of relevant United Nations bodies; at the regional level, the United Nations regional commissions could allocate increased resources. Also considered were measures to be carried out by funding organizations and NGOs. The Executive Director stated that regular consultations under UNCHS auspices, to coincide with the biennial sessions of the Commission, might be held to review and co-ordinate human settlements activities undertaken by Governments, United Nations agencies, funding institutions and NGOs.

A second report, on a new agenda for human settlements,⁽¹⁵⁾ had two parts—part one introduced the concept of human settlements as a framework for development management and reviewed current conditions and trends; part two dealt with possible scenarios to the year 2000 and suggested crucial issues on the new agenda. The new agenda, based on perceptions of issues and priorities which had emerged since the 1976 Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,⁽¹⁶⁾ was intended to guide national human settlements policies and programmes until 2000 and provide a framework for support by multilateral and bilateral agencies; a recurrent theme throughout the new agenda was the need to integrate economic and human settlements planning in development decision-making. The report examined economic, demographic, technological, physical (shelter, infrastructure, environment), social and institutional trends, and identified areas needing priority attention.

The Commission requested the Executive Director to continue evaluating IYSH activities undertaken by Governments as a major input into a future Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, and to accord priority to the objectives of and to the experiences gained during IYSH when preparing the 1990-1995 medium-term plan.⁽¹⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/191.

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976 and the recommendations for national action adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, inter alia, the importance of the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure was stressed,

Recalling also its resolution 41/190 of 8 December 1986 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Taking note of the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "Shelter and services for the poor—a call to action" and "A new agenda for human settlements", as well as the comments made by Governments at the tenth (commemorative) session of the Commission on Human Settlements,

Recognizing that adequate and secure shelter is a basic human right and is vital for the fulfilment of human aspirations,

Recognizing further that a squalid residential environment is a constant threat to health and to life itself and thereby constitutes a drain on human resources, a nation's most valuable asset,

Noting that this lamentable situation can adversely affect the social and political stability of countries,

Deeply concerned about the present alarming situation, in which, despite the efforts of Governments at the national and local levels and of international organizations, more than one billion people find themselves either completely without shelter or living in homes unfit for human habitation, and that, owing to prevailing demographic trends, these already formidable problems will escalate in the coming years unless concerted, determined measures are taken immediately,

Fully aware of the multidimensional nature of the shelter problem, which has its main roots in poverty and, in many countries, is aggravated by the scarcity of resources, inadequate institutional capacities and the lack of a legal and financial framework for alleviating the problem,

Realizing that the problem manifests itself in slums and shanty towns, with inadequate social and technical services, and in a general deterioration of the living environment in rural settlements,

Conscious of the vital role of the self-help efforts of the poor to house themselves and the multiplier effects of shelter development, based on the full mobilization of local resources, and their importance to the economic development of a country, and the lost opportunities for development represented by the neglected shelter sector,

Convinced that the continuous, co-ordinated and widely based efforts of all relevant agencies, bodies, organizations and individuals, when guided by an appropriate strategy, will reverse the alarming trends and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000,

Encouraged by action already taken in many countries to prepare national shelter strategies and launch other measures that will promote achievement of the goal of shelter for all,

1. Decides that there shall be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, including a plan of action for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

2. Further decides that the objective of the Strategy should be to stimulate measures that will facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal for a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and its implementation, including its financial implications, for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements at its eleventh session;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Settlements to formulate a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, to be drawn up within existing resources, for submission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Urges all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 by adopting and implementing shelter strategies in accordance with the guidelines contained in section I of the annex to the present resolution, which will permit the mobilization of all forces and resources in the country for the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy, and to renew this commitment annually by, inter alia, announcing on World Habitat Day the concrete actions to be taken and targets to be achieved during each successive year;

6. Requests all United Nations bodies and agencies and the international community at large to support the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy along the lines defined in section II of the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

I. Guidelines for national action

1. All Governments that have not already done so should endeavour to prepare national shelter strategies at appropriate levels as an integral part of their development strategies.

2. The national shelter strategies should take into account the multidimensional nature of the problem and fulfil and reflect the wide socio-economic benefits of shelter development.

3. The national shelter strategies should also reflect the criteria of affordability and replicability, particularly for shelter for low-income population groups; special attention should be paid to improving the access of the poor to land with secure tenure and appropriate building materials, as well as to developing housing finance institutions that will mobilize household savings and are responsive to the needs of low-income groups.

4. All efforts should be made to involve, in full partnership, all concerned governmental, non-governmental, public-sector and private-sector bodies, agencies and institutions at all levels and, in particular, the communities and people concerned, in the planning and implementation of national shelter strategies.

5. In the national shelter strategies, special attention should be paid to the problems faced and capacities represented by marginalized groups such as women and youth and disadvantaged groups such as the aged and the disabled.

6. Governments should report biennially at the session of the Commission on Human Settlements on the progress made in implementing the measures mentioned above.

II. Guidelines for international action

1. All United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and institutions should support, as necessary, the Commission on Human Settlements and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and ensure that their relevant country-specific activities are supportive of and co-ordinated with national shelter strategies.

2. The regional commissions of the United Nations should encourage and assist in the formulation of shelter strategies in their respective regions and the exchange of information thereon, and the Executive Director is invited to make full use of contacts with Governments through the regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies.

3. All countries in a position to do so and international funding agencies should give all possible support to Governments in their efforts to plan and implement national shelter strategies for the attainment of the goals of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, within the framework of an enabling shelter strategy, their endeavours to achieve improvement in the shelter situation of their inhabitants, in particular the poor and disadvantaged, and they should report to

the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on their actions in this respect.

General Assembly resolution 42/191

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.7) without vote, 11 November (meeting 34); draft by Commission on Human Settlements (A/C.2/42/L.33); agenda item 82 (g).

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 30, 34; plenary 96.

National strategies

National shelter coalitions

On 16 April 1987,(17) the Commission on Human Settlements called for the creation of national coalitions through which Governments might help to mobilize all non-governmental resources in a partnership towards the provision of shelter for all. It urged Governments to put forth explicit shelter policies as part of national development strategies and to enlist the participation of the formal and informal private sector, NGOs, co-operatives and community groups in providing shelter by facilitating, through the public sector, the availability of land, infrastructure, building materials, finance, skilled human resources, appropriate technologies and a supportive legal and regulatory environment.

Financing of national action

The Executive Director, in his report on shelter and services for the poor,(2) recommended measures aimed at expanding financial institutions through domestic savings, according higher priority for shelter in investment programmes, providing employers' assistance for housing employees, encouraging rental housing, developing lending facilities for the poor and establishing revolving funds for land assembly and infrastructure. Further, the Executive Director said that, while national action based on self-reliance should be a goal in developing countries, external aid was needed, such as financial assistance for infrastructure and building materials production plants, and technical assistance for sector studies, institution building, training, evaluation and information dissemination. He suggested, among other things, that bilateral and multilateral funding organizations and regional development banks consider increasing their grants and lending towards shelter and services for the poor in the developing countries to at least 10 per cent of their total assistance.

The Commission requested the Executive Director, in consultation with countries and international financial institutions, to draw up; for consideration in 1989, a report on the financial constraints and needs of developing countries and possible solutions for obtaining the funds required to attain the human settlements aims and goals as set by the Commission.(18)

Housing problems and natural disasters

The Commission, expressing alarm over the intensification of homelessness in disaster-hit areas, requested Habitat to co-ordinate an exchange among States of information on technology and experiences to assist human settlements reconstruction in those areas.(19)

The Commission,(20) recognizing that Mexico, with the extensive participation of its population, had carried out technical, financial and social programmes of reconstruction to meet the urgent housing needs of more than 96,000 families affected by the 1985 earthquake, requested the Executive Director to ensure the dissemination of information on the experiences of Mexico and of other countries in solving the problem of massive housing destruction resulting from seismic phenomena and other natural disasters.

Human settlements and political, economic and social Issues

Assistance to Africa

The Commission on Human Settlements adopted three resolutions on shelter-related assistance to Africa.

Human settlements development in Africa

Urging all concerned to accord high priority to urban development and shelter in Africa, the Commission(22) requested the UNCHS Executive Director and the Managing Director of the Company for Habitat and Housing in Africa (Shelter-Afrique), in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to assist African Governments in finding ways to promote domestic savings and mobilizing loans; to promote the production of low-cost technology and indigenous building materials and the use of local consultants in urban development and shelter projects; and to strengthen co-operation in promoting the role of urban development and shelter in the region, while giving similar consideration to rural housing.

Assistance to victims of apartheid

The Commission(23) strongly condemned South Africa for its inhuman repression there and its illegal occupation of Namibia, for its acts of aggression and destabilization against front-line and other neighbouring States and for its continuous forced removal of the African population from their homes, and called on the international community to extend political and material support to the front-line States. It commended the Organization of African Unity and others for supporting the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa and requested the Executive Director to continue providing technical and other

forms of assistance to victims of apartheid and colonialism, as well as to national liberation movements in the approval of their human settlements project proposals within a reasonable time.

Assistance to displaced Namibians

In 1987,(24) the Commission condemned any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside the terms of a 1978 Security Council resolution concerning Namibia,(25) and again requested the Executive Director to strengthen all forms of assistance to Namibian refugee settlements and to report to the Commission on progress made in that regard.

Homeless Palestinians

IYSH activities in the Israeli-occupied territories

In accordance with a 1986 Commission request,(26) the Executive Director in January 1987 submitted a comprehensive study, prepared by an expert consultant, on institutions needed for financing and implementing a housing programme in the occupied Palestinian territories.(27) The study listed as main features of the housing problems substandard housing, housing shortage and overcrowding; the inadequacy of existing financial arrangements had contributed to a worsening of the problems. In the mean time, permission had been given recently for the reopening of a branch of a Jordanian bank in the West Bank, with other branches of foreign banks likely to open; further, Jordan's Ministry of Planning had promulgated a five-year (1986-1990) plan for the economic and social development of the occupied territories, with assistance of \$434 million expected for residential construction.

The study proposed establishing a Palestinian housing bank and associated local housing groups to overcome the problems of inadequate housing for low-income households, weakness in developing Palestinian economic integrity and autonomy, and problems of the Palestinian financial system; outlined in the report were the proposed bank's objectives, sources of finance, structure, and lending and repayments policies.

By 60 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions, the Commission deplored Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Palestinian territories, called for an immediate halt to any new settlements there and for the dismantling of existing ones, and strongly opposed the demolition and sealing off of Palestinian houses. It requested the Executive Director to report on the implementation of his 1986 proposals on IYSH activities in the occupied Palestinian territories,(26) to prepare a study on housing requirements of a future independent Palestinian State, and to continue assisting the

Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/190, expressed alarm at the deteriorating living conditions of the Palestinian people in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on their future infrastructure needs.

Homeless Palestinians in Lebanon

By 59 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions, the Commission strongly condemned all parties involved in imposing a siege on a number of Palestinian camps in Lebanon and, while appealing for the lifting of the siege, called for the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance, including shelter units, to those camps. The Commission also requested the Executive Director to prepare a study on reconstruction needed in the camps.(28)

Women and human settlements

On 16 April 1987,(29) the Commission, urging full implementation of its 1986 resolution(26) regarding women's participation in solving human settlements problems, recommended that specific information on that participation be included in Habitat's reporting system. The Commission urged Governments to avoid the marginalization of women, by facilitating their access to employment, training, land, housing, credit, information and full involvement in policy- and decision-making. It recommended the continuation of regional seminars initiated during IYSH in order to exchange experiences on projects and to define and evaluate the role of women and women's organizations in formulating, financing and executing them.

UN global and regional programmes

Global programme

Habitat Centre

The 1986-1987 UNCHS work programme(30) was based on eight subprogrammes: policies and strategies, settlement planning, shelter and community services, the indigenous construction sector, low-cost infrastructure, land, mobilization of finance, and institutions and management.

Under the first subprogramme, the Global Report on Human Settlements was launched by the United Nations Secretary-General on World Habitat Day, 5 October 1987. Guidelines were prepared for allocating investments in infrastructure and community services under integrated national development policies, and the first version of the UNCHS

human settlements statistical data base was presented.

Under the settlement planning subprogramme, arrangements were completed for publishing in three volumes a joint report with UNEP: Guidelines on Environmental Aspects of Human Settlements Planning and Management. Bibliographic notes on rural settlements were published and research activities continued on rural resettlement and strategies for local development. A seminar was held on the training needs of subnational planning institutions (Nairobi, 28 September-7 October).

As part of the shelter and community services subprogramme, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation continued to be provided to four IYSH shelter demonstration projects in Sri Lanka. The Danish International Development Agency continued to support a training programme for community participation in improving housing conditions of urban low-income groups; the programme was implemented in Bolivia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Zambia.

With regard to the indigenous construction sector, progress was made towards establishing a network of Commonwealth countries in Africa to facilitate collaboration in promoting local building materials and technologies. UNCHS co-operated with the Commonwealth Science Council and the African Regional Standardization Organization in holding a workshop on standards and specifications for local building materials (Nairobi, March). It also contributed to a number of other major workshops and seminars.

Under the low-cost infrastructure subprogramme, missions were sent to Angola in support of a WFP project on the rehabilitation of coffee plantations and to Afghanistan to assist in formulating projects on sewerage, low-cost sanitation and refuse disposal.

Concerning land, work continued on a manual on low-technology land registration systems and plot allocation procedures. Evaluation of techniques of "land sharing" in central parts of cities continued, with a view to outlining procedures for involving the private sector in low-income shelter development.

Regarding the mobilization of financial resources, preparation continued of case-studies concerning the integration of employment-generating-activities in housing projects and other human settlements development programmes; the studies covered Chile, India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Zambia. Research in housing finance systems concentrated on mobilizing savings with a view to disseminating information on ways of increasing the flow of funds to the housing finance sector.

Under the institutions and management subprogramme, UNCHS continued to co-operate with

the Katholieke Universiteit van Leuven (Belgium), the World Bank, UNDP and various regional and national institutes in conducting training courses on housing in development and urban finance and management. An expert group meeting (Nairobi, September/October) discussed a new agenda for research and training in institutional arrangements for regional and subregional development planning. UNCHS developed and tested, in Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, a preliminary methodology for assessing the training needs for human settlements institutions and conducted a training workshop for assessors in Jordan.

UNCHS information activities included the production of the IYSH Bulletin, UNCHS (Habitat) News, technical publications, audio-visual information material, a special publication—World Habitat Day, 1987—and a World Habitat Day kit in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. The Project Information Report, describing UNCHS projects, was issued to keep Governments informed between Commission sessions.

Software development in 1987 included the release of the Urban Data Management Software, version 5.2 in Spanish and version 5.3, a compiled version which ran much faster than earlier ones; version 2.0 of the Land Suitability Assessment Programme; and version 1.1 of the Housing Finance Savings and Loans package. Notes on the Use of Microcomputer-based Transportation Software for Human Settlements in Developing Countries (Software Notes) was also released. Fifty names were added in 1987 to the Habitat Microcomputer Users Directory. The Habitat News "Micro macro" column continued, advising on practical applications of microcomputers in human settlements data management.

Resources available for special technical advisory services declined in 1987, while demand for such services increased significantly, reflecting a shift in the needs of developing countries from long-term resident experts to short-term highly specialized advisers. During the year, 35 missions were undertaken. Under the sectoral support programme, UNDP continued to provide modest resources to UNCHS for preparatory missions and project documents.

During 1987, UNCHS had under execution some 160 projects in 85 countries in Africa, Asia (including Western Asia and the Pacific) and Latin America and the Caribbean, with an overall budget of over \$20 million for the year. One hundred projects were financed by UNDP,⁽³¹⁾ accounting for approximately 77 per cent of the funds budgeted for technical co-operation during the year; 20 projects were also supplemented by trust funds and government and third-party cost-sharing arrangements; and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation funded 40 small-scale projects for preparing pro-

ject documents for submission to UNDP and donor Governments and agencies.

Among its continuing collaboration with other agencies and organizations in the United Nations system, UNCHS co-operated with UNEP in research and training in environmental aspects of human settlements; with the World Bank in an inter-regional support programme for urban management; and with WHO on guidelines for environmental health aspects of housing and urban planning.

Noting that 1987 marked both the tenth anniversary of Habitat's establishment and the observance of IYSH, the Commission, in April,⁽³²⁾ recommended that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General take measures to strengthen Habitat. It urged Governments to make and fulfil their pledges to Habitat, to maximize their voluntary contributions and to strengthen their human settlements policies and activities by providing resources with special emphasis in favour of the lowest-income population. It urged continued co-operation between Habitat and the regional commissions and subregional committees, and reaffirmed that the Commission should retain the responsibility for formulating global policies and strategies.

The Commission⁽³³⁾ reconfirmed the role of UNDP's country programming as an important framework for operational activities for development and underlined the need for UNDP resident co-ordinators to remain informed of human settlements developments. The Commission noted the implications of streamlining and minimizing reporting requirements in operational procedures so as to avoid delays in project preparation and implementation.

Also in April,⁽³⁴⁾ the Commission recommended that Habitat encourage the formulation of shelter strategies and policies and all related infrastructural requirements as well as the creation of job opportunities to advance economic and social development, adding that the formulation of such policies should involve the concerned population so as to bring about a change in the attitude of people from that of petition to one of participation. It also recommended that Habitat organize technical workshops based on field surveys on progress achieved in IYSH projects and co-ordinate human settlements programmes of the United Nations system.

Co-operation with UNEP

In the first joint progress report of the UNCHS and UNEP Executive Directors on their co-operation,⁽³⁵⁾ information was provided on joint activities under four subject areas. As to the assessment of environmental conditions in human

settlements, work continued on the Global Report on Human Settlements and the final report of a joint project on the environmental impact assessment of urban development in the Valley of Mexico. In the area of environmental aspects of policies, planning and management of human settlements, three volumes of guidelines were developed, with a follow-up project on the application of those guidelines in four metropolitan areas in developing countries. Concerning environmentally sound and appropriate human settlements technology, a pilot project in Democratic Yemen in the design and construction of a model neighbourhood of housing units demonstrated solutions to human settlements-related environmental problems in an arid region; also under this area, UNEP and UNCHS collaborated in waste management and in land-use planning in disaster-prone areas. As to research, training and dissemination of information on environmentally sound human settlements planning and management, UNEP and UNCHS collaborated with the USSR Commission for UNEP in preparing reports on intermediate settlements and on urban transport systems in the countries with centrally planned economies.

The Executive Directors also dealt with co-operation in a number of United Nations system-wide efforts relevant to the activities of UNCHS and UNEP, and preparation of programme budgets and medium-term plans.

In April,(36) the Commission requested the UNCHS Executive Director, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, to continue and increase co-operation in support of system-wide efforts of mutual interest and in the four subject areas of co-operation.

Work programme

On 16 April 1987, the Commission took action on its work programme. It adopted(37) the 1988-1989 work programme proposed by the Executive Director.(38) The programme emphasized shelter, infrastructure and services for the urban and rural poor, urban management and institution building in developing countries, and human resources development. Allocations of regular budget and extrabudgetary resources for the biennium were estimated at \$2.82 million.

The Commission urged Governments to participate in informal consultations between its sessions, and requested the Executive Director to report on the results of such consultations.(39)

The Commission approved(40) as the basis for the 1990-1995 medium-term plan, subject to revisions and modifications to accommodate its members' comments, a report of the Executive Director,(41) which proposed, among other things, reorganizing UNCHS activities under seven subprogrammes—global issues and strategies, na-

tional policies and instruments, settlements development management, shelter and infrastructure, human resources and software development, financial resources, and construction.

The Commission recommended(9) that, in formulating the medium-term plan, the Executive Director take into account the simultaneous preparation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, integrating the experiences of IYSH in the plan and the Strategy. It requested UNCHS and other international agencies to give high priority to assisting Governments in providing land for building, using local building materials, promoting women's full participation, promoting shelter construction and community participation, and establishing a pattern of institutions to promote those goals.

Regional programmes

The Executive Director reported(30) that during 1986-1987 ECA assisted in designing research programmes, identified suitable cases for studies and submitted documents on housing co-operatives and human settlements finance; research continued on investments in human settlements development on the basis of a comparative analysis of national development plans of African countries. A joint UNCHS/ECA mission to Malawi and Zambia (November/December) ascertained the viability of establishing demonstration programmes in producing and using innovative local building materials in various African countries; the mission tested a methodology for data collection and analysis for proposed demonstration projects. The Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment (fourth meeting, Addis Ababa, 9-13 February)(42) advised ECA to place more emphasis on action-oriented activities in the next medium-term plan.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean collaborated with UNCHS in carrying out research on designing and managing plans and projects at the local level, municipal planning and community participation, and technologies for shelter construction and the provision of basic services.

The Joint Human Settlements Unit of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UNCHS prepared an overview on innovative approaches to housing finance in the region, and identified and analysed cases of employment generation in human settlements programmes. UNCHS collaborated with ESCAP and Japan in organizing an international symposium on housing (Yokohama and Kobe, 29 October-3 November) commemorating IYSH, and contributed to the preparation of guidelines for the ESCAP integrated plan of action on human resources development.

Collaboration continued with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in preparing country profile reports; reports on Bahrain and Oman were added to those on Democratic Yemen, Egypt and Iraq. UNCHS contributed to the ESCWA expert group meeting on energy-efficient building materials for low-cost housing (Amman, Jordan, 14-19 November).

UNCHS co-operated with the Economic Commission for Europe in organizing a seminar on regulations and technologies for construction and fund development (Paris, 22-26 June); the seminar recommended that a plan of action be formulated to help developing countries in appraising and overcoming constraints in existing regulations.

In April,(43) the Commission requested the Executive Director, in consultation with member States of each geographical region and appropriate United Nations bodies, to identify specific institutions in each region that might be used as centres for regional human settlements research and training, and to identify research programmes and training requirements tailored to the specific needs of the region.

Co-ordination

In a January 1987 report on human settlements activities within the United Nations system,(44) the Executive Director reviewed progress made in conducting a comprehensive study, requested by the Commission in 1985(45) at the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), indicating possible areas and priorities for co-ordination in preparing the 1990-1995 medium-term plan; and analysed the Centre's problem-solving activities in assisting the Commission in its system-wide co-ordination of human settlements activities. Annexed to the report were highlights of co-operation between UNCHS and relevant bodies of the United Nations system.

A March note by the UNCHS secretariat(46) drew to the Commission's attention some 1985 and 1986 resolutions and decisions of relevance to the Commission, as adopted by the United Nations main legislative organs and other intergovernmental bodies.

As requested by CPC in 1986,(47) the Secretary-General in 1987 continued to monitor the follow-up to the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in human settlements. In February,(48) he reported that in preparing the comprehensive study on system-wide co-ordination in human settlements activities, UNCHS had collected information on 1986 and 1987 and had developed a procedure to ensure, at the earliest possible stage, the availability of relevant information and future plans of the organizations of the United Nations system for 1988-1989 and for 1990-1995.

On 30 April,(49) CPC considered the Secretary-General's report and requested that it be informed of the implementation of its recommendations, following consideration by the Commission in 1988 of the comprehensive study.

The ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives (fifteenth session, New York, 8-10 September)(50) stated that each country should develop its own human settlements pattern in accordance with its socio-economic development programme. It noted the role the construction sector played in domestic growth strategies and pointed out that satisfying basic human settlements requirements—shelter, water supply and sanitation—contributed to social and political stability as well as being an essential development objective in its own right; many Governments were taking measures to facilitate the mobilization of resources and application of entrepreneurial skills for increased housing and infrastructure production.

On 16 April,(51) the Commission on Human Settlements welcomed the Executive Director's initiative to convene, during the July session of the Economic and Social Council, a meeting with relevant bodies in the United Nations system to complete the comprehensive study to facilitate a medium-term plan in human settlements. The Commission recommended, pending full and equal membership in ACC, the establishment of appropriate arrangements, such as a task force, with a view to strengthening co-ordination in human settlements at the inter-secretariat level.

In-depth study of the UN intergovernmental structure

By decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council established a Special Commission, open to all United Nations Member States, to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields in accordance with recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).(52) The Group of 18 had recommended that the study should, among other things, identify measures to rationalize and simplify the structure and consider consolidating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to make the structure more responsive to current needs.

A March note by the UNCHS secretariat(53) presented human settlements as a priority development issue, outlined the work and gave a historical perspective of the Commission and the Centre, and described the IYSH programme. In dealing with specific issues under recommendation 8, UNCHS expressed the view that merging the Com-

mission with other United Nations bodies might undo much that had been achieved since the 1976 United Nations Conference on Human Settlement(16) and stated that there was no duplication of functions or overlap of activities with other United Nations bodies. UNCHS discussed the drawbacks of transferring the management and control of all operational activities to a single intergovernmental body; stated that co-ordination and co-operation were ensured between UNCHS and agencies concerned with human settlements; and pointed out that the Commission had already decided to hold its sessions only during odd-numbered years, except for a short session in 1988 to follow up on IYSH activities, and had established no subsidiary bodies. It was noted that documentation for Commission sessions had been progressively reduced in both number and length; efforts at further reductions continued. Annexed to the note was a 1986 General Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,(54) the Economic and Social Council decision establishing the Special Commission (see above), an extract from a 1977 Assembly resolution(55) on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in human settlements, and a list of UNCHS technical publications between 1980 and 1987.

On 16 April 1987,(56) the Commission adopted, for transmittal to the Council's Special Commission, a statement regarding the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 and recommending that the Commission and UNCHS remain separate and distinct within the United Nations system.

Financing

The UNCHS work programme was financed from the United Nations regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources. The Executive Director, in a January 1987 report,(57) described the use by the Centre during 1986-1987 of extrabudgetary resources for a total of \$4,193,700 coming from four sources: programme support income accrued from the execution of projects financed by UNDP, trust funds and other sources (\$3,773,700); a subvention from WFP (\$192,000); and programme support from the UNEP Fund (\$78,000) and from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (\$150,000). The fifth source of income was the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (see below).

During 1986-1987, UNCHS expected project delivery amounting to \$29,405,000, including projects financed by UNDP (\$25,945,000), the UNEP Fund (\$212,000) and other sources (\$3,248,000).

Projects financed by other sources were funded under various arrangements: trust-fund agreements under which technical co-operation projects were financed by recipient Governments or through agreements with donor agencies such as the World Bank; associate-expert arrangements, with Governments providing experts at their cost; funding from Governments for specific training programmes; and contributions from Governments, agencies and foundations for specific projects. UNCHS expected to earn \$3,773,700 from the projects, to be used to support them; a similar income was expected in 1988-1989.

UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

1986-1987 accounts

The audited financial statements of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation(58) showed a combined excess of expenditure over income for 1986-1987 amounting to \$207,233. However, savings of \$362,195 were realized as at 31 December 1987 from the liquidation of obligations unliquidated during the prior financial period. The Foundation had a combined unencumbered fund balance of \$6,974,174 available for existing and future commitments. The combined total income of \$9,721,178 included contributions to the Foundation and IYSH. Expenditures for 1986-1987 totalled \$9,896,350; of that amount, \$4,439,158 related to programme and programme support activities and \$5,457,192 to project activities of the Foundation and IYSH.

During 1986-1987, pledges by Governments for the Foundation and IYSH amounted to \$8,696,738; collection and adjustments of \$8,079,670 were made, of which \$1,010,809 was for the previous period. In 1987, \$4.83 million for the Foundation and IYSH was received from 36 countries and two intergovernmental organizations. Current and previous years' pledged contributions in respect of the Foundation and IYSH in the amount of \$1,432,436 and \$662,181, respectively, remained unpaid as at 31 December 1987; unpaid pledged contributions for future years for the Foundation and IYSH amounted to \$1,847,631 and \$20,500, respectively.

1984-1985 accounts

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(59) the Executive Director, in March 1987,(60) reported on two comments by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the report of the Board of Auditors, relating to the Foundation's use of experts and consultants and the incidence of recorded obligations for travel and purchase orders outstanding for one year or more.(61)

In April,(62) the Commission took note of the financial report and accounts of the Foundation for the biennium ended 31 December 1985(63) and the Executive Director's comments.

Proposed budget for 1988-1989

In a February 1987 report on the 1988-1989 proposed programme budget of the Foundation,(64) the Executive Director stated that the Foundation's income in 1986-1987, excluding that of IYSH, was projected at \$12,732,000, with expenditure estimated at \$8,807,300. He noted that, taking into account the statutory reserve of \$600,000, the expected surplus balance of income over expenditure at the end of the 1986-1987 biennium was projected at \$3,324,700.

The Foundation's income during 1988-1989 was expected to amount to \$11,024,700 made up of \$3,924,700 in fund balance as at 1 January 1988, to which would be added \$6,000,000 in expected contributions and pledges, \$900,000 in various income and \$200,000 in expected savings from previous years' unliquidated obligations. The expenditure and commitments of \$8,665,600 were to be broken down as follows: \$2,614,600 for programme costs, \$1,251,000 for programme support and \$4.8 million in project commitments: \$600,000 was allocated for the fund reserve.

On 16 April 1987,(65) the Commission approved the proposed allocation of funds for pro-

gramme implementation, programme support and reserve purposes and the allocation of the balance of resources for further programme implementation for 1988-1989.

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- (8)Ibid. (res. 10/8). (9)Ibid. (res. 10/12). (10)Ibid. (res. 10/13).
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Chapter XVII

Human rights

In 1987, United Nations activities aimed at bringing the widest compliance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other United Nations human rights instruments, had gathered further momentum the Secretary-General said in his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 10).

The drafting of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families continued, as did work on a draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. Elaboration of a convention on the rights of the child moved forward, as did work on a draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations continued to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations. Work also progressed on the drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

During the year, the Secretary-General established a Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights to provide additional financial support for activities focused on implementing international conventions and other human rights instruments promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations. He also submitted a plan of activities for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination during 1990-1993, the remaining years of the Decade.

Protection of detained persons was again a substantive part of the United Nations work in human rights. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment entered into force on 26 June 1987, as did the optional provisions of its articles 21 and 22. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances continued to investigate cases, and a sessional working group examined further the draft body of guidelines, principles, guarantees of the rights of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder.

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again

examined. The Secretary-General urged that, in order to increase the benefits brought by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the complementary instruments agreed on, further defining the rights to which all are entitled and providing procedures to encourage respect for them, be universally ratified and rigorously observed.

The Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development held its tenth session, and the rights to adequate housing, ownership of property and education were considered among other economic, social and cultural rights.

Action on these and other human rights issues taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, held at Geneva from 2 February to 13 March 1987, was embodied in 61 resolutions and 12 decisions; those by its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-ninth session, held also at Geneva from 10 August to 4 September, numbered 33 resolutions and 13 decisions.

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: South Africa and apartheid; Asia and the Pacific: Kampuchea situation; Afghanistan situation; Iran-Iraq armed conflict. Mediterranean: Cyprus question. Middle East: territories occupied by Israel; Palestinian detainees. Social and cultural development: crime prevention and criminal justice. Women. Children, youth and aging persons: youth. Refugees. Namibia. Other colonial territories. Legal aspects of international political relations: draft convention against mercenaries.

Discrimination

Racial discrimination

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1993)

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade

In 1987, United Nations efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were carried out in accordance with the plan of activities for 1985-1989, put forward in 1984.(1) The Secretary-General submitted a plan of activities for the remainder of the Decade, 1990-1993.

Communications. On 2 January 1987,(2) the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a joint resolution adopted by the United States Congress in 1985, denouncing and condemning any linkage between zionism and racism and stating that a 1975 General Assembly resolution(3), which equated zionism with racism, was itself a form of bigotry. The United States considered the Assembly resolution inconsistent with United Nations principles, formally repudiated that resolution and called on all countries to do the same.

Responding on 6 February,(4) Yemen, as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, charged the United States with attempting to pressure and embarrass the United Nations, and pointed out that the 1975 Assembly resolution had been adopted democratically.

In a written statement to the Secretary-General, the Women's International Democratic Federation, on 12 January,(5) described its activities to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, which included seminars and international conferences, solidarity campaigns through its publications and political support at international forums.

Issues relating to racial discrimination were also covered at the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October),(6) and at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October).(7)

Reports of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to 1984(8) and 1986(9) General Assembly requests, the Secretary-General submitted in April 1987 to the Economic and Social Council his annual report, with later addenda,(10) summarizing activities undertaken or contemplated by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs to achieve the Decade's objectives.

In a February 1987 report to the Commission on Human Rights,(11) he outlined a plan of activities for the remainder of the Decade, 1990-1993. Based on the Programme of Action for the Decade, activities during that period were to focus on: action to combat apartheid; education, teaching and training; dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination; measures for the promotion and protection of human rights of persons belonging to minority groups, indigenous populations and peoples and migrant workers who were subjected to racial discrimination; the elaboration of recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination; implementation of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination(12) and other related interna-

tional instruments; the adoption of national legislation and establishment of national institutions; the organization of seminars and studies; action by non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and international co-operation.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, in a statement before the Commission in February, offered concrete suggestions for implementing the proposed activities. The statement was annexed to a report of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in April.(13) Also annexed to the report was a decision adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in March, inviting the Secretary-General, the Council and the Assembly to devote priority attention to ways to secure universal ratification of the Convention against racial discrimination.

Comments on the Secretary-General's draft plan of activities by the Human Rights Committee, in a statement of 8 April, and by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), were contained in an addendum to the Secretary-General's report.

In September,(14) the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly an updated report on implementation of the Programme of Action and a revised plan of activities for 1990-1993, incorporating comments and suggestions made on his draft plan. For 1990-1991, he suggested the following activities: a global survey of the extent to which children of migrant workers were able to receive education in their mother tongue; a meeting of experts to review national experience in operating schemes of local self-government for indigenous populations; an expert study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in providing guarantees of equality to persons belonging to minorities; regional workshops on adopting legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination; a seminar on community relations commissions and their functions; a seminar to assess experience gained in implementing the Convention against racial discrimination; an exchange of views on how United Nations or United Nations-related bodies could better function with regard to their responsibilities related to implementing the programme on racial discrimination. For 1992-1993, he proposed the following activities: a round-table of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials; publication in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism; two regional workshops on legislation to combat racism; a seminar on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid; a study on the treatment of conscientious objectors in South Africa

and Namibia; and a global survey on the extent of the dissemination of the Convention against racial discrimination.

Also in September,(15) the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly a report on the effects of racial discrimination in education, training and employment as it affected the children of minorities, particularly those of migrant workers (for further information on migrant workers, see p. 738), summarizing information and views received from Governments, specialized agencies, one regional intergovernmental organization and NGOs. The report updated information contained in a 1985 preliminary study(16) and a 1986 progress report,(17) summarized measures taken and recommended future action on ways of dealing with the effects of racial discrimination on children.

Human Rights Commission action. On 26 February 1987,(18) the Commission on Human Rights commended all States that had ratified or acceded to the international instruments relevant to the Decade and appealed to others to do the same. It urged co-operation from States and international organizations in implementing the plan of activities for 1985-1989, and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Within the plan of activities for 1985-1989, the Commission selected as its topic for 1988 the main obstacles to total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and asked the Secretary-General to envisage organizing a seminar on the topic; as its topic for 1989, the Commission decided on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Sub-Commission action. On 31 August 1987,(19) the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, having considered the final progress report on a study assessing the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983),(20) undertaken by Special Rapporteur Asbjorn Eide (Norway), expressed appreciation for the progress made and approved an outline of the study as proposed in the report. It recommended to the Commission on Human Rights adoption of a draft resolution calling on the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Special Rapporteur to complete his study and to request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance.

Other action. On 19 March 1987,(21) the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) decided that, as part of its annual consideration of efforts to implement the Programme of Action, it would pay particular atten-

tion to its own contribution to the Programme's implementation, as well as to the way activities under the Programme could contribute to realizing the objectives of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.(12)

Under the Programme for the Decade, a training course for legislative draftsmen took place, which focused on preparing national legislation against racism and racial discrimination (New York, 8-18 September),(22) as requested by the Assembly in 1985.(23) In an April note to the Economic and Social Council,(24) the Secretary-General drew attention to the financial requirements for conducting the course, totalling some \$92,100, to be financed from the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and appealed for urgent contributions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/2 without vote.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purpose set out in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, to be implemented by the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984,

Conscious of the responsibilities conferred upon it by the General Assembly for co-ordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit an annual report containing, *inter alia*:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations,

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities,

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/94, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987, a report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the second half (1990-1993) of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Having taken note of the observations and suggestions of the Secretary-General aimed at identifying the sectors within which activities might be undertaken during the second half of the Second Decade and of the reaction of certain United Nations bodies and organizations in that connection,

Emphasizing the need to ensure co-ordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Noting that, despite the efforts of the international community, the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not attained their principal objectives and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Aware of the efforts of the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers, including those from the developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive and updated report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and a revised report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the second half (1990-1993) of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, taking into account the relevant comments and observations made during the deliberations of the Council;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to solicit observations, views and proposals of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned on the preparation of the draft plan of activities for 1990-1993 and to communicate them to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights shall abide by the letter and spirit of the resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade;

5. Reaffirms the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

6. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989;

7. Commends those Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental

and non-governmental organizations that have intensified and expanded their efforts to ensure the rapid elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination and urges them to redouble such efforts;

8. Invites all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to ensure further implementation of activities adopted for the Second Decade;

9. Decides, as a matter of priority, to give particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, in view of the present explosive situation in southern Africa;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in his revised reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to present, in his future annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, more detailed information on the relevant activities of all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/2

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Draft by Guinea, for African States (E/1987/L.23), orally revised; agenda item 2

Meeting numbers. ESC 10, 14.

The United States did not join the consensus; it said it had not participated in activities related to the first and second Decades since the Assembly's 1975 resolution equating zionism with racism.⁽³⁾ The Federal Republic of Germany supported the text but considered the reference to migrant workers inappropriate; it did not believe that there was a connection between the status of migrant workers and racial discrimination.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/47 without vote.

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling **further** the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 41/94 of 4 December 1986,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/2 of 26 May 1987, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a revised report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the period 1990-1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the study, submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for

combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. Appeals to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. Urgently requests the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade which have not yet been undertaken;

6. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, and requests him to continue the study and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

7. Again requests the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a final report on this topic;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

9. Takes note of the training course held in New York from 8 to 18 September 1987 that focused on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

10. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

11. Again requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the need for updating the study on racial discrimination;

12. Also requests the Sub-Commission to complete as soon as possible the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade;

13. Once again authorizes the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving Representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requests him to disseminate widely the results of that consultation;

14. Again requests the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization, within the framework of its plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, of a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

15. Emphasizes the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

16. Considers that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

17. Approves the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to the present resolution;

18. Invites the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to the present resolution;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid,

20. Reaffirms the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes under implementation by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and emphasizes the importance of an operational, viable and effective institutional machinery to this end;

21. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

22. Considers that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

23. Strongly appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. Reiterates its request to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia*:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. Decides to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-third session.

ANNEX

Plan of activities to be implemented during the second half of the Second Decade to

Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1990-1993

1. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1990-1991 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Global study of the extent to which the children of migrant workers are enabled to receive education in their mother tongue;

(b) Meeting of experts to review the experience of countries in the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous populations;

(c) Technical study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in providing guarantees of equality to persons belonging to minorities;

(d) Regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(e) Seminar on community relations commissions and their functions;

(f) Seminar to assess experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(g) International campaign to contribute to the early independence of Namibia, in conformity with Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978.

2. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1992-1993 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Round-table of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Issuance in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Two regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(d) International campaign on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and on ways and means of bringing about the early disappearance of these scourges;

(e) Study on the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children;

(f) Global study on the extent of dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

General Assembly resolution 42/47

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/703) without vote, 23 October (meeting 23); draft by Madagascar for Group of African States (A/C.3/42/L.10), orally revised; agenda item 87.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 15, 23, 24; plenary 85.

The United States again stated that it had not participated in the adoption of resolutions or in activities pertaining to the Decade since the adoption of a 1975 resolution⁽³⁾ equating zionism with racism.

Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1987,⁽²⁵⁾ there were 124 parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in 1965⁽¹²⁾ and in force since 1969.⁽²⁶⁾ No States became parties during 1987.

The Commission on Human Rights, in February,⁽¹⁸⁾ appealed to those States that had not yet done so to ratify, accede to and implement the Convention, among other international instruments to combat racism.

Implementation of the Convention

CERD activities. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up under article 8 of the Convention, held two sessions in 1987, both at Geneva: the thirty-fourth from 2 to 20 March and the thirty-fifth from 3 to 7 August. The August session was curtailed from three weeks to one week owing to the non-payment of assessed contributions by a number of States parties over several years.

At its March session, most of the Committee's work was devoted to examining reports submitted by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention's provisions. After considering reports by 26 States under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee provided, in its report to the General Assembly on its 1986-1987 activities,⁽²⁷⁾ a summary of its members' views on each country report and of statements made by the States parties concerned, and described action taken to resolve the problem of delays and non-submission of reports.

In conformity with article 15 of the Convention, CERD considered, on 19 March and 6 August, petitions and reports, and other information related to Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories transmitted by the Trusteeship Council (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter II) and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee approved the appointment of members of its three working groups—Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Territories, including Gibraltar; Pacific and Indian Ocean Territories; and African Territories—to examine documentation submitted under article 15 and to

report on their findings. On 6 August, the Committee adopted the working groups' reports with some amendments and noted that it found it very difficult to fulfil its functions under article 15 as, in most cases, the documents furnished by United Nations bodies did not contain relevant information. It requested the competent bodies to furnish it with the material expressly referred to in article 15, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention (i.e. petitions as well as reports concerning legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures related to the Convention's principles and objectives applied by the administrative Powers within the territories).

Concerning the reporting obligations under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee was informed of a decision adopted on 29 April by the eleventh meeting of States parties recommending that, after submitting initial reports to the Committee, States parties should submit further reports on every second occasion thereafter on which reports were due (every four years), and brief interim reports on each intervening occasion.

In March, the Committee continued to consider, in conformity with article 14 of the Convention, communications from individuals or groups of individuals claiming violation of their rights under the Convention by a State party recognizing CERD competence to receive and consider such communications. Twelve of the 124 States parties—Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay—had declared such recognition. The Committee adopted a decision establishing time-limits for a State party's submission on the merits of a communication and for any comments that the author of a communication might wish to make. In 1987, the Committee's work under article 14 had not reached the reporting stage.

CERD also considered activities to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see p.727).

At both of its 1987 sessions, CERD continued to consider the critical financial situation, which affected its ability to discharge its monitoring functions under the Convention. On 20 March,⁽²⁸⁾ it adopted a decision on the financial obligations of States parties addressed to the eleventh meeting of States parties to the Convention, by which it authorized the CERD Chairman to address the meeting and recommended ways to overcome the Committee's financial crisis.

In accordance with a 1986 Assembly resolution,⁽²⁹⁾ the eleventh (emergency) meeting of the States parties met on 29 April 1987 in New York. It strongly appealed to the parties to fulfil their financial obligations and asked its Chairman to

convey that appeal to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those parties in arrears and to urge them to pay their assessed contributions before the end of June 1987.

In August, CERD again discussed its critical financial situation and noted that, despite numerous appeals, the situation continued to worsen. On 6 August,(30) the Committee recommended that the Assembly, pending a satisfactory solution to its financial difficulties, consider authorizing the Secretary-General to continue advancing the expenses of CERD members, as was done previously, to enable the Committee to continue its work.

In response to a 1986 Assembly request,(29) the Secretary-General reported in September 1987 on his efforts to solve the Committee's financial problem.(31) He noted that as at 30 September 1987, outstanding assessments and arrears totalled \$151,623 from 48 States parties.

In a later report,(32) he stated that, as at 12 November, \$150,611 in assessments for 1987 and prior years remained outstanding from 46 States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/57, without vote.

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating the importance of the Convention, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as of the contribution of the Committee to United Nations efforts to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia,

Mindful of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh meeting of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligation under the Convention,

Gravely concerned that, in spite of all the urgent appeals for payment of assessed contributions under the Convention, the situation impeding the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

1. Expresses its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have not fulfilled their financial obligations under the Convention, which led to the cancellation of the August 1986 session and the curtailment by two weeks of the August 1987 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. Expresses once again its concern that such a situation prevented the Committee from submitting an annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session as required by the Convention and led to further delay in discharging its substantive obligations under the Convention;

3. Commends the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions;

5. Calls upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. Strongly appeals to all States parties to fulfil without delay their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to continue its work;

7. Calls upon States parties to explore, at their next meeting on 15 January 1988, all appropriate avenues and to take a decision that would enable the Committee to meet regularly in the future;

8. Invites the States parties to consider, pending a fully satisfactory solution to the current financial difficulties, the possibility, as an exceptional measure, of the Committee holding one extended session per year;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the financial situation of the Committee;

10. Decides to consider the report at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

General Assembly resolution 42/57

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/720) without vote, 23 October (meeting 23); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.13); agenda item 92.

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 23; plenary 85.

Measures against nazism

Sub-Commission action. On 31 August 1987,(33) the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, expressing concern over the resurgence of Nazi ideas and their diffusion, urged all States to take steps to secure the just punishment of war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against mankind. It called on Governments to take initiatives

in conformity with internal and international law to end neo-Nazi propaganda and other activities, and invited civil and religious authorities to join efforts to that effect and to co-operate closely to that end with youth organizations.

On the same date,(34) the Sub-Commission, by a vote of 15 to none, with 4 abstentions, recommended to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption a resolution by which it would acknowledge the significance of gathering information on violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms from all sources and that files assembled by the War Crimes Commission might contain important sources of such information on violations during the Nazi regime; recognize the importance of broader access to the War Crimes Commission's files; encourage the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to set new guidelines for such access; and suggest to the Secretary-General that the Sub-Commission might contribute its expertise in standard-setting by advising him on draft guidelines concerning who, if anyone, other than Member States should have access to the War Crimes Commission's files and under what circumstances.

Other aspects of discrimination

Religious freedom

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the Commission on Human Rights in 1986,(35) the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 an addendum(36) to the 1986 compendium of national legislation and regulations on freedom of religion or belief, highlighting measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination;(37) the addendum contained the legislative and regulatory texts of 26 countries.

Reports of Special Rapporteurs. As requested by the Commission in 1986,(37) Special Rapporteur Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro (Portugal) submitted a 1987 report(38) examining factors hampering the implementation of the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.(39) Those factors included legislative provisions; governmental policies; political, economic and cultural factors; and intolerance towards other religions and beliefs. Also examined were infringements of the rights defined in the Declaration, religious intolerance and infringements of the right to life, physical integrity, liberty, security of person and of the right to freedom of movement and of opinion or expression.

In light of his findings, the Special Rapporteur recommended the development of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief. Governments, he noted, should imple-

ment standards already established by the United Nations and disseminate the texts of all existing international instruments concerned with the problem. He called for the prohibition of legislative and administrative provisions incompatible with international standards and constitutional principles relating to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and recommended establishing national mechanisms for implementing appropriate conciliation procedures. He also recommended promoting ideals of tolerance and understanding in school and university curricula and by the media, NGOs and religious bodies, and called for inter-denominational dialogue.

The Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica), in a report on the dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief,(40) authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1984,(41) outlined accomplishments made in creating and implementing international legal standards concerning the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. The report also included information on manifestations of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief and on specific rights violated, using the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief as a standard. The Rapporteur attempted to identify the root causes of those manifestations and made a series of recommendations as to specific national and international measures that could be adopted, with special emphasis on action in education. The report contained a summary of constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, and an exposition of the concept of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief. The report was based on information received from Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, and included an overview of pertinent activities of CERD and the Human Rights Committee.

Human Rights Commission action. As requested by the General Assembly in 1986,(42) the Commission on Human Rights continued in 1987 to consider measures to implement the 1981 Declaration. On 4 March 1987,(43) the Commission decided to extend its Special Rapporteur's (Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro) mandate for one year, requesting the Secretary-General to provide him with the assistance required. The Commission asked the Sub-Commission to examine the report of its Special Rapporteur(40) (Elizabeth Odio Benito) and to transmit it, together with its observations, to the Commission's 1988 session. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare an addendum to the compendium of the national legisla-

tion and regulations of States on freedom of religion or belief, emphasizing measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination; to accord high priority to disseminating the text of the 1981 Declaration in all official United Nations languages and in national languages; to invite NGOs to consider what further role they could play in disseminating the Declaration; and to report to the Commission in 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/143, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of its Special Rapporteur and its request that the Secretary-General provide him all the necessary assistance.

Sub-Commission action. On 4 September 1987,(44) the Sub-Commission welcomed the recommendations in the study of its Special Rapporteur Elizabeth Odio Benito—particularly those relating to the needs for further study of the issue, for developing a binding international instrument and for educational measures to promote tolerance, understanding and respect in matters relating to religion. It requested its Chairman to entrust one of its members with considering which aspects of the issue should be studied in greater depth; with examining information by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies, NGOs, academic institutions and religious bodies; with examining which issues and factors should be considered before any definitive drafting of a binding international instrument; and with reporting to it in 1991. The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to inform it of any further views, information or activities relevant to its consideration of measures to eliminate all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion. It recommended to the Commission that the Special Rapporteur's study be published in all United Nations official languages and be widely disseminated.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/97, without vote.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 41/112 of 4 December 1986, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights

to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/15 of 4 March 1987 and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/143 of 29 May 1987, whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate, was extended for one year,

Noting with satisfaction that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined at its thirty-ninth session the study concluded by the Special Rapporteur, in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983, on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief and laid the foundation in its resolution 1987/33 of 4 September 1987 for future in-depth study of aspects of the issues raised in the study,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. Stresses, in this connection, the value of the work in progress in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of national legislation and regulations on the question of freedom of religion or belief and invites States to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this field;

4. Urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that,

in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

5. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. Urges all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

10. Welcomes the renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the light of the observations transmitted to it by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

12. Notes that the Commission on Human Rights intends to consider also at its forty-fourth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

13. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

General Assembly resolution 42/97

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/798) without vote, 20 November (meeting 53); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.52); agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 51, 53; plenary 93.

Indigenous populations

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(45) the Commission on Human Rights urged the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations to intensify its efforts to elaborate international standards to promote and protect the human rights of indigenous populations. It encouraged Governments to review and comment on the preliminary draft principles contained in the Working Group's 1985 report.(46) The Secretary-General was requested to provide assistance to the Working Group, and to appoint five members to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see p. 738). as called for by the Assembly in 1985.(47)

Working Group activities. At its fifth session (Geneva, 3-7 August 1987)(48) the Working Group on Indigenous Populations continued to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations, and considered the evolution of standards concerning indigenous rights. Annexed to the Group's report were its recommendations to the Sub-Commission that the Group's Chairman/Rapporteur, Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), prepare a set of draft principles and preambular paragraphs for inclusion in a future declaration on indigenous rights, that the General Assembly proclaim 1992 the international year of indigenous rights and that the Sub-Commission undertake a study on the contemporary significance of treaties concluded between indigenous peoples and States. Also annexed were, among others, the preliminary versions of 14 draft principles for inclusion in a future declaration and a Declaration of Principles adopted by the Indigenous Peoples' Preparatory Meeting (Geneva, 27-31 July 1987).

Sub-Commission action. On 31 August 1987,(49) the Sub-Commission proposed that the Commission request the Economic and Social Council to ask the Secretary-General to ensure that the recognition and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples were included in future United Nations activities under the Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see p.727) and to organize in 1988, within the programme of advisory services, a seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States.

On 2 September,(50) the Sub-Commission proposed to the Commission that it recommend for adoption by the Assembly a proposal to proclaim 1992 as the international year of the world's indigenous populations.

On the same date,(51) the Sub-Commission endorsed the Working Group's recommendation to

complete a draft declaration on indigenous rights and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Group's report and its annexes to Governments, specialized agencies, organizations of indigenous peoples and other NGOs, and to assist the Group in discharging its tasks. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Group's Chairman/Rapporteur to prepare a working paper containing a set of principles and preambular paragraphs for inclusion in a draft declaration.

Also on 2 September,(52) the Sub-Commission, endorsing the Group's recommendation to undertake a study on treaties between indigenous peoples and States, proposed that the Commission recommend that the Council authorize the appointment of a Special Rapporteur, Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba), for that study. The Sub-Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to present a preliminary report to it in 1991 and asked the Secretary-General to assist the Rapporteur in discharging his mandate.

On 4 September 1987,(53) the Sub-Commission decided to delegate one or more of its members to observe United States Congressional Hearings scheduled, both on site and in Washington, D.C., to consider further implementation of laws providing for the relocation of Hopi and Navajo families.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

In accordance with a 1985 Assembly resolution,(47) the Secretary-General, in a September note,(54) reported that he had appointed on 4 June 1987 for a three-year term a five-member Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. The Board was expected to hold its first session in 1988 to establish working methods and selection criteria to choose beneficiaries of travel assistance for representatives of indigenous groups or communities to participate in the 1988 Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Secretary-General noted that a total of \$52,067 had been contributed to the Fund by Australia (\$7,067), the Netherlands (\$15,000), Norway (\$20,000) and Sweden (\$10,000).

By decision 42/425 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's note.

Migrant workers

Draft convention

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(55) the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the progress made by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, established

by the General Assembly in 1979,(56) on the second reading of the draft convention. It invited all Member States to continue co-operating with the Group, reiterated its hope for a speedy completion of the convention and requested the Secretary-General to report on further progress in 1988:

Working Group activities. The open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers held its sixth inter-sessional meeting from 1 to 12 June,(57) and its eighth session from 22 September to 2 October,(58) both in New York

At those meetings, the Group adopted in second reading articles 17-35 of part III, on the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, and articles 36 to 49 of part IV, on other rights of migrant workers and their family members in a regular situation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/140 by recorded vote.

Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers
The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985 and 41/151 of 4 December 1986, in which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its sixth inter-sessional meeting, held from 1 to 12 June 1987, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 22 September to 2 October 1987, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. Decides that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1988, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-third session;

4. Also invites the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. Decides that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-third session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate Secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 42/140

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 150-1-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (132-1-31, 27 November (meeting 61); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.76); agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, India, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/851; S-G, A/C.3/42/L.81, A/C.5/42/52.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61; 5th Committee 63; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Li-

beria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom.

The United States voted negatively based on the opinion that ILO was the appropriate forum for any substantive discussion of issues relating to migrant workers; it was not convinced of the need for an additional convention.

In Canada's opinion, the Working Group would do better to take account of the standards and principles already established by ILO. The Federal Republic of Germany said the protection of migrant workers was amply guaranteed by other United Nations instruments, which protected the rights of all human beings; those instruments should be further developed and all States should be urged to implement them. The Federal Republic of Germany particularly objected to the draft convention's provisions on so-called illegal migrant workers, which, it felt, tended to sanction illegal immigration.

The United Kingdom had reservations about the usefulness of the work done by the Working Group; it was also concerned at the resources required to implement the resolution, which it considered excessive, and could not condone a further breach of the Assembly's rules on holding meetings, according to which United Nations bodies were expected to meet at their respective headquarters.

France expressed reservations concerning the administrative and financial contributions linked with the choice of the venue for the Working Group's meeting.

Protection of minorities

Activities related to protection of minorities continued to focus in 1987 on the elaboration of a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. As in previous years, the Commission on Human Rights set up an informal open-ended working group which met from 16 to 20 February and on 24 February and 6 March 1987. The group adopted provisionally in first reading draft article 2 of the declaration and considered draft article 3. Annexed to the group's report(59) were the texts of articles 1 and 2, on which preliminary agreement had been reached, and proposals relating to the remaining articles—3 to 7—for consideration by the group.

On 10 March 1987,(60) the Commission decided to set up another working group in 1988 to continue consideration of the draft declaration, and asked the Secretary-General to provide the group with the assistance it needed.

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- (1)YUN 1984, p. 785. (2)A/42/67. (3)YUN 1975, p. 599, GA res. 3379 (XXX), 10 Nov. 1975. (4)A/42/121. (5)E/CN.4/1987/NGO/12. (6)A/42/681. (7)A/42/677. (8)YUN 1984, p. 787, GA res. 39/16, 23 Nov. 1984. (9)YUN 1986, p. 683, GA res. 41/94, 4 Dec. 1986. (10)E/1987/29 & Add.1-3. (11)E/CN.4/1987/50. (12)YUN 1965 p. 440, GA res. 2106 A (XX), annex, 21 Dec. 1965. (13)E/1987/31 & Add.1. (4)A/42/493. (15)A/42/492. (16)YUN 1985, p. 837. (17)YUN 1986, p. 682. (18)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/12). (19)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/6). (20)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/6. (21)A/42/18 (dec.1(XXXIV)). (22)DP/1988/45/Add.2. (23)YUN 1985, p. 837, GA res. 40/22, 29 Nov. 1985. (24)E/1987/66. (25)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (26)YUN 1969, p. 488. (27)A/42/18. (28)A/42/18 (dec. 2(XXXIV)). (29)YUN 1986, p. 686, GA res. 41/105, 4 Dec. 1986. (30)A/42/18 (dec.1 (XXXV)). (31)A/42/468 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (32)CERD/SP/34. (33)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/4). (34)Ibid. (res. 1987/2). (35)YUN 1986, p. 689. (36)E/CN.4/1987/34 & Add.1,2. (37)YUN 1986, p. 688. (38)E/CN.4/1987/35. (39)YUN 1981, p. 881, GA res. 36/55, 25 Nov. 1981. (40)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26. (41)YUN 1984, p. 794, ESC. res. 1984/39, 24 May 1984. (42)YUN 1986, p. 689, GA. res. 41/112, 4 Dec. 1986. (43)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/15). (44)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/33). (45)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/34). (46)YUN 1985, p. 847. (47)YUN 1985, p. 848, GA res. 40/131, 13 Dec. 1985. (48)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/22 & Add.1. (49)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/8). (50)Ibid. (res. 1987/15). (51)Ibid. (res. 1987/16). (52)Ibid. (res. 1987/117). (53)Ibid. (dec. 1987/110). (54)A/42/568. (55)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/43). (56)YUN 1979, p. 875, GA res. 34/172, 17 Dec. 1979. (57)A/C.3/42/1. (58)A/C.3/42/6. (59)E/CN.4/1987/32. (60)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/47).

Civil and political rights

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol

Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1987, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966(1) and in force since 1976,(2) had been ratified or acceded to by 87 and 40 States, respectively Democratic Yemen and Equatorial Guinea became parties to the Covenant in 1987.(3) Austria ratified and Equatorial Guinea acceded to the Optional Protocol, and Belgium made the declaration under article 41 of the Covenant recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claimed that another was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

In his report to the Assembly on the International Covenants on Human Rights,(4) the Secretary-General provided information on the status of the

Covenant and the Protocol as at 31 July 1987 (see p. 788).

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(5) the Commission on Human Rights appealed to States that had not done so to become parties to the Covenant and Optional Protocol and to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant. A similar appeal was made by the Assembly later in the year, in resolution 42/103. The Commission also asked the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance to States not parties to the Covenant with a view to assisting them to ratify it or accede thereto and requested him to report in 1988 on the Status of the Covenant and its Protocol.

Implementation

Human Rights Committee activities. The Human Rights Committee, established under article 28 of the Covenant, held three sessions at Geneva in 1987: the twenty-ninth session from 23 March to 10 April; the thirtieth from 6 to 24 July; and the thirty-first from 26 October to 13 November. Although the Committee's spring session was usually held in New York, the Committee, in view of the financial crisis of the United Nations, changed the venue of its twenty-ninth session to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In 1987, the Committee considered reports from twelve States—the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Iraq, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia—under article 40 of the Covenant. The Committee also adopted views on ten communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant had been violated. The cases concerned Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Madagascar, the Netherlands (3), Uruguay (2) and Zaire. The Committee decided that four other such communications were inadmissible.

On 24 July 1987, the Committee unanimously adopted its eleventh annual report to the Assembly(6)

Taking note of the Committee's report, the Assembly, in resolution 42/103, urged those parties that had not yet submitted their reports under article 40, to do so. As the Commission had done earlier in the year,(5) the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give more publicity to the Committee's work.

State of siege or emergency

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(7) the Commission on Human Rights requested its Sub-Commission to give further attention to states of siege or emergency, in accordance with a 1986 Commission decision.(8)

The Commission,(5) as did the Assembly later in the year in resolution 42/103, also underlined the necessity of strict observance of the agreed con-

ditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the Covenant, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification and appropriateness of measures taken in those circumstances could be assessed.

Report of the Special Rapporteur and Sub-Commission's action. As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1985,(9) Special Rapporteur Leandro Despouy (Argentina) submitted in August 1987, the first annual report and list of States which, since 1 January 1985, had proclaimed, extended or terminated a state of emergency.(10) He had compiled initial information on 28 such countries, received from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. Annexed to his report was a summary table, by country, indicating the name and legal nature of the decisions taken, their date and officially announced duration; the table also gave the territory under the jurisdiction of the State concerned, the officially declared grounds for the state of emergency, and the measures taken and rights concerned. Also annexed was a list of Governments that had replied to the Special Rapporteur. In a later report,(11) the Special Rapporteur provided updated and revised information, as requested by the Sub-Commission on 3 September 1987.(12)

Paraguay

Pursuant to a 1985 Sub-Commission request(13) for information on new developments in Paraguay, the Secretary-General reported to the Sub-Commission in May 1987(14) that he had received two replies from the Government in response to his invitation to submit such information; in May 1986, the Government had informed him that the state of siege remained in force, and later it had reported that the siege had been lifted as at 9 April 1987.

Self-determination of peoples

By five resolutions adopted in 1987, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the right to self-determination for the people of Afghanistan,(15) Kampuchea,(16) Palestine,(17) South Africa and Namibia,(18) and Western Sahara.(19) A sixth resolution(20) adopted under the item pertained to the use of mercenaries to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (see p. 748).

The Commission's action and debate on the right of peoples to self-determination, as well as action taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1987, were summarized by the Secretary-General in a report to the General Assembly.(21) The report also contained a summary of responses

from 17 Governments, five specialized agencies and two NGOs. submitted pursuant to the Assembly's 1986 request(22) for information on their assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following the pattern of previous years, the General Assembly adopted in 1987 two resolutions on the right to self-determination, a right it repeatedly reaffirmed for individual Non-Self-Governing territories (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter IV).

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/94 without vote.

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985 and 41/100 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have

resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

General Assembly resolution 42/94

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/773) without vote, 23 October (meeting 23); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.11); agenda item 91.

Sponsors: Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 23, 24; plenary 93.

Explaining its position, India noted that the reference to right to self-determination in article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights applied only to people under foreign domination, not to independent sovereign States or parts of a people or nation.

Also on 7 December, on the Third Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/95 by recorded vote.

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,

Taking note of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,

Taking note also of the final communique adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1099(XLVI)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1091(XLVI) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Recalling the statement issued on 21 August 1987 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern in the face of the steady deterioration of the situation in Namibia owing to the intensification of the repression perpetrated by the South African occupation forces against the Namibian people in the entire Territory,

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554(1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569(1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria regime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist ré-

gime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the régime, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527(1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535(1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568(1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572(1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 41/43 of 2 December 1986,

Recalling further the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521(1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. Strongly condemns those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. Calls for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. Reaffirms its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. Condemns once again the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. Strongly condemns the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people, as recently manifested by the arrest and detention of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. Further condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

10. Reaffirms its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

11. Commends the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society that are striving towards the abolition of apartheid and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, takes note with satisfaction of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987;

12. Strongly condemns the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the democratic mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

13. Strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

14. Strongly condemns the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and increased brutal repression of the majority, which once again clearly manifested the apartheid régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence;

15. Condemns South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

16. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

17. Strongly condemns the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

18. Strongly condemns the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity

of Angola, in particular the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene;

19. Strongly reaffirms its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

20. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

21. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

22. Strongly condemns the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees, and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

23. Strongly condemns the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985 and 19 May 1986 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

24. Strongly condemns the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

25. Denounces the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;

26. Strongly condemns the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

27. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

28. Calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa and of

the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;

29. Demands once again the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

30. Reaffirms all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

31. Urges all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

32. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

33. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

34. Strongly condemns the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

35. Strongly condemns the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

36. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

37. Urges all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

38. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

39. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

40. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

41. Decides to consider this item at its forty-third session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

General Assembly resolution 42/95

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 126-17-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/773) by recorded vote (107-17-101, 28 October (meeting 27); draft by Madagascar for Group of African States (A/C.3/42/L.12); agenda item 91.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 23, 24, 27; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Spain.

Explaining its position, the United States said that the text was selective, making no mention of the plight of the people of Afghanistan and Cambodia, and seeking to legitimize the use of violence when the United Nations principal purpose was the search for peaceful solutions. It also singled out Israel for criticism, making no mention of its right to exist within secure borders, and mentioned Israel and Western relations with South Africa, ignoring the fact that over 100 countries maintained economic relations with South Africa. Denmark, on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (EC), said the text was negative and unbalanced, referring to individual cases

where the right of self-determination was violated but omitting any reference to Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Regarding South Africa, EC could not accept the text's assertion that maintaining relations with a State implied encouragement or approval of its policies. Israel regretted that the elimination of racism had been harnessed to the service of those who sought not only to tarnish its image, but to obliterate it as a State.

Endorsing the EC views, Spain said it specifically could not accept paragraph 2 which countenanced the use of armed force and expressed reservations on paragraph 26 because it did not consider that maintaining political relations with South Africa implied support for it; had there been separate votes, Spain would have voted against both paragraphs. Regarding paragraph 30, Spain said it had not approved all the Assembly resolutions on Western Sahara. Austria could not support some of the text's provisions and had particular reservations on the wording of paragraphs 2 and 8.

Argentina and Ecuador also voiced reservations regarding the wording of some paragraphs, Ecuador saying that there were references to conferences in which it had not participated, and matters were dealt with that fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of States in the exercise of their sovereignty. Colombia objected to the selective naming of countries, as did Turkey which also expressed reservations on paragraph 30. Mexico had reservations on paragraphs 5 and 25.

By a draft resolution on genuine and periodic elections and freedom of association,(23) sponsored by the United States joined by the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands, the Assembly would have, among others things: appealed to Member States to provide constitutional and legal protections to guarantee full respect for the free expression of the will of the people in genuine and periodic elections and to provide similar protections securing full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. States would have been called on to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the Charter, in particular on behalf of peoples who were being deprived of their right to self-determination.

Zimbabwe, on behalf of 40 States, proposed insertion of a paragraph by which the Assembly would have reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Palestine to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter principles and relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,(24) as well as insertion of a phrase by which the Assembly would have affirmed that apartheid totally negated the Charter

principles and was a crime against humanity.(25) By a sub-amendment, Belgium proposed adding Afghanistan and Kampuchea to the countries whose self-determination and independence the Assembly would have reaffirmed. Further oral amendments were suggested by Cameroon Following a third revision of the draft,(26) Zimbabwe proposed amendments similar to the ones it had already put forward.(27)

Denmark moved that no action be taken on Zimbabwe's amendment reaffirming the rights of the peoples of Namibia and Palestine, and on the sub-amendment proposed by Belgium. Democratic Yemen also moved that no action be taken on the sub-amendment. The Committee rejected the motion by a recorded vote of 56 to 45, with 21 abstentions. The United States then withdrew the draft.

Afghanistan

On 19 February 1987,(15) the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 30 to 5, with 6 abstentions, reaffirmed its profound concern that the people of Afghanistan continued to be denied their right to self-determination, to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint. It called for a political settlement based on immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, full respect for the country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status, and strict observance of the principle of non-interference. Expressing support for the Secretary-General's efforts and the diplomatic process he had initiated, the Commission requested him to continue searching for a political solution, urged all concerned to continue co-operating with him, and appealed for humanitarian relief assistance to alleviate, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the hardships of Afghan refugees.

(See also, p. 800 and, for details of the situation in Afghanistan, see p. 210.)

Kampuchea

During 1987, a number of communications were addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Kampuchea and allegations of human rights violations there (see p. 200).

The Commission on Human Rights, by a 19 February resolution adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 8, with 3 abstentions,(16) reiterated its condemnation of persistent human rights violations in Kampuchea and reaffirmed that the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived Kampucheans of their right to self-determination and constituted the primary human

rights violation in that country. It emphasized that the withdrawal of all foreign forces, restoration of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, recognition of the Kampucheans' right to self-determination and the commitment by all States to non-interference in its internal affairs were essential for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Commission reaffirmed its call for a cessation of hostilities and an immediate withdrawal of foreign forces, to enable Kampucheans to exercise their fundamental rights free from foreign interference, to determine their future through free and fair elections under United Nations supervision to make possible the return of all refugees, and to allow for efforts towards a political solution within the framework of the 1981 Declaration on Kampuchea.(28) The Secretary-General was asked urgently to intensify efforts towards a political settlement and restoration of human rights in Kampuchea, and the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (see p. 204) was requested to continue its work.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/155 by recorded vote.

Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council fully endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/6 of 19 February 1987, by which the Commission, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that the continuing occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived the people of Kampuchea of the exercise of their right to self-determination and constituted the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea at present. The Council reaffirmed its decisions 1981/154 of 8 May 1981, 1982/143 of 7 May 1982, 1983/155 of 27 May 1983, 1984/148 of 24 May 1984, 1985/155 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 and reiterated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to self-determination as contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981 and in General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985 and 41/6 of 21 October 1986.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the unresolved dilemma of the approximately 250,000 Kampuchean civilians still stranded in Thailand as a result of the armed attacks by the foreign forces in Kampuchea on the Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1984. The Council recalled the statements made by the Secretary-General on 27 December 1984 and 13 March 1985 in which, *inter*

alia, he appealed to all concerned to avoid endangering the lives of those Kampuchean civilians and adding to the misery and deprivation that already afflicted those most unfortunate people.

The Council also expressed its grave concern at the continued inhuman acts perpetrated by the foreign occupying force in Kampuchea against Kampuchean nationals in their motherland, as well as against innocent Kampuchean displaced persons, in particular the deliberate artillery shellings of Khmer civilian camps along the border, such as those committed against Site 2 camp, housing 153,000 Khmer civilians, on 26 January 1987.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council any further violations of humanitarian principles perpetrated against Kampuchean civilian refugees by the foreign occupying troops along the border, and also requested him to continue to monitor closely the developments in Kampuchea and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Kampuchea.

The Council recalled the communiqués issued by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 January 1985 and 15 February 1985. The Council noted the visits undertaken by the Chairman and members of the Committee to a number of countries in 1986 in an effort to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Council also noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Committee and requested that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/155

41-7-2 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) by recorded vote (41-7-21, 22

May (meeting 19); 41-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.12); agenda item 17.
Sponsors: Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR.

Abstaining: Iraq, Zimbabwe.

The USSR rejected the text saying it contradicted reality, was based on interference in the internal affairs of the Kampucheans and sought to have Kampuchea revert to the Pol Pot dictatorship.

Palestinians

By a resolution of 19 February 1987, adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 6 with 7 abstentions,(7) the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel for its continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its non-

compliance with United Nation resolutions, and called on it to withdraw, complying with its obligations under the Charter. The Commission reaffirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter and United Nations resolutions, and to return to their homes and property. It recognized the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, to full participation in all efforts and international conferences concerning the Palestine question and the future of the Palestinians. Reaffirming its support for an international peace conference on the Middle East (see p. 258), the Commission regretted the negative attitude of some States towards such a conference. States, United Nations bodies and other international organizations were urged to support the Palestinians, through PLO, in the struggle to restore their rights.

(For other action on human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, see p. 818; see also p. 296.)

South Africa and Namibia

The Commission on Human Rights, by a 19 February resolution adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 5, with 6 abstentions,(18) called on States to take steps to enable the dependent peoples of South Africa and Namibia to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence. It reaffirmed the right of Namibians to self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle and that of the oppressed people of South Africa by all means, including armed struggle. It urged States to assist them and called for the full implementation of the 1986 Paris(29) and Vienna Declarations(30) and the Programme of Action adopted in the same year by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.(30) The Commission rejected the so-called "new constitution" in South Africa as null and void and reiterated that majority rule through full and free adult suffrage was the only guarantee of peace. It condemned the killing of peaceful demonstrators and workers on strike. It also condemned the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of mass organizations and demanded their immediate and unconditional release, as well as the release of all people detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for independence, and the guarantee of their fundamental rights. The imposition of censorship and other restrictions on the media was also condemned.

The Commission reaffirmed that continued colonialism in all forms and manifestations was incompatible with the Charter, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights(31) and the 1960

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.(24) It condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, declaring it an act of aggression. It also condemned its attempts to dismember the territory, its repression, torture and killing of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the policy of bantustanization.

The Commission condemned collaboration with South Africa and the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the 1960 Declaration, calling on States to sever relations with the regime and to cease collaboration in nuclear, military and economic areas. Condemning South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization against front-line and other neighbouring States, it demanded the withdrawal of South Africa's occupation forces from Angola.

In a related resolution,(32) the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia to self-determination and independence (see p. 789); in another,(33) it reiterated that that right could be exercised by the Namibians only in accordance with conditions determined by the Security Council in 1978.(34)

Sub-Commission action. By a 31 August resolution,(35) adopted by a roll-call vote of 19 to none, with 1 abstention, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners from detention and concentration camps in Namibia and South Africa. It called on Member States to take legislative, administrative and other measures against South Africa to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally in accordance with United Nations resolutions and to implement fully the Declarations adopted in 1986 by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa(29) and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia.(30) The Sub-Commission requested the Commission's Chairman to convey to the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Presidents its concern at the continuing failure to bring about Namibia's independence. It asked the Secretary-General to give the widest possible dissemination to its resolution.

Pursuant to a 1986 Commission resolution(36) on self-determination as it applied to South Africa and Namibia, 10 Governments provided information on measures against mercenaries, which the Secretary-General summarized in a 1987 report.(37)

(For human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia, see p. 794. For details on the situation in Namibia, see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III.)

Western Sahara

On 19 February 1987,(19) by a roll-call vote of 27 to none, with 15 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara was one of decolonization to be completed through the exercise of the people's right to self-determination and independence. It also reaffirmed that a political solution lay in the implementation of the 1983 OAU resolution quoted in a General Assembly resolution of that year(38) and joined in the Assembly's appeal to the parties to the conflict to display the political will to implement that resolution, as well as two others adopted by the Assembly in 1985(39) and 1986.(40) The Commission requested the parties to the conflict to negotiate directly with a view to bringing about a ceasefire and creating conditions for a referendum for self-determination. It decided to consider the question in 1988. (See also TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter IV.)

Mercenaries

On 9 March 1987,(20) the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 30 to 11, with 1 abstention, decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and of impeding the right to self-determination, requesting its Chairman to appoint an individual of recognized international standing. The Commission decided that the special rapporteur should seek and receive reliable information from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. It asked the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur and to appeal to Governments to assist him in the performance of his duties. It requested the special rapporteur to report in 1988, at which time it would consider the question as a high priority matter. (See also LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter II.)

Following approval by the Economic and Social Council (see below), and after consultation with the members of the Board of the Commission, the Chairman, on 1 September, appointed Enrique Bernales Ballesteros (Peru) as Special Rapporteur.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/61 by recorded vote.

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Economic and Social Council,

Beating in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations,

enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid, and foreign intervention and occupation and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 41/102 of 4 December 1986, in which the General Assembly denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239(1967) of 10 July 1967, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Commission on Human Rights of resolutions 1986/26 of 10 March 1986, in which the Commission condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, and 1987/16 of 9 March 1987, in which it decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur to examine the question,

Reaffirming the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, substantial damage to property and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries, particularly the front-line States, resulting from mercenary aggression,

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against

national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States,

Recalling its resolution 1986/143 of 23 May 1986,

1. Condemns the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern African, Central American and other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

3. Calls upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination, foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

4. Urges all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory and other territories under their control;

5. Endorses the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur;

6. Calls upon the General Assembly to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-second session under the appropriate item of its agenda.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/61

29 May 1987 Meeting 18 38-11-3 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) by recorded vote (38-11-31, 22 May (meeting 19); 26-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.13), orally revised; agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Lesotho, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Roll-call vote in the Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Iceland, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Norway, Oman.

On the same date, the Council, by decision 1987/144, approved the Commission's decision to appoint for one year a special rapporteur and its request that the Secretary-General provide all the necessary assistance. The decision was adopted by a roll-call vote of 40 to 12, with 2 abstentions, following its approval by the Second Committee on 22 May by a recorded vote of 39 to 12, with 2 abstentions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/96 by recorded vote.

use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 41/162 of 4 December 1986, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239(1967) of 10 July 1967, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, inter alia, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1987/61 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, inter alia, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the As-

sembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

1. Condemns the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

3. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

4. Calls upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

5. Urges all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

6. Calls upon all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

7. Considers it inadmissible to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries;

8. Welcomes with satisfaction the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/16 of 9 March 1987, of a special rapporteur to study the matter with a view to preparing a report for consideration by the Commission at its forty-fourth session and requests that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

9. Decides to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

General Assembly resolution 42/96

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 125-10-19 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/773) by recorded vote (104-10-19), 28 October (meeting 27); 37-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.14); agenda item 91.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 23, 24, 27; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 8 by a recorded vote of 118 to 17, with 11 abstentions; the Committee had approved that paragraph by a recorded vote of 99 to 17, with 11 abstentions.

On behalf of the 12 EC members, Denmark said that although they unequivocally condemned the recruitment, use and financing of mercenaries, they could not support the text. The sponsors had ignored the fact that mercenarism was regularly on the Sixth (Legal) Committee's agenda and the co-sponsors had departed from the consensus language previously achieved; this would seriously undermine the chances of maintaining consensus in the Sixth Committee and would hamper the drafting of an international convention. The EC members objected particularly to the fourth preambular paragraph which purported to define mercenarism when there was no agreed definition of the term, and they regarded as inappropriate the appointment of a special rapporteur on a question which was a matter concerning relations between States rather than human rights. Australia, Austria, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, voiced similar concerns.

Chad said that the Third Committee was not the proper forum to discuss mercenarism and Oman believed that the Sixth Committee's efforts

were being duplicated. Turkey was concerned that the text would complicate defining the term mercenary. In Pakistan's opinion, the text did not come close to the goal of establishing the necessary broad basis for action to eliminate mercenarism and Cameroon said if paragraph 7 had been put to a separate vote, it would have abstained.

Honduras felt that the third preambular paragraph tended to distort the reality of the Central American situation, as it was not possible to generalize that all States in that area were being destabilized by armed groups which the text qualified as mercenaries; such a distortion hampered the search for peace. Ecuador found it unacceptable that the text covered self-proclaimed national liberation movements in independent countries which were receiving financing from outside those countries and which had often become terrorist or subversive in nature and were acting outside the law. Chile said it did not participate in the vote because the text duplicated the Sixth Committee's work and was a political document; it also believed that some of the sponsors were encouraging the use of mercenaries.

Rights of detained persons

Administration of justice

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(7) requested its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider urgently the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, with a view to making recommendations in 1988, and to give further attention to a declaration against unacknowledged detention of persons and to the question of states of siege or emergency (see p. 740). It asked the Sub-Commission to give attention to various standards adopted in this area, particularly those by the Fifth (1975) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,(41) with a view to recommending, in 1988, measures to be taken for their most effective application. The Sub-Commission was requested, when carrying out its annual review of the human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment, to consider the work of the Human Rights Committee (see p. 740) and CERD (see p. 733), developments elsewhere in the human rights programme and activities within the United Nations programme on crime prevention and control (see p. 623), and the Secretary-General was asked to make available to the Sub-Commission succinct information on those matters. The Commission called on its special rapporteurs and working groups to give attention to the effective protection of human rights in

the administration of justice, particularly the unacknowledged detention of persons, and asked the Secretary-General to ensure close co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, further requesting him to invite the Human Rights Committee and regional human rights institutions to comment on possible areas of co-operation with human rights bodies in the United Nations system.

The Commission invited the Secretary-General to establish a focal point within the Centre for Human Rights to monitor human rights in the administration of justice within the United Nations human rights programme, the programme on crime prevention and control, specialized agencies, regional organizations and NGOs, and to provide advice on co-ordination and other issues. It requested him to continue assisting Member States in implementing those standards, in particular under the programme of advisory services, and to report in 1988 on progress made. It invited the Economic and Social Council to take into account the Commission's resolution when reviewing the United Nations crime prevention and control programme in 1987 (see p. 626), and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1988 on its implementation.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General presented to the Sub-Commission in July succinct information on the work of the Human Rights Committee and CERD, the developments elsewhere in the human rights programme and the activities within the United Nations programme on crime prevention and control as they related to human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment. (42) Specifically, he reported on the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee relating to articles 6, 7, 9, 10 and 14 (on the rights to life, not to be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment, to liberty and security, to be treated humanely, and to a fair and public hearing, respectively) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; no specific information on CERD's work in that area was available at the time of the report's completion. The Secretary-General covered extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions; safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty; reports of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (see p. 763); torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Seventh (1985) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders; (43) juvenile justice; treatment and protection of detainees; the declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power; the independence of the judiciary; a code

of conduct for law enforcement officials (see p. 759); and fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/143 without vote.

Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Considering the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Further calling attention to the prohibition under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to international co-operation in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reaffirmed, *inter alia*, by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1987/49 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session in this field, as reflected in its resolutions 1987/33 of 10 March 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice and 1987/57 of 11 March 1987 on summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. Reiterates its call upon Member States to bring to an end the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. Urges Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures and adequate resources to ensure more effective implementation of existing international stan-

dards relating to human rights in the administration of justice;

3. Welcomes the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1987/33 on more effective implementation of existing international standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice and the need for strengthening co-ordinated national and international action in this regard;

4. Encourages the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as well as regional and interregional human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice institutes and other entities of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their co-operation in matters relating to human rights in the administration of justice and invites the Economic and Social Council to co-ordinate such efforts;

5. Encourages the continuing development of strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations standards and norms on human rights in the administration of justice and of measures to assist Member States, at their request, in this implementation, as well as in evaluating their impact and effectiveness, in particular under the advisory services of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

6. Notes with appreciation the steps initiated by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to ensure closer co-operation in this field, including preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

7. Recognizes the important role of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in promoting human rights in the administration of justice and invites them to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General to this effect;

8. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

General Assembly resolution 42/143

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 62); 15-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.84), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-63; plenary 93.

Treatment of prisoners and detainees

Report of the Secretary-General. In connection with the Sub-Commission's review of developments in the administration of justice and the human rights of detainees, the Secretary-General submitted in April 1987 a report, with later addenda,(44) summarizing information from 20 Governments, one specialized agency and two intergovernmental organizations. In July, he presented a synopsis of material from NGOs.(45)

Draft principles

for the protection of detainees

Sub-Commission's activities. A five-member sessional Working Group on Detention, set up by the Sub-Commission, met from 12 to 20 August to consider, among other questions, a draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. (46)

On 3 September, the Sub-Commission adopted a decision(47) proposed by the Working Group expressing concern that the Working Group of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee (see below) which was reviewing the draft Body had, in its last (1986) revision,(48) limited the scope of the principles and had made amendments which fell short of existing norms. In particular, the Sub-Commission's Working Group raised questions regarding the scope of the principles; the definition of a judicial or other authority; and the safeguards concerning incommunicado detention and habeas corpus proceedings.

The Sub-Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General to convey to the Sixth Committee's Working Group the hope that it would consider the above concerns, and to prepare a report informing the Sub-Commission in 1989 on matters concerning the Working Group, specifically on an inventory of available information sources and trends for future work.

The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to obtain documentation prepared by the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs concerning the development of international standards for adequate investigations into all cases of suspicious deaths in detention, for comparison with the draft standards contained in the Working Group's report, and to distribute comments thereon to all Working Group members in advance of the Sub-Commission's 1989 session.

By the same decision, the Sub-Commission also dealt with the use of force by law enforcement officials (see p. 759).

Sixth Committee Working Group. In 1987, a Working Group open to all members of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee continued work on the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. The draft originated from a text adopted by the Sub-Commission in 1978,(49) which had since undergone revisions by a succession of working groups: of the Third Committee in 1980;(50) and of the Sixth Committee in 1981,(51) 1982,(52) 1983,(53) 1984,(54) 1985(55) and 1986. (48)

The 1987 Working Group, established pursuant to a 1986 Assembly decision,(56) met in New York

between 23 September and 19 November 1987. It reviewed those principles provisionally agreed on at previous sessions which still contained alternative wordings or bracketed language, using as a basis the text of the principles, as provisionally agreed upon, annexed to the Group's 1986 report (48) The Group agreed on principles 8 through 12; 14 through 18; 23; 29, paragraph 1; principle 30; and principle 32, paragraph 1, which covered, respectively: treatment of unconvicted persons; recourse to a judicial or other authority; prompt information concerning charges for one's arrest; right to defend oneself; records about initial arrest; right to an interpreter; right to notify one's family; right to legal counsel; right to be visited by family members; medical care and treatment; specification and publication of disciplinary offences during detention or imprisonment; assistance to minors; and the right to complain regarding treatment. At the beginning of the draft, a new provision was added, specifying the body of principles, which were to apply to all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.

The text of the body of principles, as provisionally approved by the Group, was annexed to its report to the Sixth Committee.(57)

The Group also addressed concerns raised by the Sub-Commission and its Working Group. Some Group members shared those concerns and observed that the goal was a standard-setting body, not a document representing the lowest common denominator of national legislations and that the Group's mandate was to deal with all persons under any kind of detention or imprisonment. There was general agreement that the text should not fall short of existing instruments. It was pointed out that the Sub-Commission's comments were addressed to a provisional and incomplete text to which some key elements had yet to be added.

Following agreement on a provisional definition of "a judicial or other authority", the Group made a number of technical changes in several principles. It also provisionally adopted a new definition of the term "arrest" and added a new principle (39) stating that nothing in the body of principles should be construed as restricting or derogating from any right defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/426 without vote.

Draft Body of Principles for the
Protection of All Persons under

Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:

(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment and of the progress achieved by the Working Group during the forty-second session of the Assembly;

(b) Decided that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at the beginning of the forty-third session in order to complete the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment during that session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-second session;

(d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

General Assembly decision 42/426

Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/819) without vote, 24 November (meeting 56); draft by Sweden (A/C.6/42/L.19), orally revised; agenda item 139. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 3, 56; plenary 94.

Torture and cruel treatment

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In January 1987, Special Rapporteur Peter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands), appointed by the Commission on Human Rights in 1985,(55) submitted his second report to the Commission,(58) based on additional information received from Governments, specialized agencies and NGOs, his first report having been presented in 1986.(59) Having received from different sources allegations of torture, the Rapporteur asked 19 countries, which the allegations concerned, for clarification. In addition, he retransmitted allegations which he had sent to 15 Governments in 1985. He also considered information from 30 countries on their domestic legislation, and requests for urgent action, 19 of which he decided to bring to the immediate attention of the Governments concerned.

The Rapporteur arrived at several conclusions and made a number of recommendations, some of which were taken up by the Commission in a March resolution (see below).

Human Rights Commission action. Commending the Special Rapporteur for his report, the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(60) extended his mandate for another year. In carrying out his mandate, he should continue to seek and receive credible and reliable information from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. He was requested to report in 1988 on the occurrence and extent of torture, submitting further conclusions and recommendations.

The Commission's decisions and requests were approved by the Economic and Social Council on 29 May by decision 1987/146.

By its resolution, the Commission also took note of the Special Rapporteur's conclusions and recommendations pertaining to a system of periodic visits and the establishment at the national level of an independent authority to receive complaints of torture by individuals. It underlined his recommendation that Governments and medical associations should take strict measures against all persons belonging to the medical profession who had had a function in practising torture, and underlined his conclusion stressing the importance of limiting the period of incommunicado detention. The Commission endorsed his recommendation that all States sign and ratify as soon as possible the Convention against torture (see below), and emphasized the importance of training programmes for law and security personnel.

Convention against torture

As at 31 December 1987, 59 States had signed the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; 28 States had ratified or acceded to it, 14 of them during 1987.(3) The Convention, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1984(61) and opened for signature in 1985,(62) entered into force on 26 June 1987, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. The optional provisions of articles 21 and 22 (under which a party recognized the competence of the Committee against Torture, to be set up under the Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a party claimed that another was not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention, and to receive communications from or on behalf of individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of the Convention by a State party) entered into force on the same date, more than five parties having made the required declarations. The Secretary-General reported on the status of the Convention as at 31 July 1987,(63) at which time 57 States had signed and 22 States had ratified or acceded to it.

The 10-member Committee against Torture was established at the first meeting of States parties to the Convention on 26 November (see APPENDIX III).

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(64) the Commission on Human Rights asked States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention as a matter of priority; it invited all ratifying or acceding States to consider making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22, and requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the Convention's status.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/123 without vote.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985 and 41/134 of 4 December 1986,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/29 of 10 March 1987, to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture and taking note of other important provisions of the Commission in the same resolution, including those relating to practical measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur to deal with this abhorrent phenomenon,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. Welcomes with deep satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Recognizes the importance of the establishment by States parties to the Convention of appropriate adminis-

trative and financial arrangements to enable the Committee against Torture to carry out in an effective and efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. Also recognizes the need for the Committee against Torture to give early attention to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, taking due account of the draft guidelines of the Secretary-General on reporting and the activities of the Human Rights Committee, as well as of the other human rights treaty bodies, established under the relevant international instruments in the field of human rights;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

6. Again requests all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

7. Once again invites all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 thereof;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

9. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

General Assembly resolution 42/123

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/810) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 35-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.60); agenda item 107.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Fund for victims of torture

On 10 March 1987,(65) the Commission on Human Rights asked the Secretary-General to transmit its appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981.(66) It also asked him to help make the Fund's humanitarian work better known and to inform it annually of the Fund's operations.

In his annual report to the Assembly on the status of the Fund,(67) the Secretary-General said that at its sixth session (Geneva, 23-25 February 1987), the Fund's Board of Trustees had recommended grants of some \$800,000, which closely corresponded to available resources. To continue the Fund's activities, the Board said it was impor-

tant to receive contributions from as many States as possible, preferably on a regular basis.

The focus of the Fund's grants was on therapy and rehabilitation projects; close to 90 per cent of the grants recommended in 1987 were for such projects, as opposed to training projects. Projects were carried out in places where resources for rehabilitation or training were limited.

Under the rehabilitation projects, medical treatment, physiotherapy, psychiatric and psychological help, as well as social assistance and economic relief, were provided to victims of torture and their families. Certain projects contained specialized programmes for children, and some included income-producing workshops and assistance in social reintegration.

The Fund continued its assistance to refugee victims of torture. Projects for tortured refugees and their families in Argentina, Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico were implemented by UNHCR. Funds for medical and psychological assistance to refugee victims in Belgium, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom were approved.

The Fund also supported the training of medical professionals in specific techniques required in treating torture victims. It underwrote travel and living expenses for doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists from countries where funds for such training were limited, to attend courses organized by the Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (Copenhagen, Denmark). The Fund also supported teaching missions by the Centre's staff to other countries. The Board approved a project for an in-depth training course for doctors and other medical professionals in Africa, and a training project for professionals working in rehabilitating torture victims in Argentina.

The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) assisted in producing a leaflet entitled *How Can You Help Torture Victims?*, which explained the Fund's activities and provided information on how contributions could be made. Similar information was included in a DPI brochure entitled *Outlawing an Ancient Evil: Torture* and in other publications on the United Nations human rights programme.

Since Fund operations began in 1983, 96 grants totalling \$2.8 million had been authorized for 57 projects in 27 countries. During the period from 2 October 1986 to 15 October 1987, the Fund received \$1,051,540 in contributions from 23 States. Contributions were also received from a number of individuals.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/122 without vote.

United Nations Voluntary
Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. Calls upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. Invites Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

General Assembly resolution 42/122

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/810) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 26-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.56); agenda item 107.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Torture and inhuman treatment
of detained children in South Africa

Communication. In a 4 February 1987 letter(68) to the United Nations Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights, South Africa stated that it had noted allegations about the detention of children in South Africa and the conditions under which they were held. According to official statements by South Africa's Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police, the number of children below the age of 16 held in terms of emergency regu-

lations totalled 256. South Africa claimed that the next of kin were immediately advised of the detentions, but that some children had supplied the security forces with incorrect names and addresses. The detention of children was only permitted to maintain public order, for the safety of the public or the person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency. The detention of a person in terms of emergency regulations was also of a preventive nature. South Africa added, and all formal complaints of alleged misconduct by security forces were fully investigated and detainees were treated in accordance with internationally accepted standard minimum rules. The detention was reviewed regularly. Parents or next of kin could apply to visit their children at any time, and no child was held in detention for longer than absolutely necessary. However, the Government had no option but to act against any persons, regardless of age, who jeopardized the safety of others.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/124 without vote.

Torture and inhuman treatment of children
in detention in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,

Welcoming the holding of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa at Harare, from 24 to 27 September 1987,

Appalled at evidence that children in South Africa are subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment,

1. Expresses its profound outrage at reports of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. Calls upon the South African authorities urgently to release children held in detention in that country;

3. Calls for the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" or "re-education centres";

4. Requests all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to draw attention to, monitor and expose these inhuman practices;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights the final documents of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa, for action by the Special Rapporteur on Torture.

General Assembly resolution 42/124

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/810) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.66), orally corrected; agenda item 107.

Sponsors: Angola, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Guinea, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Detention on grounds of mental illness

The sessional working group set up by the Sub-Commission in 1984(69) to examine further a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees of the right of persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder, was reconvened in four meetings between 18 and 25 August 1987,(70) to consider in second preliminary reading the remaining 40 articles of the draft body, the first 7 articles having been approved in 1985.(71)

During its 1987 session, the group approved amended articles 8 (standards of mental institutions), 9 (standards of treatment) and 10 (medications).

Sub-Commission action. On 3 September 1987,(72) the Sub-Commission, noting that the working group had made only limited progress, recommended to the Commission for adoption a resolution requesting the Sub-Commission to attach much greater emphasis in 1989 to the group and its drafting assignments and to complete the work on the draft body of guidelines, taking into account information provided by the World Health Organization.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/98 without vote.

Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also its resolution 41/114 of 4 December 1986, in which it again urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,

Taking note of resolution 1987/22 of 3 September 1987 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

Noting that, because the Working Group of the Sub-Commission has made only limited progress so far, the Sub-Commission is still far from concluding its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

1. Again urges the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. Invites the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the question of the emphasis to be attached to the Working Group, in the light of the Sub-Commission's discussion at its thirty-ninth session.

General Assembly resolution 42/98

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/804) without vote, 20 November (meeting 53); 13-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.53); agenda item 99.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Singapore, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 51-53; plenary 93.

Draft declaration against unacknowledged detention

On 10 March 1987,(7) the Commission on Human Rights requested its Sub-Commission to give further attention to a draft declaration against unacknowledged detention of persons. Following consideration of a revised version of a draft declaration, completed by the Working Group on Detention in 1985,(71) the Commission had invited the Sub-Commission in 1986(73) to reconsider the question, with a view to submitting a new text in 1987.

Detention without charge or trial

Report of the Special-Rapporteur. Pursuant to a 1985 Sub-Commission request,(71) Special Rapporteur Louis Joinet (France) submitted in July 1987 a paper on the practice of administrative detention without charge or trial.(74) He classified the purposes of such detention into six categories: prevention of serious disturbances of public order and security of State; measures relating to the status of foreigners; disciplinary measures; medical-social measures; measures to combat social maladjustment; and protection of civilian populations in time of war. He also presented a comparative analysis of the legal features of administrative detention, based on a sample taken from 82 countries. He suggested that recommendations to the Commission regarding administrative detention exclude all cases in which the proceedings were

under the direct responsibility of a judge or court, even in cases of recognized irregularities, and that any detention which, in law, was not determined on the responsibility of a judge or a court be deemed to be administrative.

Concerning the preparation of guidelines, the Rapporteur pointed out that data differed depending on whether they concerned judicial or administrative detention. The requisite guarantees were similar in both cases, but in judicial detention the judge was the direct guarantor of the decision, whereas in administrative detention, he was only the guarantor of the proper enforcement of a decision by another authority.

Annexed to the report was a table showing international and regional provisions related to administrative detention without charge or trial, relevant articles of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, a list of other international and regional instruments, and a list of the 82 countries whose legislation had been studied.

On 3 September 1987,(75) the Sub-Commission asked the Special Rapporteur to send a questionnaire to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and NGOs for further information and views relating to his explanatory paper, and to report to the Sub-Commission in 1989.

Hostage-taking

On 10 March 1987,(76) the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned those responsible for hostage-taking in all circumstances and demanded the release of those being held. It called on States to take preventive and punitive measures and put an end to cases of abduction and unlawful restraint. It asked the Secretary-General, whenever a State so requested, to use all available means to obtain the release of hostages and decided to take up the question again in 1988.

Following reports of further incidents of hostage-taking and abduction at Beirut, Lebanon, the Security Council President, in a 28 January statement, condemned such acts and called for the immediate safe release of all hostages (see p. 1063).

Detained UN staff members

By a resolution of 3 September 1987,(77) adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, the Sub-Commission, expressing deep concern that some 50 staff members were still detained, imprisoned or reported missing, appealed to Member States to respect their rights. It requested the Commission to urge Romania not to prevent staff member Liviu Bota, Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research until 31 December 1986,(78) from returning to his place of official assignment and to his family in Geneva, and to fully respect the human rights and privileges and immunities of all United Nations staff. The Sub-

Commission asked the Secretary-General to redouble efforts to ensure those rights and to submit to it in 1989 a detailed report on international civil servants and their families who were detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will.

Following consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on United Nations personnel detained or missing (see p. 1148), the General Assembly, in resolution 42/219, called for scrupulous respect of the privileges and immunities of all United Nations officials, and called on those States that were holding such officials under arrest or detention to enable the Secretary-General to exercise his right of protection and to grant him immediate access to detained staff members.

Use of force by law officials

In June 1987, the Secretary-General reported on a 1985 Sub-Commission proposal(79) that the Seventh (1985) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders(43) study ways to promote international technical co-operation in the area of restraints on the use of force by law enforcement officials and military personnel.(80) The Secretary-General noted that no specific decision had been taken by the Congress regarding the proposal, but the issue of international technical co-operation and restraints on the use of force had been addressed in documents adopted by the Congress, including the Milan Plan of Action,(43) the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,(81) and Congress resolutions on the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, and on technical co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. (82)

In a 3 September decision,(47) on the human rights of detained or imprisoned persons (see p. 753), the Sub-Commission recommended to the Commission and the Economic and Social Council a declaration to the effect that arbitrary or abusive use of force by law-enforcement personnel against persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment in any country should be punished as a criminal offence. The Working Group on Detention was asked to examine the feasibility of a booklet on the restraints on the use of force by law enforcement officials, with a sample and cost estimate to be presented to the Sub-Commission in 1988, if possible.

Abolition of the death penalty

Proposed second optional protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(83) the Commission decided to consider in 1988 elaborating a second optional protocol

to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of its decision. The idea of a second optional protocol had originated in the General Assembly's Third Committee in 1980(84) and was considered by various bodies dealing with human rights in the years that followed, most recently in 1985. (79)

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In June 1987, Special Rapporteur Marc J. Bossuyt (Belgium) presented to the Sub-Commission an analysis concerning the elaboration of a second optional protocol,(85) as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1985. (86) He analysed international law provisions relevant to the death penalty and its abolition, especially the provisions of article 6 (on the right to life) of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.(1) He also presented the views of 35 Governments on the proposed second optional protocol, which mainly concerned the desirability of abolishing capital punishment; they were almost evenly divided between retentionist (17) and abolitionist (18) countries.

Annexed to the report was a draft second optional protocol prepared by the Special Rapporteur, and the draft submitted in 1980(84) by Austria, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Portugal and Sweden.

Sub-Commission action. On 3 September 1987,(87) the Sub-Commission decided to take no action on a draft resolution by which the Special Rapporteur's analysis and the draft optional protocol would have been transmitted to the Commission.

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1984 General Assembly request,(88) the Secretary-General submitted an October report(89) summarizing the action taken by the Commission and Sub-Commission to elaborate a second optional protocol.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted decision 42/421 by recorded vote.

Elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee and pursuant to its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, decided to continue its consideration of the question of elaborating a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "In-

ternational Covenants on Human Rights", in the light of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

General Assembly decision 42/421

64-15-57 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/806) by recorded vote (62-17-35); 20 November (meeting 53); draft by Federal Republic of Germany (A/C.3/42/L.47); agenda item 101.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3th committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 53; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia,^a Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Kuwait, supported by Egypt and Yemen, said the abolition of the death penalty was contrary to Islamic tradition and religion. A similar reason was given by Iran for its negative vote.

China believed that individual Governments and peoples should decide the issue of abolishing the death penalty in ways appropriate to their national conditions.

Australia, also on behalf of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, said that the elaboration of a second optional protocol deserved serious and urgent consideration; while a number of countries had declared that they were unable to abolish the death penalty within their own jurisdiction, such national positions should not prevent the efforts of others to promote an optional international instrument to that end.

Extra-legal executions

Pursuant to a 1986 Economic and Social Council request,(90) Special Rapporteur S. Amos Wako (Kenya) submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in January 1987 a report on summary or arbitrary executions,(91) based on information received from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, his fifth since his appointment in 1982.(92) He described allegations of actual or imminent executions, which had been communicated to the Governments concerned, and summarized replies by those Governments.

On the basis of the information received, he analysed the phenomenon of summary or arbitrary executions, drawing particular attention to the absence of investigation, prosecution and/or punishment in cases of death in suspicious circumstances, and death sentences as a result of trials without adequate safeguards to protect the right to life. He also analysed situations in a number of countries where summary or arbitrary executions had been widely reported in the past and newly-established Governments had publicly pledged their commitment to human rights, with a view to identifying achievements, obstacles and needs in those situations.

In his conclusions, the Rapporteur observed that the interest of Governments and other parties in his mandate had continued to spread and had led to a marked increase in understanding the causes of summary or arbitrary executions; however, reactions to urgent appeals were not as many or as prompt. He also observed that armed conflict in a number of countries had caused the largest loss of life, including persons not directly involved in such conflicts. The second principal cause of loss of life was attributable to indiscriminate violence, such as terrorism, and the third cause was executions without trial or after a trial which did not afford adequate safeguards to protect the accused. Another principal cause was an inability of the authorities to control groups which violated the right to life and to enforce order and respect for that right, especially in countries emerging from periods of non-democratic or authoritarian forms of government.

The Special Rapporteur made a number of recommendations that were taken up by the Economic and Social Council in a May resolution, and later in the year by the Assembly (see below).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/60 without vote.

Summary or arbitrary executions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in which it is stated that every human being has -the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights were of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights.

Mindful of General Assembly resolutions 36/22 of 9 November 1981, 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985 and 41/144 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Recalling Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty set out in the annex thereto, which were endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15, and welcoming the ongoing work on summary and arbitrary executions done by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Deeply alarmed at the occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. Strongly condemns, once again, the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Appeals urgently to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, and welcomes his recommendations for the elimination of summary or arbitrary executions, in particular the recommendations that Governments:

(a) Ratify international human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the Optional Protocol thereto, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(b) Review national laws and regulations with a view to strengthening the preventive measures against deaths caused by illegal or excessive use of force by security, law enforcement or other government officials;

(c) Review the machinery for investigation of deaths under suspicious circumstances in order to secure an impartial, independent investigation of such deaths, including an adequate autopsy;

(d) Review the trial procedures of tribunals, including those of special tribunals, in order to ensure that they embody adequate safeguards to protect the rights of the accused in the trial proceedings, as stipulated in the relevant international instruments;

(e) Emphasize the importance of the right to life in the training of all law enforcement personnel and inculcate in them respect for life; that international organizations:

(a) Strengthen their co-ordination in dealing with the immediate problems and the root causes of summary or arbitrary executions, in particular by sharing information, publications, studies and expertise;

(b) Make a concerted effort to draft international standards designed to ensure proper investigation by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for an adequate autopsy; and that, in addition, Governments, individually and through the international community, should support and encourage peace initiatives and political solutions to situations of armed conflict; they should be encouraged to take appropriate and effective measures, at the national, regional and international levels, to combat terrorism and/or terrorist acts; they should also be encouraged to enter into bilateral or regional agreements with a view to extending mutual assistance and co-operation to enhance the capacity of their authorities to safeguard the individual's right to life; at the international level, organs within the United Nations system should take action with a view to assisting Governments to reconstruct the infrastructure that would enable the authorities concerned to carry out effectively their basic obligation to protect the right to life of individuals in their societies;

4. Decides to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, for another year, in order to enable him to submit further conclusions and recommendations to the Commission;

5. Requests the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate to continue to examine situations of summary or arbitrary executions;

6. Also requests the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened or when such an execution has occurred;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the need to develop international standards designed to ensure effective legislation and other domestic measures so that proper investigations, including provisions for adequate autopsy, are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death;

8. Invites again the Special Rapporteur to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights on progress made in this respect;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

10. Urges all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

11. Again requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standards of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appears not to be respected;

12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-fourth ses-

sion under the item entitled "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/60

29 May 1987 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) without vote, 22 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1987/18 & Corr.1); agenda item 17.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/141 without vote.

Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 341/75 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985 and 41/144 of 4 December 1986,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15, as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of

summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. Once again strongly condemns the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Demands that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. Also welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/60 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-fourth session;

5. Urges all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. Requests the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. Welcomes the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

8. Endorses the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the need to develop international standards designed to ensure effective legislation and other domestic measures so that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

9. Invites the Special Rapporteur to continue to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on progress made in this respect;

10. Considers that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. Again requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to be respected;

13. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36 and 1987/60, to

make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

General Assembly resolution 42/141

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 61); 28-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.82); agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61, 63; plenary 93.

Disappearance of persons

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(93) the Commission on Human Rights requested the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to submit in 1988 a report on its work, with conclusions and recommendations, bearing in mind its obligation to discharge its mandate with discretion, so as to protect persons providing information, or to limit the dissemination of information, provided by Governments, while observing United Nations standards and practices in dealing with communications. The Group was also asked to present to the Commission all information it deemed necessary, as well as concrete suggestions and recommendations.

Urging Governments to co-operate with the Group, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite countries with numerous cases of disappearance to envisage establishing a national body to investigate reports of disappearances and to ensure that the Group received all necessary assistance and resources. It encouraged Governments to consider with special attention any wish expressed by the Group to visit their country, and urged the Governments concerned to protect the families of disappeared persons against intimidation or ill-treatment.

Working Group activities. The five-member Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, established in 1980,(94) held three sessions in 1987: its twenty-first (New York, 4-8 May) and twenty-second and twenty-third (Geneva, 14-18 September and 25 November-4 December). (95)

During those sessions, the Group held 13 meetings with government representatives and 15 meetings with representatives of human rights organizations, families of missing persons and relatives or witnesses directly concerned with reports on enforced or involuntary disappearances. Two members of the Group visited Guatemala from 5 to 9 October and provided the Commission with a report on the problem of disappearances in that country.

In 1987, the Group received some 3,500 reports on enforced or involuntary disappearances and

transmitted 1,094 newly reported cases to the Governments concerned. It also transmitted to Governments 215 cases under its urgent action procedure. During the year, the Group processed some 261 cases reported in 14 countries. Between 7 and 8 per cent of all cases before the Group were eventually clarified; for those cases, in which the Group had acted within three months of the disappearance, clarifications totalled about 25 per cent.

The Group recommended to the Commission that the Secretary-General be encouraged to improve public information activities on the human rights programme, having regard also to the purpose and objectives of the Group; that further consideration be given to drafting an international instrument on enforced or involuntary disappearances; and that the Group's mandate be extended for two years. Annexed to the Group's report were graphs showing the development of disappearances for the period 1974 to 1987 in countries with more than 50 transmitted cases.

Sub-Commission action. On 3 September 1987 (96) the Sub-Commission, expressing deep concern over reports of disappeared children in Argentina who had been located in Paraguay, and desirous of facilitating family reunions and preventing any new risk of disappearance of those children, requested its Chairman to appoint one or several members to establish urgently and to maintain contact with the competent authorities and institutions, including humanitarian organizations, which would report to him on the situation, and to ensure that there were no further risks of disappearances. It requested the authorities concerned to facilitate implementation of the decision.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/142 without vote.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 41/145 of 4 December 1986 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its/profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/27 of 10 March 1987,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. Welcomes the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20(XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. Also welcomes the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. Appeals to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. Encourages the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. Appeals to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or any ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

7. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

8. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

General Assembly resolution 42/142

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 61); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.83); agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61; plenary 93.

Other aspects of civil and political rights

Slavery

Working Group activities. The Sub-Commission's five-member Working Group on Slavery, at its twelfth session (Geneva, 3-6 and 25-26 August 1987),⁽⁹⁷⁾ reviewed developments in slavery and the slave trade, including the sale of children and child labour (see p. 824), traffic in persons and the exploitation of prostitution of others, slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and debt bondage.

The Group made a number of recommendations, which were approved by the Sub-Commission in September (see below).

Sub-Commission action. On 4 September,(98) the Sub-Commission drew particular attention to the following recommendations of the Group: that the Group's name be changed to working group on contemporary forms of slavery, in order to reflect its actual interests, and that female representation in the Group be assured; that a fund be established, after the model of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (see p. 738), to assist NGOs to attend the Working Group's sessions; that the Commission on Human Rights transmit to Member States the Group's recommendation that any step taken to interfere with the freedom of attendance and speech before the Working Group be strongly condemned; and that steps be taken to enforce the Working Group's actions by providing means to ensure the presence of all five members at Group sessions and by facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples in the Group.

The Secretary-General's attention was drawn to the following recommendations, among others: that several United Nations bodies and the International Criminal Police Organization be urged to attend the Group's sessions; that he call on States parties to the 1926 Slavery Convention, the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,(99) and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others(100) to submit regular reports on the situation in their countries; that those States which had not signed or ratified the relevant Conventions be invited to consider doing so, or to explain in writing why they felt unable to do so; and that intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies and NGOs be asked to supply information to the Group.

The Sub-Commission further highlighted the following recommendations: that a protocol be attached to the above Conventions, providing for a means of implementation through the establishment of a committee which could receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party was not fulfilling its obligations under the convention, as well as communications from individuals who claimed to be victims of a violation by a State party, after the measures set forth in the 1984 Convention against torture;(61) and that urgent consideration be given to the implementation of the Convention against prostitution. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the recommendations that it adopt a draft resolution on the prevention of child prostitution and the sale of children, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council; and that the Commission Chairman be authorized to pressure South Africa to release Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African Na-

tional Congress of South Africa (ANC), and Zephania Mothopeng, the leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, and all other political prisoners, to pardon 32 individuals sentenced to death and awaiting execution for offences committed in opposition to apartheid and to engage in a dialogue with black majority leaders.

Slavery-like practices in Mauritania

Final report. The Sub-Commission's expert, Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), presented to the Sub-Commission in July his final follow-up report on slavery-like practices in Mauritania.(101) He provided a summary of views expressed on the issue in the Sub-Commission and the Commission on the basis of his previous reports, the most recent of which had been submitted in 1985,(102) and his report on a 1984 mission to Mauritania,(103) particularly with respect to assistance that could be provided to the country. The expert also summarized replies from Mauritania itself and two other Governments, from two United Nations bodies and four specialized agencies, as well as from the Economic Commission for Africa.

While congratulating Mauritania on its ratification of a number of international conventions dealing with slavery and noting the Government's conviction that the legal abolition of slavery, together with political action, would be insufficient unless accompanied by measures guaranteeing effective emancipation for former slaves, the expert regretted that it had not seen fit to set up a specific body to co-ordinate the struggle against slavery and that it had supplied no information on the recommendations to develop sociological research on Mauritanian society and to involve former slaves in the struggle against the consequences of slavery.

He also regretted that few UNDP donor countries had responded to the invitation to examine how they could assist Mauritania in eradicating the consequences of slavery, in conformity with its national economic development plan. Similarly, he noted that certain United Nations bodies and agencies felt reluctant to announce specific assistance and that it once again appeared that bodies concerned with human rights were paying substantially greater attention to development assistance issues than vice versa.

Sub-Commission action. Following consideration of the report, the Sub-Commission, on 4 September,(104) expressed appreciation to the expert and to Mauritania for its co-operation and for the measures taken to eliminate the consequences of slavery. It invited Governments, United Nations organs and agencies to undertake additional and specific efforts to assist Mauritania in accelerating its development and eliminating the consequences of slavery. The Sub-Commission en-

couraged Mauritania to implement the adopted measures and policies and to intensify efforts to guarantee the emancipation of former slaves.

Freedom of movement

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In July 1987, Special Rapporteur Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia), appointed in 1983,(105) submitted the first part of his final report on current trends and developments regarding the right to leave any country including one's own, and to return to one's own country,(106) as requested by the Sub-Commission in 1985.(102)

The Rapporteur defined the right to leave, noting that the provisions of international law dealing with the right to leave were characterized by a considerable degree of uniformity and universality. Following a brief description of the historical, philosophical and legal background of that right and the consideration given to it within the United Nations since 1952, he discussed its legal content as contained in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights(31) and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,(1) as well as implementation of that right.

A preliminary draft declaration on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, was annexed to the report.

Sub-Commission action. On 2 September 1987,(107) the Sub-Commission decided to consider' at its 1989 session, as a matter of priority, the Special Rapporteur's report and the preliminary draft declaration. The Secretary-General was asked to continue to give him all the assistance he required.

Freedom of speech

On 10 March 1987,(108) the Commission on Human Rights, expressing concern at the extensive occurrence of detention of persons who exercised their right to freedom of opinion and expression, called on States to allow the full realization of that right, appealed to them to ensure respect and support for those who exercised it and to release those who had been detained solely for doing so. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission to continue considering that right and affirmed that further national and international measures might be required to ensure respect for it.

Conscientious objectors

On 10 March 1987,(109) the Commission on Human Rights, by a recorded vote of 26 to 2, with 14 abstentions, appealed to States to recognize that conscientious objection to military service should be considered a legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and

invited States to take measures aimed at exemption from military service on the basis of a genuinely held conscientious objection to armed service. It recommended to States with a system of compulsory military service that they consider introducing alternative service for conscientious objectors and establish within their national legal system impartial decision-making procedures to determine whether a conscientious objection was valid in any specific case. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to report in 1989 on the question of conscientious objection, taking into account comments provided by Governments and further information received by him.

Independence of the judicial system

Sub-Commission action. By a 3 September 1987 resolution,(110) adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions, the Sub-Commission expressed its appreciation to Special Rapporteur L. M. Singhvi (India) for his study on the independence of justice, submitted in 1985.(111) It decided that the draft declaration he had proposed be transmitted to Member States and to the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs for comments and suggestions, which were to be sent to the Special Rapporteur for his report on the draft declaration, to be presented by 30 May 1988. It further decided to consider the draft declaration in 1989 on a priority basis.

REFERENCE

- (1)YUN 1966, p. 423, GA res. 2200/A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966. (2)YUN 1976, p. 609. (3)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (4)A/42/450. (5)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/26). (6)A/42/40. (7)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/33). (8)YUN 1986, p. 693. (9)YUN 1985, p. 854, ESC res. 1985/37, 30 May 1985. (10)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/19. (11)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/19/Rev.1. (12)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/25). (13)YUN 1985, p. 854. (14)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/18. (15)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/5). (16)Ibid. (res. 1987/6). (17)Ibid. (res. 1987/4). (18)Ibid. (res. 1987/7). (19)Ibid. (res. 1987/3). (20)Ibid. (res. 1987/16). (21)A/42/448 & Add.1. (22)YUN 1986, p. 694, GA res. 41/101, 4 Dec. 1986. (23)A/C.3/42/L.15 & Rev.1-3. (24)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514/(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (25)A/C.3/42/L.69. (26)A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3. (27)A/C.3/42/L.69/Rev.1. (28)YUN 1981, p. 242. (29)YUN 1986, p. 123. (30)Ibid., p. 925. (31)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (32)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/9). (33)Ibid. (res. 1987/8). (34)YUN 1978, pp. 915 & 916, SC res. 435(1978) & 439(1978). (35)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/9). (36)YUN 1986, p. 699. (37)E/CN.4/1987/12 & Add.1. (38)YUN 1983, p. 1087, GA res. 38/40, 7 Dec. 1983. (39)YUN 1985, p. 1138, GA res. 40/50, 2 Dec. 1985. (40)YUN 1986, p. 965, GA res. 41/16, 31 Oct. 1986. (41)YUN 1975, p. 621. (42)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/14. (43)YUN 1985, p. 738. (44)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/12 & Add.1-4. (45)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/13. (46)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/15. (47)E/CN.4/1988/37 (dec. 1987/108). (48)YUN 1986, p. 705. (49)YUN 1978, p. 698. (50)YUN 1980, p. 842. (51)YUN 1981, p. 900. (52)YUN 1982, p. 1079. (53)YUN 1983, p. 838. (54)YUN 1984, p. 811. (55)YUN 1985, p. 863. (56)YUN 1986, p. 706, GA dec. 41/418, 3 Dec. 1986. (57)A/C.6/42/L.12. (58)E/CN.4/1987/13. (59)YUN 1986, p. 706. (60)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/29). (61)YUN 1984, p. 813, GA res. 39/46, annex,

10 Dec. 1984. (62)YUN 1985, p. 863. (63)A/42/451. (64)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/30). (65)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/31). (66)YUN 1981, p. 906, GA res. 36/151, 16 Dec. 1981. (67)A/42/701. (68)E/CN.4/1987/42. (69)YUN 1984, p. 820. (70)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/32 & Corr.1. (71)YUN 1985, p. 865. (72)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/22). (73)YUN 1986, p. 709. (74)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/16. (75)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/24). (76)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/28). (77)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/21). (78)YUN 1986, p. 88. (79)YUN 1985, p. 866. (80)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/21. (81)YUN 1985, p. 742. (82)Ibid., p. 739. (83)E/1987/18 (dec. 1987/104). (84)YUN 1980, p. 783. (85)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/20. (86)YUN 1985, p. 867, ESC res. 1985/41, 30 May 1985. (87)E/CN.4/1988/37 (dec. 1987/109). (88)YUN 1984, p. 822, GA res. 39/137, 14 Dec. 1984. (89)A/42/613. (90)YUN 1986, p. 709, ESC res. 1986/36, 23 May 1986. (91)E/CN.4/1987/20. (92)YUN 1982, p. 1078. (93)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/27). (94)YUN 1980, p. 843. (95)E/CN.4/1988/19 & Add.1. (96)E/CN.4/1988/37 (dec. 1987/107). (97)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/25. (98)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/32). (99)YUN 1956, p. 228. (100)YUN 1948-49, p. 613, GA res. 317 (IV), annex, 2 Dec. 1949. (101)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/27. (102)YUN 1985, p. 872. (103)YUN 1984, p. 828. (104)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/30). (105)YUN 1983, p. 850. (106)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/10. (107)E/CN.4/1988/37 (dec. 1987/105). (108)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/32). (109)Ibid. (res. 1987/46). (110)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/23). (111)YUN 1985, p. 873.

Economic, social and cultural rights

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1986 Commission on Human Rights request,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission's 1987 session a report⁽²⁾ containing replies from five Governments, six United Nations bodies, four specialized agencies and two NGOs on their policies regarding the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,⁽³⁾ by a roll-call vote of 27 to 10, with 5 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights appealed to States to pursue policies directed towards implementing economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and called on them to co-operate in promoting social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs which had not yet done so to comment on their policies for the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights and to report to the Commission in 1988. It also requested him to submit, in 1989, proposals for more effective promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, based on the views of Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs.

The Commission urged its Sub-Commission to pursue the study on the right to food as a matter of priority and to submit it as soon as possible. It requested the Sub-Commission to exam-

ine the conclusions and recommendations of a 1974 Commission report on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,⁽⁴⁾ and to consider preparing a study of the impact on human rights of the policies and practices of the major international financial institutions, notably the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Sub-Commission action. By a 3 September 1987 resolution,⁽⁵⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 17 votes to 1, the Sub-Commission recommended that it be authorized by the Commission and Economic and Social Council to appoint a special rapporteur to study problems, policies and progressive measures relating to a more effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It further recommended that the special rapporteur present to it in 1991 a substantial progress report and a final report in 1993, taking into account relevant studies and reports on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights, and on the right to adequate food as a human right, as well as material related to the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights, the integration of human rights concerns in the policies of United Nations development and financial agencies and institutions, and of the specialized agencies and the impact on human rights of the policies and practices of international financial institutions. The Sub-Commission requested the special rapporteur to give special attention to the interrelationship between structural adjustment and food security, employment, health care, education and cultural development, and to elaborate on the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights in light of the problems and needs of people living in extreme poverty, both in industrialized and developing countries.

The Sub-Commission recommended that the Commission take account of the so-called Limburg Principles on the Implementation of the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁽⁶⁾ adopted in June 1986 at a meeting convened by the International Commission of Jurists, the Faculty of Law of the University of Limburg (the Netherlands) and the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights, University of Cincinnati (United States), which had been transmitted to the Commission by the Netherlands. (7) The following considerations were also specified: that economic, social and cultural rights were an integral part of international human rights law and that consequently all States were to make every effort to implement those rights; that States parties were to comply in good faith with their obligations to implement the International Covenant and co-operate in its international implementa-

tion; that full use be made of the expertise of relevant specialized agencies and financial institutions; that the Secretary-General assist the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; that high-level seminars be convened periodically to carry out global assessments of progress made and difficulties encountered in realizing the rights contained in the Covenant; and that the Commission periodically review questions relating to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

As at 31 December 1987, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966(6) and in force since 1976,(8) had been ratified or acceded to by 91 States. Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea and Uganda became parties to it during 1987.(9)

In an August report to the General Assembly(10) on the International Covenants on Human Rights (see p. 788), the Secretary-General provided information on the status of ratifications or accessions to and signatures of the Covenant as at 1 August, as well as on other questions related to its implementation.

Implementation of the Covenant

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(11) the Commission on Human Rights encouraged States parties to the Covenant, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions to support and co-operate with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights established in 1985(12) to oversee implementation of the Covenant from 1987 on. The Commission renewed its invitation to the Committee to consider, as a priority matter, the development of general guidelines for preparing reports under the Covenant, taking into account the Secretary-General's guidelines for preparing reports and the proposal that brief country profiles be prepared containing information on the geography, population, economic situation and legal framework of States parties. Emphasizing the relevance of the Committee's work to activities throughout the United Nations system concerning economic, social and cultural rights and the need to improve co-ordination of such activities, the Commission urged the Economic and Social Council, when reviewing its activities, as called for by the General Assembly in 1986,(13) to bear in mind its central responsibility in relation to the implementation of the Covenant. The Commission requested its Sub-Commission to take stock

of its various studies on economic, social and cultural rights and, taking into account the results of the first session of the Committee, to make recommendations to the Commission in 1988 on how to promote implementation of the Covenant's provisions.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in 1985(12) to succeed the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, held its first session in Geneva from 9 to 27 March 1987.(14) The Committee examined 11 reports from 8 States parties on their implementation of the Covenant's provisions. On each report, the Committee heard statements by, and put questions to, the State representatives concerned. Under a programme established by the Economic and Social Council in 1976(15) and modified in 1985,(16) the initial reports (first cycle) required under article 16 of the Covenant were to be submitted in three biennial stages, each stage covering a related group of articles of the Covenant, while reports for the second and subsequent cycles were to be submitted every third year.

For the first stage of the first cycle (due 1 September 1977 or 1 September 1983), the Committee considered initial reports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,(17) Jordan,(18) and the Netherlands (dealing with the Netherlands Antilles),(19) concerning rights covered by articles 6 to 9 (the right to work and to favourable conditions of work, trade union rights, the right to social security). At the request of Afghanistan, the Committee postponed consideration of that country's initial report(20) to its 1988 session. For the first stage of the second cycle (due 1 September 1983), the Committee considered the second periodic report from Czechoslovakia concerning rights covered by articles 6 to 9.(21)

The Committee examined initial reports (due 1 September 1979 or 1 September 1985) for the second stage of the first cycle from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea(22) and Jordan(23) on rights covered by articles 10 to 12 (protection of the family, mothers and children, and the right to an adequate living standard, and to physical and mental health). Also examined were second periodic reports concerning rights covered by articles 10 to 12 (due 1 September 1986) from Czechoslovakia,(24) the German Democratic Republic,(25) the Federal Republic of Germany,(26) the Ukrainian SSR(27) and the USSR (28) Consideration of the second periodic reports of Cyprus(29) and Poland(30) was postponed at their request to the Committee's 1988 session. The Committee also deferred to 1988 consideration of the second periodic reports of the Byelorussian SSR,(31) Den-

mark,(32) Mongolia(33) and Sweden,(34) and postponed consideration of initial reports (due 1 September 1981 or 1 September 1987) from Austria,(35) Jordan(36) and Yugoslavia,(37) on articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant (covering the rights to education, including compulsory education, and cultural participation).

The Committee approved a number of suggestions and recommendations. Concerning the submission of reports, it suggested that the Economic and Social Council might wish to: remind States parties of their obligation to submit reports; urge them to cover the entire cycle of initial reports before submitting second periodic reports, and instruct the Committee not to consider those reports if that condition was not met; draw to the attention of reporting States the views expressed by Committee members on their reports, so that those views might be taken into account in preparing future reports; encourage States parties to present their reports at the earliest possible session and to avoid postponements; request them to inform the Council of any difficulty they might face in preparing and submitting reports; emphasize the need for the Secretary-General to devise and implement a programme of advisory services and technical assistance for those States parties that might request it; and request the Secretary-General to send reminders to parties with two or more reports overdue.

With regard to the content of reports, the Committee decided to consider in 1988 improvement of the reporting guidelines and to appoint a sessional working group to assist it in that task. It recommended that the Council request parties to: comply with the Secretary-General's guidelines concerning form and content of reports; request parties to submit balanced reports, which should be more than a mere transcription of legislative or administrative measures or a reproduction of detailed statistical data in narrative form; and provide, in a brief introduction, general information on the country and data on its basic economic, social and constitutional conditions.

The Committee suggested that the Council urge the specialized agencies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee. It requested the Council to advise it as to whether a 1968 Council resolution(38) applied to the Committee so as to authorize NGOs to submit written statements. The Committee also recommended that it be authorized to meet for up to four weeks at its 1988 session to allow adequate time to consider reports.

On 27 March 1987, the Committee adopted its report,(14) which included a summary of its consideration of reports and an annex indicating the status of the submission of reports.

ILO report. In April 1987,(39) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social

Council the ninth report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, on progress in achieving observance of the Covenant provisions, within ILO's scope of activities. The report detailed progress made in observing the provisions of articles 6 to 10, based on information from 14 States; it was not submitted in time to be considered by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its March session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/5 without vote.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of its central responsibilities under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, by which it established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to be entrusted, as from 1987, with the important task of overseeing the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling also its resolutions and decisions relating to its Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including resolution 1979/43 of 11 May 1979, which remain in force in so far as they are not superseded or modified by resolution 1985/17,

Reaffirming the importance of increasing public awareness of the Committee and the role that non-governmental organizations can play in that regard,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/121 of 4 December 1986 on reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights, which is of relevance to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of maintaining summary records, and bearing in mind the relevance to the work of the Committee of the activities and experience of other United Nations treaty bodies,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session, including suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. Urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

3. Invites States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to follow the recommendations made by the Committee to address the problems of non-submission and extended delays in the submission of periodic reports, in particular those recommendations regarding the need for States parties to submit and present their reports in a timely manner and to cover the entire cycle of initial reports before submitting second reports;

4. Invites also States parties to the Covenant to review the processes followed in the preparation of their peri-

odic reports on implementation of the Covenant, including consultation and co-ordination with relevant governmental departments and agencies, compilation of data and training of staff, with a view to ensuring full compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis in such reports and limiting reports to a reasonable length;

5. Urges the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full co-operation and support to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by, inter alia, enabling their representatives to attend meetings of the Committee and submitting relevant information to the Committee;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to submit to it written statements that might contribute to full and universal recognition and realization of the rights contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and requests the Secretary-General to make those statements available to the Committee in a timely manner;

7. Takes note of the recommendation of the Committee with regard to future sessions of the Committee but considers that the current provision of one annual session of three weeks' duration should be maintained for the time being and invites the Committee to explore further ways of expediting its consideration of periodic reports, such as imposing time limits on oral interventions, avoiding duplication in questioning, requesting supplementary written material, and encouraging States parties to present reports that are as succinct as possible;

8. Welcomes the proposal of the Committee to set up a sessional working group to consider its methods of work and invites the Committee to develop as a matter of priority its general guidelines for the preparation of reports pursuant to articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant, taking due account of the compilation of guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General and focusing on such specific information as would assist the Committee to carry out its mandate more effectively;

9. Invites the Committee to consider again at its next session the compilation of recommendations in the summary records of the Committee relating to its future work, paying particular regard to practices followed by other treaty bodies, including the preparation of general comments by the Human Rights Committee;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Committee to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other United Nations organs and their subsidiaries, specialized agencies concerned with providing technical assistance and the regional commissions;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to assist States parties in discharging their reporting obligations under the Covenant, including holding training courses on the preparation of reports on the implementation of the Covenant, and to advise States parties of the availability of such assistance;

12. Encourages the Secretary-General to give publicity to the proceedings of the Committee on Economic,

Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that it receives full administrative support so as to enable it to discharge its functions as effectively as possible;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a compilation from official United Nations sources of statistics relevant to the Committee's consideration of the reports of States parties;

14. Decides to transmit the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-second session for consideration under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/5

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

15-nation draft (E/1987/L.25), orally revised; agenda item 6.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. ESC 5-10, 14.

Communication. By a 14 December letter to the Secretary-General, (40) Denmark, exercising the presidency of the Council of Ministers of EC, said that the EC members had adopted numerous economic and social measures in the areas covered by the Covenant. Annexed to the letter was a list of EC legislation covering articles 6 to 15.

Interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/102 by recorded vote.

Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985 and 41/117 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression and domination,

Recognizing the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985, 1986/15 of 10 March 1986 and 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987, in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

Requesting the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. Notes the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. Appeals to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

5. Endorses the invitation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/5 of 26 May 1987, to consider again at its next session the compilation of recommendations in the summary records of that Committee relating to its future work, paying particular attention to practices followed by other treaty bodies, including the preparation of general comments by the Human Rights Committee;

6. Requests the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to take due account of the experience gained in the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and

in particular of the suggestions and recommendations of the Sessional Working Group;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

8. Affirms the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system in the field of human rights, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

9. Decides to discuss at its forty-third session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

General Assembly resolution 42/102

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 129-1-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/806) by recorded vote (118-1-22), 20 November (meeting 54); 7-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1 orally revised by sponsors and orally amended by Australia; agenda item 101. Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52-54; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The eighth preambular paragraph was adopted by the Committee by a recorded vote of 117 to 9, with 13 abstentions, and by the Assembly by 128 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

Denmark, on behalf of the EC members, expressed serious reservations about the text saying they could not accept the assertion in the title and in the fifth preambular paragraph that all human rights were interdependent; the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights-the implementation of which was gradual-could not be a precondition for the enjoyment of civil and po-

litical rights. They also could not accept that the principal obstacles to the full realization of human Rights-were those listed in the seventh preambular paragraph; a complete list would include other elements, such as totalitarian practices. Further, they could not support the eighth preambular paragraph on the grounds that its language did not correspond to that of the Covenant, nor the ninth preambular paragraph which, they felt, painted an overly simplistic picture of the complex relationship between disarmament, security and development.

Right to development

Working Group activities. In 1987, the 15-member Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, established by the Economic and Social Council in 1981,(41) held its tenth session at Geneva from 5 to 20 January, in accordance with a 1986 Commission on Human Rights decision.(42)

The Group recommended to the Commission on Human Rights the dissemination of the Declaration on the Right to Development proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1986(43) to Governments, United Nations agencies, other governmental organizations and NGOs in all official United Nations languages, as well as dissemination of general information on the nature and content of the right to development. It recommended the 'organization of educational and research activities to familiarize countries with the Declaration's provisions. Agreeing that it was necessary to take measures to deepen and widen the understanding and acceptance of the right to development, the Group recommended that: Governments be requested to translate and publish the Declaration in all national, regional and subregional languages; a series of seminars and workshops be organized beginning in 1988-1989; audio-visual material be published in as many languages as possible; and special publications be prepared. The Group agreed that a broad-based study should be carried out on problems with regard to the realization of the right to development, particularly in developing countries.

The Group also recommended that the Commission ask the Secretary-General to invite comments and views from States, specialized agencies, international organizations and NGOs on the Declaration's implementation, and that a detailed questionnaire be formulated, eliciting information on different aspects of the realization of the right to development and listing obstacles to the realization of that right and ways of overcoming them. The United States declared that it could not join the consensus on the proposals; its statement was annexed to the Group's report.(44)

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(45) the Commission on Human Rights decided to convene the Group for two weeks in 1988. It agreed to ask the Secretary-General to circulate the 1986 Declaration and the Group's report to Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental organizations and NGOs in all United Nations official languages, inviting them as a matter of high priority to offer their comments and views. It also asked him to ensure that an analytical compilation of all replies be circulated to Governments and interested parties in advance of the Group's next meeting and directed the Group to study the compilation in 1988 and to recommend which proposals would best contribute to further enhancing and implementing the Declaration. It also directed the Group to consider further recommendations to the Commission in 1988 on practical measures to implement the Declaration, including specific proposals concerning future work. It decided to consider in 1988 the Group's further activities and its possible enlargement, taking into account the interest of States.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/145 of 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the Working Group's report and approved the Commission's decision to convene the Working Group for two weeks in January 1988, as well as its request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance.

Note by the Secretary-General. In a July note,(46) the Secretary-General gave a brief overview of United Nations activities related to the right to development, including activities of the Working Group and related action by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/117 without vote.

Right to development

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, especially Commission resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987, approved by the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries.

Convinced of the importance of the future work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, including practical measures to implement the Declaration,

Having considered the report of the Working Group and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Aware of the great interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which desire to contribute to the work of the Working Group,

1. Expresses the hope that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals and ideas that should contribute substantively to further work on the implementation of the Declaration;

2. Calls upon the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its eleventh session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, if necessary together with the individual replies, and to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session its recommendations and suggestions on which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration;

3. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fourth session the report, recommendations and suggestions of the Working Group, as well as all other relevant materials, including the analytical compilation, with a view to deciding on practical measures to implement the Declaration, including specific proposals concerning future work;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on organizational and substantial measures to implement the Declaration at all levels;

5. Decides to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 42/117

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/C.3/42/L.36), orally revised; agenda item 105.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 41, 42, 44; plenary 93.

The United States said it would not participate in the vote, recalling that it had not voted in favour of the 1986 resolution⁽⁴³⁾ proclaiming the Declaration on the Right to Development.

The Federal Republic of Germany explained that while it had joined in the consensus in an effort to be constructive, its position as stated in 1986

remained unchanged.⁽⁴⁷⁾ Japan also recalled its reservations on the 1986 Declaration,⁽⁴⁷⁾ and said it did not believe that individuals or States had any legitimate rights to development other than those set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights; the co-operation to which article 56 of the Charter referred must be encouraged by sovereign States on a voluntary basis-it did not constitute an inalienable human right.

In resolution 42/119, the Assembly reaffirmed that the right to development was an inalienable human right.

Right to food

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In July 1987, ⁽⁴⁸⁾ Special Rapporteur Asbjorn Eide (Norway) submitted the final study on the right to adequate food as a human right, as requested by the Sub-Commission in 1982.⁽⁴⁹⁾ He concluded that the right to food was widely recognized in international law but that corresponding obligations were vague, diverse and found in many different instruments. Plans for national food security had gained increased attention and in many States there existed the beginning of national arrangements for monitoring the progressive realization of the right to food. He pointed out a need for international monitoring and supervision to enhance compliance with international and external obligations of States. The relevant body for that was, in the Rapporteur's opinion, the newly created Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see p. 768).

He outlined recommendations for action by States, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Sub-Commission, United Nations agencies, NGOs, universities and research institutions. Among those recommendations were that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights pay particular attention to the right to food, improve its guidelines for dealing with that right in States parties' reports, and encourage the provision of technical assistance to States parties which encountered difficulties in realizing that right. To the Sub-Commission, the Special Rapporteur recommended that it seek authorization to draft a legal instrument on the right to food, taking account of the efforts within the International Law Association to prepare a model draft instrument on that right.

Sub-Commission action. On 3 September 1987 ⁽⁵⁰⁾ the Sub-Commission submitted the study to the Commission. It asked the Secretary-General to request States to describe any of their laws pertaining to the right to food and to ask the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide all such information at

its disposal. The Sub-Commission asked the Secretary-General to report on the information obtained in 1991 and decided to debate the right to food at a subsequent session. It recommended to the Commission a draft resolution recommending that Governments draw up plans for national food security along the lines suggested in the study and their own development plans, urging them to comply with their obligations related to international co-operation and under international instruments, and calling on NGOs to support efforts to realize the right to food.

The Sub-Commission also recommended that the Commission recommend a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would: decide that the study be published by the United Nations and given the widest possible circulation; decide to take steps to ensure better co-ordination between specialized agencies, other United Nations organs dealing with food-related matters and human rights bodies; and call on the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to examine, as a matter of priority, the recommendations concerning its methods of work contained in the study, and to submit its observations on those recommendations.

Right to own property

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(51) by a roll-call vote of 30 to none, with 11 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights urged States to provide adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property. Noting a 1986 General Assembly resolution(52) calling for a report by the Secretary-General that would take into account views of Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, the Commission appealed to them to respond as constructively and factually as possible and to give his report careful consideration. It decided to consider in 1988 the right to own property and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.

On the same date,(53) by a roll-call vote of 28 to 11, with 2 abstentions, the Commission called on States to ensure that their national legislation regarding property precluded any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems. It urged transnational corporations (TNCs) to ensure that they did not adversely affect the implementation of human rights in developing countries, and vigorously con-

demned TNCs that collaborated with racist South Africa. It decided to consider in 1988 the influence of various forms of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/114 without vote.

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987, in which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

1. Recalls that, in its resolution 41/132, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session that would take into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(a) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

(b) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

2. Takes note of the preliminary, oral report on this question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights;

3. Appeals to Member States, on the basis of their national experience, and to specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to respond as constructively and as factually as possible to the invitation in its resolution 41/132 to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

4. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Decides to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 42/114

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/792) without vote, 12 November (meeting 44); draft by United States (A/C.3/42/L.33); agenda item 105. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 44; plenary 93.

On the same date, also on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/115 by recorded vote.

The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and the Declaration on the Right to Development, which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, as well as solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

Recognizing the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recognizing also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Noting with concern that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realization of the right to self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing further that the right of peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Convinced that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that people can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

Convinced also that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

Bearing in mind that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

Recalling its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979, on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which it emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, that social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

1. Reaffirms the obligation of States to take effective steps with a view to achieving the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

2. Recognizes that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

3. Calls upon States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems;

4. Vigorously condemns the transnational corporations that maintain or are increasing their collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa, thus encouraging that regime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights and becoming accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in accordance with resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, to take into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18, as well as the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/115

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 124-24-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/792) by recorded vote (103-24-2), 12 November (meeting 44); draft by German Democratic Republic (A/C.3/42/L.34), orally revised, and orally amended by Chairman; agenda item 105.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 44; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Malta, Singapore.

Right to adequate housing

On 10 March 1987,(54) the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 40 to none, with 2 abstentions, expressed deep concern that millions of people did not enjoy the right to housing and reiterated the need to take measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing. It called on States and international organizations to give special attention to the realization of that right in carrying out measures for the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) (1987) (see p. 715), inter alia, by developing shelter strategies and settlement improvement programmes. It invited States, in their reports on the Year, to reflect the measures they had taken for realizing the right to adequate housing and urged them to co-operate with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) in observing IYSH. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to give attention to promoting that right in the information he was to provide to the General Assembly on the realization of IYSH objectives and to transmit that information to the Commission in 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1987/62 by a show of hands.

Realization of the right to adequate housing

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which the Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of that right,

Recognizing that the provision of housing for the homeless is an integral part of national economic and social development and represents an important step towards the realization of the right to development,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1986/41 of 23 May 1986,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 41/146 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to give special attention during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing,

Also taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/22 of 10 March 1987,

1. Expresses its deep concern that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. Reiterates the need to take appropriate measures, at the national and international levels, to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. Calls upon all States and international organizations concerned to pay special attention to the realization of the right to adequate housing in carrying out measures for the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, inter alia, by developing shelter strategies and settlement improvement programmes;

4. Invites all States, in their reports on the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, to devote a special section to the national measures and actions they have taken to promote the realization of the right to adequate housing;

5. Decides to appraise, at its first regular session of 1988, the results of efforts to realize the right to adequate housing during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

6. Invites the General Assembly to pay due attention to the question at its forty-second session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/62

29 May 1987

Meeting 18

53-0-1

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) by recorded vote (49-0-1), 22 May (meeting 19); 21-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.14), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

The vote was taken at the request of the United States, which abstained.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/146 by recorded vote.

Realization of the right to adequate housing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling its resolution 41/146 of 4 December 1986,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/62 of 29 May 1987,

1. Expresses its deep concern that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. Reiterates the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. Calls upon all States and international organizations concerned to pay special attention to the realization of the right to adequate housing in carrying out measures to develop national shelter strategies and settlement improvement programmes within the framework of the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council and its appropriate functional commissions to keep the question of the right to adequate housing under periodic review;

5. Decides to consider the question again, following consideration thereof by the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 42/146

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 156-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (139-0-1), 27 November (meeting 62); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.87), orally revised by sponsor and orally amended by Australia; agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Afghanistan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-63; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,

Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Explaining its vote, the United States said that adoption of the text would elevate what should be a matter of government policy to a government obligation to individuals.

Japan pointed out that it was inappropriate to refer to a global strategy for shelter to the year 2000 in the terms used in paragraph 3; UNCHS was the most appropriate party to draft such a strategy.

Popular participation and human rights

On 10 March 1987,(55) the Commission on Human Rights invited Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and NGOs which had not done so to submit their comments on the Secretary-General's 1985 final study on popular participation as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.(56) The Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1988 a report containing those comments and to prepare a study of laws and practices on the extent to which the right to participation had been established and had evolved at the national level to be submitted in 1989.

Comments received as at 1 November 1986 from three Member States, three United Nations bodies and one NGO were summarized by the Secretary-General in a November 1987 report,(57) prepared pursuant to a 1986 Commission request.(58)

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 713. (2)E/CN.4/1987/9 & Add.1. (3)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/19). (4)YUN 1974, p. 679. (5)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/29). (6)YUN 1966, p. 419, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966. (7)E/CN.4/1987/17. (8)YUN 1976, p. 609. (9)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. 88.V.3. (10)A/42/450. (11)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/20). (12)YUN 1985, p. 878, ESC res. 1985/17, 28 May 1985. (13)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (14)E/1987/28. (15)YUN 1976, p. 615, ESC res. 1988(LX), 11 May 1976. (16)YUN 1985, p. 877, ESC dec. 1985/132, 28 May 1985. (17)E/1984/6/Add.7. (18)E/1984/6/Add.15. (19)E/1984/6/Add.14. (20)E/1984/6/Add.12. (21)E/1984/7/Add.25. (22)E/1986/3/Add.5. (23)E/1986/3/Add.6. (24)E/1986/4/Add.15. (25)E/1986/4/Add.11. (26)E/1986/4/Add.10. (27)E/1986/4/Add.5. (28)E/1986/4/Add.14. (29)E/1986/4/Add.2. (30)E/1986/4/Add.12. (31)E/1986/4/Add.19.

(32)E/1986/4/Add.16. (33)E/1986/4/Add.9. (34)E/1986/4/Add.13. (35)E/1982/3/Add.37. (36)E/1982/3/Add.38. (37)E/1982/3/Add.39. (38)YUN 1968, p. 647, ESC res. 1296 (XLIV), 23 May 1968. (39)E/1987/59. (40)A/43/56. (41)YUN 1981, 924, ESC dec. 1981/149, 8 May 1981. (42)YUN 1986, p. 717. (43)Ibid., p. 717, GA res. 41/128, 4 Dec 1986. (44)E/CN.4/1987/10. (45)E/1987/18 res. 1987/23). (46)A/42/396. (47)YUN 1986, p. 720. (48)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/23. (49)YUN 1982, p. 1094. (50)E/CN.4/1988/3 7 (res. 1987/127). (51)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/117). (52)YUN 1986, 721, GA res. 41/132, 4 Dec. 1986. (53)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/118). (54)Ibid. res. 1987/122). (55)Ibid. (res. 1987/21). (56)YUN 1985, p. 881. (57) E/CN.4/1987/11. (58)YUN 1986, p. 723.

Advancement of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General. In October 1987, (1) the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly an overview of current international conditions and human rights, which was a follow-up to three previous reports submitted in 1981,(2) 1983(3) and 1985. (4)

The Secretary-General observed that progress had been made in advancing civil and political rights and women's rights, but that terrorism and violent practices, such as arbitrary and summary executions, torture, and enforced and involuntary disappearances, continued to take place. Situations of international and internal armed conflicts continued in several areas of the world and the cost in human lives as well as in disregard for the basic rights and freedoms of the individual had been high. Although much had been done to promote the principle of equality and non-discrimination, the human rights situation in South Africa had deteriorated. Situations continued to exist in which peoples were unable to exercise their right of self-determination because of colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation. Stresses on the international economic system had resulted in large numbers of people living daily without adequate food, drinking-water, medicines, health services, clothing or shelter.

It must be a continuing purpose of the United Nations to encourage universal respect for human rights and bring to this and other major social problems the force of international co-operation, the Secretary-General stated in his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 9).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/119 by recorded vote.

Alternative approaches and ways and means
-within the United Nations system
for improving the effective enjoyment of
human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determi-

nation to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Human Rights in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985 and 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,

Emphasizing that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries,

Recognizing that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of

the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/19 and 1987/23 of 10 March 1987,

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Reiterating its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. Affirms its profound conviction that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obli-

gations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field, and, consequently that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights- and universal-acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. Reaffirms its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. Expresses concern at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. Considers that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. Expresses concern at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Reiterates the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the participation of workers in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. Decides that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Decla-

ration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 42/119

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 129-1-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/792) by recorded vote (112-1-23), 12 November (meeting 44); 32-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1 agenda item 105).

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 44; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Denmark, speaking for the EC countries, doubted that the text and the resolutions it referred to contributed to the advancement of human rights; the text did not indicate that human rights violations were the concern of the United Nations, while mentioning questions relating to the world economy and disarmament, which had nothing to do with the Committee's work. The Twelve also rejected all provisions designed to establish pre-conditions for the enjoyment of human rights.

Similarly, Turkey remarked that certain elements of the text did not fall within the purview of the Third Committee's mandate and its wording appeared to set pre-conditions for the development of the human person. Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic States, regretted the tendency to emphasize the rights of States rather than those of individuals, and economic and social rights over civil and political rights, even though the two categories of rights merited equal attention. Japan had reservations about several paragraphs which emphasized the right to development. Canada

considered it inappropriate to mention the new international economic order and disarmament in a text relating to human rights and, with regard to paragraph 16, it did not feel that the text offered an appropriate framework for the future work of United Nations human rights bodies and hoped that the Commission would prepare a more balanced text. New Zealand also expressed reservations on paragraph 16 which, it believed, was premature since the right to development had not yet been defined.

National institutions for human rights protection

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(5) the Secretary-General submitted a July 1987 report on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.(6) He stated that he had prepared for publication a handbook for the use of Governments on various types and models of national and local institutions for promoting and protecting human rights.(7) The handbook, in the form of a consolidated report, had been submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and was to be made available to the Assembly for consideration during its 1987 session.

Human Rights Commission action. Welcoming the Secretary-General's report,(7) the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(8) encouraged all Member States to establish or strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. It also encouraged States, as well as the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning such institutions.

Other provisions of the resolution, on the role of national institutions, the role of NGOs in relation to them, and assistance to Member States, were taken up later by the Assembly in a December resolution (see below).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Commission's request that the Secretary-General's report be transmitted to the Assembly at its 1987 session, with a view to its early dissemination as a handbook of the United Nations, was approved without vote by the Economic and Social Council, on 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/156, on the recommendation of its Second Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/116 without vote.

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, in particular its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/40 of 10 March 1987,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that national institutions can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards of Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and the Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and current United Nations initiatives to combat racial discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Reaffirms the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;
3. Encourages Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate these elements in national development plans;
4. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;
5. Welcomes the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions and requests him to bring the report up to date, bearing in mind the practical needs of those engaged in the development of national institutions;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report, through the Commission on Human Rights

and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, for wide distribution as a United Nations handbook on national institutions;

8. Recognizes the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

9. Affirms the role of national institutions as focal points for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

10. Encourages the development of funding and other strategies to facilitate the establishment of national human rights institutions and, in this regard, invites Member States to consider making requests for such assistance through the advisory services programme of the United Nations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 above, according to the needs of developing countries;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/116

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/792) without vote, 12 November (meeting 44); 12-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.35), orally revised; agenda item 105.

Sponsors: Australia, Finland, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, Ukrainian SSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 41, 44; plenary 93.

UN machinery

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its forty-third session at Geneva from 2 February to 13 March 1987. At that session, it adopted 61 resolutions and 12 decisions. In addition, the Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council 3 draft resolutions and 14 draft decisions.

On 29 May, by decision 1987/153, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report on its forty-third session.(9)

Organization of work of the 1988 session

On 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/154, the Economic and Social Council authorized 20 fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, for the Commission's forty-fourth (1988) session. The Council noted the Commission's decision to request its Chairman to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, additional meetings to be utilized only if absolutely necessary.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Sub-Commission session

The Sub-Commission on Prevention and Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held its

thirty-ninth session at Geneva from 10 August to 4 September 1987. At that session, it adopted 33 resolutions and 13 decisions, contained in its report(10) to its parent body, the Commission on Human Rights. In addition, the Sub-Commission recommended to the Commission 11 draft resolutions for adoption.

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March,(11) the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Sub-Commission and its working groups held their sessions in 1987 as scheduled, to permit the Sub-Commission to continue its work and minimize the disruptive effect of the deferral of its 1986 session. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide the Sub-Commission and its working groups with the necessary assistance and services. It drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the guidelines for its work contained in a 1986 Commission resolution and invited the Sub-Commission to continue its efforts to provide expert assistance to the Commission. It decided to consider in 1988 as a matter of high priority the Sub-Commission's report of its 1987 session.

Election of Sub-Commission members

Taking note of a 1986 General Assembly resolution on the Sub-Commission,(12) the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/102 of 6 February 1987, extended the term of office of the Sub-Commission members for one year to ensure their participation in the Sub-Commission's 1987 session, and postponed until 1988 the election of new members, which was to follow a procedure established by the Council in 1986.(13)

Public information activities

The Secretary-General presented to the Commission on Human Rights in 1987 an overview of public information activities in the human rights field by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and United Nations information centres, as well as by Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and NGOs.(14) In addition, he reported on promotional activities carried out by the Information Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva, and the Centre for Human Rights.

On 10 March 1987,(15) the Commission requested States to facilitate and encourage publicity for United Nations human rights activities and to accord priority to disseminating in their national and local languages the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,(16) the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights(17) and other international conventions. It asked the Secretary-General to establish a register of na-

tional focal points to disseminate human right material and to make available adequate funding for public information activities. It requested him to give a detailed status report in 1988 on the availability of the principal international human rights instruments in the official and other languages and an assessment of human rights activities of the information centres.

Other provisions of the Commission resolution corresponded to provisions of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly later in the year (see below). They dealt with the establishment of collections of basic reference works and materials at the information centres; the inclusion of human rights components in educational curricula and training; the production and dissemination of a personalized (pocket) version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national and local languages; and the public presentation of human rights material on Human Rights Day.

By another resolution, adopted on 11 March by a roll-call vote of 41 to none, with 1 abstention,(18) the Commission expressed the conviction that the media and NGOs could play a role in enhancing promotion and protection of human rights and contribute to better mutual understanding, confidence and respect and invited the media to give more publicity to its work and that of other United Nations human rights bodies. Calling on Member States to base their activities for the promotion and protection of human rights on relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that were inconsistent with that international legal framework, it appealed to States to ensure respect and support for all persons in the exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/118 without vote.

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 41/130 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/39 of 10 March 1987,

Recognizing the catalytic effect of United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in these endeavours,

Believing that the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the successful United Nations regional training course on the teaching of human rights held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, and notes that, despite its repeated appeals, adequate resources and priority for these activities continue to be denied;

2. Invites all Member States to make special efforts during 1988 to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international conventions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights in 1989 and to include in the report an outline of planned activities;

4. Reaffirms the need for materials on human rights to be made available in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and for effective use to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

5. Recognizes the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in this field with those of other organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information and education relating to international humanitarian law;

6. Emphasizes the key role of the United Nations information centres in the public information programme of the Organization in the field of human rights, and urges the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to improving the performance and accountability of the centres;

7. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to establish, within available resources, collections of basic reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre by the end of 1988, taking into account the list of basic human rights materials;

8. Invites all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate the dissemination of United Nations materials on human rights and to improve the co-ordination of their activities in this field;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to finalize the draft teaching booklet on human rights without delay and to draw the attention of Member States to the booklet, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

10. Urges all Member States to include in their education curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to complete the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations in 1988 and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to nominate national focal points which could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights materials and to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

14. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining adequate stocks of basic human rights materials in New York and Geneva, and expresses its concern about the serious limitations placed on the storage capacity of the United Nations in New York for such documents;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on the public presentations, in New York and Geneva, on Human Rights Day in 1987, of a selection of audio-visual and other United Nations materials in the field of human rights, including an analysis of comments made during the presentations about the future direction of these programmes;

16. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 42/118

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/792) without vote, 12 November (meeting 44); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.37), orally revised; agenda item 105. Sponsors: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 36-39, 42, 44; plenary 93.

The Byelorussian SSR, expressing reservations on paragraph 10, said that the fact that only three categories of individuals-members of armed forces, medical professionals and diplomats-were mentioned in connection with educational curricula might give the impression that those groups were the most vulnerable to human rights violations.

Regional arrangements

Asia and the Pacific

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987, (19) the Commission on Human Rights, taking note of a 1986 report by the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region, (20) requested him to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to pursue the establishment of a depository centre within ESCAP at Bangkok, Thailand, to collect, process and disseminate United Nations human rights materials. The Commission took note of United Nations development agencies' efforts in the region to promote human rights more actively and systematically, and encouraged those agencies to co-ordinate their promotion activities with ESCAP. It invited the Secretary-General to finalize as expeditiously as possible preparations for a training course on human rights teaching, to be held at Bangkok in 1987, and asked him to report on the results of the course in 1988. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to submit a further report in 1988 incorporating information on progress achieved.

Participants from 19 countries attended a training course on human rights instruction in the Asia and Pacific region (Bangkok, 12-23 October).

International human rights instruments

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987, (21) the Commission on Human Rights called on Member States and United Nations bodies to accord priority to implementing international human rights standards and urged broad ratification of, or accession to, existing treaties. It invited Member States participating in its working groups that were developing in human rights instruments to bear in mind the guidelines for standard setting, established by the Assembly in 1986. (22)

Anniversary of the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In 1987, the United Nations commemorated the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948. (16)

As at 1 December 1987, according to a note by the Secretary-General, (23) 31 States had submitted information concerning their observance of Human Rights Day in 1986, in commemoration of the proclamation of the Declaration and in accordance with a 1950 General Assembly resolution. (24)

Fortieth anniversary

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/131 without vote.

Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights, has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling, in this respect, its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its resolutions 36/169 of 16 December 1981 and 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986, relating to the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Recalling that in its resolution 41/150 it decided to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. Resolves that the celebration in 1988 of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be used as an occasion to highlight the achievements of the United Nations in its efforts to promote and protect human rights universally, to renew the commitment of the Organization in this area and to encourage Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights enshrined in the Declaration;

2. Once again invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to resolution 41/150, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to resolution 41/150 in order to assure the success of the activities commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. Reiterates its report to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Urges the United Nations Postal Administration to give special attention to the issuance of commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. Confirms its decision to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. Further confirms its decision to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting;

8. Encourages Governments in a position to do so to include in their delegations participating in the above-mentioned commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly persons from their respective countries who were associated with the drafting of the Declaration.

General Assembly resolution 42/131

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.74); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Reporting obligations of States parties

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/105 without vote.

Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/121 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating the fundamental importance it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that effective periodic reporting by States parties to relevant treaty bodies not only enhances international accountability in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Recognizing the burden that coexisting reporting systems place upon Member States that are parties to various instruments and noting that this burden will become more onerous as additional instruments come into force,

Welcoming the decision taken by the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, at their tenth meeting, to approve the practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of considering multiple overdue reports in consolidated form, and the decision taken by the States parties, at their eleventh meeting, to recommend that in order to facilitate the

current work of the Committee, States parties, as a general practice, after submitting initial reports to the Committee, should submit further comprehensive reports on every second occasion thereafter when reports are due, that is, every four years, with a brief updating report at each intervening occasion when reports are due,

Reaffirming the importance of providing adequate resources for all bodies supervising implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights, including maintaining summary records for their proceedings, in particular for the presentation and consideration of periodic reports by States parties,

Reaffirming also the independent, expert character of the treaty bodies,

1. Urges States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights with reports overdue to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports can be consolidated;

2. Invites States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to revise, as a matter of priority and in consultation with the treaty bodies, the draft compilation of general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and the list of articles dealing with related rights under the United Nations instruments on human rights, and to include in

of the supervisory bodies in order to assist States parties in compiling reports;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To propose a draft agenda for the meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies to be held at Geneva in October 1988, which reflects, inter alia, the following objectives:

- (i) To give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures, including co-ordinated action when appropriate, to deal with the problems highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General;
- (ii) To give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating reporting guidelines on the basis of the suggestions in the above-mentioned reports, with a view to providing clearer and more comprehensive guidelines for more concise reporting by States parties;
- (iii) To identify and develop possible projects for technical advisory services with a view to assisting States parties upon their request in fulfilling the reporting obligations;
- (iv) To explore ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports, such as by envisaging time-limits on oral interventions, avoiding duplication in questioning, requesting supplementary written material, and encouraging States parties to submit reports that are as succinct as possible;

(b) To circulate a draft agenda for the meeting to the treaty bodies to enable comment and to facilitate preparations;

(c) To submit a report on the meeting to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. Invites the persons chairing the treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems;

6. Invites States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to consider at their meetings further ways of streamlining and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of any decisions of the States parties on these issues;

7. Welcomes the efforts of the treaty bodies to rationalize reporting procedures and to scrutinize periodic reports more intensively and expeditiously,

8. Invites the newly established Committee against Torture to give due attention to the issues raised in the present resolution when developing arrangements for periodic reporting by States parties;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider rearranging the periodicity of reporting under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide from official United Nations sources a compilation of statistics relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of the reports of States parties;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with reference to the implementation of human rights instruments and the servicing of treaty bodies;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, further training courses for those countries experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights;

13. Invites the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to assist the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned endeavours and to develop complementary training activities in this field;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the annual reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture are made available to all the members of these bodies;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit, as expeditiously as possible, the text of the present resolution to all members of the treaty bodies;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session, as a separate item, the item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights".

General Assembly resolution 42/105

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/807) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.54); agenda item 102.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54; plenary 93.

International Covenants on Human Rights

Human Rights Commission action. In a 10 March 1987 resolution,⁽²⁵⁾ corresponding largely to the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly later in the year (see below), the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the importance of the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights⁽¹⁷⁾ in promoting human rights. It appealed to States to become parties, emphasizing the importance of strict compliance, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It recommended that they periodically review their reservations to the Covenants' provisions and encouraged Governments to publish and distribute the texts of the Covenants in as many languages as possible. The Commission urged the Secretary-General to improve administrative arrangements for the supervisory committees and give more publicity to their work. It asked him to consider ways to assist parties in preparing their reports, including awarding fellowships and organizing regional training courses, and to report in 1988 on the status of the Covenants and on the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which it encouraged to strive towards the application of universally recognized criteria in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Sub-Commission action. On 31 August 1987 (26) the Sub-Commission, by a roll-call vote of 13 to none, with 4 abstentions, recommended for adoption by the Commission a resolution calling on the Assembly to request the Secretary-General to communicate to the Sub-Commission lists of countries which had ratified the Covenants and Optional Protocol, those which had not yet done so, and those States parties which had not submitted their reports to the supervisory bodies. By the resolution, the Assembly would also suggest to the Secretary-General that a world-wide campaign be launched aimed at the universal ratification of international human rights instruments.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/4 without vote.

International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Recalling its decision 1985/105 of 8 February 1985, its resolutions 1986/3 and 1986/5 of 21 May 1986, General Assembly resolution 41/119 of 4 December 1986 and

Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/26 of 10 March 1986,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, by which the Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting, in this regard, that only half of the States Members of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to reports overdue under the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Council in relation to the co-ordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major elements in the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Appeals strongly to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, so that those instruments acquire genuine universality;

3. Also appeals to all States to respect, implement, promote and protect economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights;

4. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

5. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and the necessity for strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification and appropriateness of measures taken in those circumstances can be assessed;

6. Recommends that States parties continually review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

7. Recognizes the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing, to exercise its functions;

8. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect those uniform standards, as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

9. Welcomes the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which is entrusted with the important task of examining the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

10. Encourages the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to strive towards the application of universally recognized criteria in the implementation of the Covenant, and to give due consideration to improving the efficiency of its proceedings;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means, within existing resources, of assisting States parties to the Covenants in the preparation of their reports, including the awarding, upon request, of fellowships to government officials engaged in the preparation of such reports, the arrangement of regional and subregional training courses and the exploration of other possibilities available under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

12. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to improve administration and related arrangements so as to enable them to carry out their respective functions effectively under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

13. Encourages once again all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which have important and specific tasks entrusted to them, are provided with the necessary sessions and summary records;

15. Decides to include the question of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the provisional agenda for its first regular session of 1988 and to consider under that question the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee and by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/4

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

8-nation draft (E/1987/L.24/Rev.1); agenda items 5 and 6.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Norway, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. ESC 5-10, 14.

The United States remarked that, in its view, paragraph 3 came within the scope of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that, with regard to paragraph 8, the use of uniform standards in implementing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee, in no way reduced States' obligations to respect civil and political rights.

Report of the Secretary-General. In August 1987, (27) the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the status of the International Covenants as at 31 July, as well as on questions related to their implementation. (See also pp. 740 and 768).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/103 without vote.

International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986 and 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the establishment, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to oversee the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee and the first report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to carry out its functions;

2. Further takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

4. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been re-

quested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with the request;

5. Commends the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

6. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

7. Again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

9. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

11. Appeals to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

12. Urges all States parties to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

13. Urges States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the newly established Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies,

and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. Invites the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to explore further ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports;

20. Welcomes the publication of the first volumes of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee and looks forward to the early publication of further volumes;

21. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

General Assembly resolution 42/103

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/806) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.51), orally revised; agenda item 101.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52-54; plenary 93.

The Sudan, expressing reservations on paragraph 11, objected to the implication that States parties could collectively decide whether to uphold reservations made in respect of provisions of international conventions; such action was a matter of sovereignty and should not be subject to collective consideration.

Commemoration of the International Covenants

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Responding to a 1986 General Assembly invitation, the Economic and Social Council, on 6

February 1987, adopted resolution 1987/1 without vote.

Commemoration of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/32 of 3 November 1986 on the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular paragraph 2 thereof,

Aware of the importance of ensuring the universality of the Covenants by broadening accession to them,

Convinced that the implementation of the Covenants could contribute to the achievement of the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to give appropriate consideration to the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights during its deliberations in 1987, with a view to continuing and strengthening measures aimed at the implementation, promotion and protection of the provisions of those instruments;

2. Invites its subsidiary organs to take appropriate measures to observe the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants;

3. Endorses the appeal made by the General Assembly to all States that have not yet become parties to those instruments to do so, so that the Covenants acquire genuine universality, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

4. Also endorses the appeal addressed to Governments to make the Covenants known as widely as possible;

5. Reaffirms its conviction that, to contribute to the realization of the purposes and to the implementation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States should pursue policies directed towards the full implementation of the rights contained in those instruments;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources, for the dissemination of appropriate public information on the Covenants with a view to emphasizing their importance.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/1

6 February 1987 Meeting 4 Adopted without vote

15-nation draft (E/1987/L.12); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Jamaica, Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Venezuela.

Advisory services

In 1987, under the United Nations programme of advisor services in human rights-established in 1955,(29) training courses were held, expert advisory services were provided (see below), 30 fellowships were awarded to candidates from 28 countries (14 candidates from Africa, 6 from Asia, 6 from Latin America and 2 each from Eastern and Western Europe), and a Voluntary Trust Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights was established (see below).

A training course on human rights teaching in the Asia and Pacific region was held at Bangkok

(12-23 October), and a subregional training course on preparing and presenting national reports pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments was organized at San Jose, Costa Rica (23 November-4 December), in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, for officials in Spanish-speaking countries in Central America and the Caribbean. A similar subregional training course for government officials from 19 English-speaking African countries was held at Lusaka, Zambia (9-20 November).

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(30) the Commission on Human Rights invited United Nations bodies to make suggestions and proposals for carrying out advisory services, encouraged Governments to avail themselves of those services, for example for drafting legal texts, and requested its special rapporteurs and representatives, as well as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to inform Governments of the possibility of doing so, and to include in their recommendations proposals for specific projects which should be realized under the programme. The Commission appealed to Governments to consider making use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing national information and/or training courses for government personnel on the application of human rights standards. The Secretary-General was asked to pursue his efforts to co-ordinate and facilitate bilateral assistance to States which indicated a need for technical assistance and to report to the Commission in 1988 on progress made in implementing the advisory services programme.

Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services

Due to the increasing interest in the advisory services programme, the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(31) requested the Secretary-General to establish and administer a voluntary fund for advisory services and technical assistance in the human rights field, and to report to it annually on the fund's operation and administration as part of his report on advisory services. The fund's objective was to provide additional financial support for practical activities focused on implementing international conventions and other human rights instruments promulgated by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or regional organizations. The Commission authorized the Secretary-General to receive voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and individuals, and to solicit contributions or make such representations and appeals as he deemed appropriate. It asked him to bring regularly to the attention of Governments and human rights organs the possibilities under the fund of providing advisory services and technical assistance to Governments at their request.

The Commission resolution was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/147.

The Secretary-General, accordingly, established the Voluntary Fund and, as authorized by the Commission, on 16 November 1987 notified Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs and appealed for contributions to the newly established Fund.

Equatorial Guinea

Taking note of a report by the Secretary-General containing recommendations of two experts who had gone to Equatorial Guinea in 1986 to assist in drafting basic legal texts,(32) the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(33) requested the country to consider implementing the plan of action for full restoration of human rights, proposed by the United Nations in 1981,(34) taking particular account of the recommendations and proposals submitted by expert Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica) in 1985.(35) It asked the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with Equatorial Guinea to explore ways of assisting the Government to implement the plan, and to report to the Commission in 1988.

On 7 April 1987,(36) Equatorial Guinea communicated its observations on the 1986 report of the legal experts. It also announced the establishment of a National Conciliation Commission.

Guatemala

Under a 1986 Commission on Human Rights mandate,(37) Special Representative Viscount Colville of Culross (United Kingdom) submitted to the 1987 Commission a report on the human rights situation in Guatemala,(38) suggesting that the international community support the efforts of the country's current leaders to implement a new legal order for the protection of human rights and to guarantee full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms.

On 11 March,(39) the Commission expressed gratitude to the Special Representative for his report and appreciation to Guatemala for its collaboration. It welcomed the process of democratization and return to constitutionality and encouraged the Government to continue taking measures for the effective application of its Constitution and other laws aimed at safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as measures to ensure that its authorities and agencies fully respected those rights and freedoms. The Commission took into account that the new Guatemalan Amparo, Habeas Corpus and Constitutionality Act established guarantees and means of defence of the constitutional order and of individual human rights protected by the Constitution. It welcomed the enactment of the Law on

the Commission on Human Rights of the Congress of the Republic and on the Procurator for Human Rights, expressing confidence that an appointment would be made to that position in the near future. It hoped that the authorities would investigate reported human rights violations and attempt to clarify the fate of disappeared persons. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other assistance as might be requested by Guatemala, to foster advances in democracy and strengthen the institutions responsible for ensuring respect for human rights. It also decided to terminate the Special Representative's mandate and asked the Secretary-General to appoint an expert to assist the Government in further restoring human rights, requesting that expert to report on his contacts and formulate recommendations.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/149 of 29 May 1987, having approved the Commission's request, the Secretary-General appointed in June Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay) as the expert to assist Guatemala in further restoring its human rights.

The Sub-Commission, on 2 September,(40) decided to take no action on a draft resolution concerning the situation in Guatemala.

Technical assistance to strengthen legal institutions

In April 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to the Sub-Commission a report(41) on technical assistance for the strengthening of legal institutions following up a 1985 report on the subject.(42) As requested by the Sub-Commission, he had invited Governments receiving aid from UNDP to indicate their needs with regard to establishing or strengthening law faculties, developing law libraries, training judges, drafting legal texts, publishing official law journals, and collecting and classifying legal material. In all, 39 States had responded to that request as at 25 April 1987; 14 of them indicated their need to establish or strengthen law faculties, 32 to develop adequate law libraries for schools, judges and lawyers and other auxiliaries of justice, 20 for the training of judges, 9 for the drafting of legal texts in conformity with international human rights instruments, 13 for the publication of official law journals, and 20 for collecting and classifying legal material. Six States and five international organizations indicated the extent to which they had provided or were willing to provide assistance for those activities.

Sub-Commission action. On 3 September 1987,(43) the Sub-Commission asked the Secretary-General to transmit his 1985 and 1987 reports to all States and organizations mentioned in them, inviting them to contact one another, and

requested him to remind them of the possibility of using the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights (see above) and to ask them to keep him informed of projects they might undertake. The Secretary-General was requested to report on the results of his action in 1988.

Responsibility to promote and protect human rights

In 1987, work on a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms continued. An open-ended Working Group, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1984,(44) met at Geneva from 26 to 30 January and again on 6 March,(45) electing its Chairman/Rapporteur and focusing on the drafting of the first chapter of the declaration. Within the Working Group, an informal drafting group was established to attempt to amalgamate the various proposals made under that chapter. Annexed to the Group's report were a text of the operative part of the draft declaration proposed by Canada and Norway, a proposal by the Byelorussian SSR and Czechoslovakia on the structure of the draft instrument, a proposal by the USSR for chapter I, several amendments and statements, and the consolidated text proposed by the drafting group.

Human Rights Commission action. On 3 February 1987,(46) the Commission on Human Rights again set up an informal open-ended working group to continue elaborating a draft declaration, and invited several special rapporteurs, special representatives and experts to participate.

Noting the progress made by the group, the Commission, on 11 March,(47) decided to continue work on the draft declaration in 1988 as a matter of 'highest priority. It requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of the working group prior to the Commission's 1988 session and to ask the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the group.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/59 without vote.

Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/52 of 11 March 1987,

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group to meet for a period of one week prior to the forty-fourth ses-

sion of the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to continuing the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting prior to and during the forty-fourth session of the Commission and, to enable the group to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, to transmit to all member States in advance of the meeting the report of the working group that met prior to and during the forty-third session, together with the annexes thereto.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/59

29 May 1987 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) without vote, 22 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1987/18 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 17.

Sub-Commission action. On 4 September 1987,(48) the Sub-Commission decided to defer consideration of the agenda item on promotion, protection and restoration of human rights until 1989.

Respect for the rights of peoples

On 27 November 1987, the General Assembly's Third Committee decided to take no action on a draft text(49) on the promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity, consideration of which the Assembly had deferred in 1986.(50)

Proposed establishment of a new international humanitarian order

In 1987, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the agenda item on a new international humanitarian order, consideration of which it had deferred in 1986.(51) Following a proposal advanced by Jordan in 1981,(52) the Secretary-General had presented several reports on the subject, including views and comments of Governments, the most recent one in 1986.(53) The Committee also considered a report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, whose members were eminent persons from all parts of the world and which had been established in 1983 to assist in the search for a more adequate framework to deal with humanitarian problems.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/120 without vote.

New international humanitarian order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983 and 40/126 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling further the reports of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the comments communicated by Governments to the Secretary-General regarding a new international humanitarian order,

Recognizing the urgent need further to improve and strengthen the international framework relating to humanitarian issues while taking fully into account existing instruments and mechanisms,

Noting with concern that emergencies and disasters, mostly man-made, have increased in frequency in recent years, posing a growing challenge to mechanisms of international responses to them,

Aware that institutional arrangements and actions by governmental and non-governmental bodies require further strengthening, as well as adjustment to new realities, in order to respond more effectively and speedily to contemporary humanitarian problems,

Noting the efforts of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues to promote public awareness of humanitarian issues, analyse relatively neglected aspects and identify alternative approaches for resolving humanitarian problems,

Noting further the establishment, outside the United Nations, of an Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to disseminate and follow up the work of the Independent Commission,

Taking note of the report of the Independent Commission, as well as the sectoral reports on specific humanitarian issues,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the co-chairmen and members of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues for their humanitarian endeavours;

2. Draws the attention of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission;

3. Requests the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the executive heads of specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions;

4. Invites all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in its report in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

5. Invites Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them, in order to identify opportunities for future action and to strengthen international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations concerned and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of information made available to him, on the progress made in the humanitarian field;

7. Decides to review at its forty-third session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

General Assembly resolution 42/120

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/809) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); 41-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.57); agenda item 106.

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Also on 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/121 without vote.

International co-operation in the humanitarian field
The General Assembly,

Noting that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

Guided, in particular, by the determination expressed in the Charter, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

Mindful of the significant contribution to international co-operation in the humanitarian field made by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the positive role played by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

Recognizing, in this connection, the importance of the contribution of governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

Recognizing the significance of the existing workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Mindful of the importance of promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of international co-operation in the humanitarian field for improving relations among States and peoples,

Stressing the need for the international community to continue its efforts in the field of humanitarian activities and to provide the resources to develop further activities in the humanitarian field,

Conscious that people want to live in a better, safer and more just world,

1. Encourages the international community to develop further its co-operation in the field of international humanitarian activities;

2. Calls upon all States to co-operate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern;

3. Encourages the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

4. Considers that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among States and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

5. Invites Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments;

6. Decides to consider the question of international co-operation in the humanitarian field under the item entitled "New international humanitarian order".

General Assembly resolution 42/121

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/809) without vote, 27 November (meeting 62); draft by USSR (A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2), orally revised and orally amended by Austria; agenda item 106.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62; plenary 93.

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Human rights violations

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again examined in 1987 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as by special bodies and officials appointed to examine some of those situations.

In addition, situations of alleged human rights violations involving the self-determination of peoples (see above, under "Civil and political rights") were discussed with regard to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, South Africa and Namibia, the Western Sahara and the Palestinian people.

Under a procedure established by the Council in 1970(1) to deal with communications alleging denial or violation of human rights, the Commission held closed meetings in 1987 to study confidential documents, observations thereon submitted by Governments and a confidential report by a working group set up in 1986(2) to examine the material.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/141 of 29 May 1987, adopted on the recommendation of its Second Committee, approved a 2 March decision⁽³⁾ of the Commission to set up a similar five-member working group to meet for one week prior to its 1988 session to examine particular situations that might be referred to it by the Sub-Commission under its procedure for dealing with confidential documents, and those situations of which the Commission was seized.

On 2 March 1987, the Commission Chairman announced that the Commission had taken action in closed session, under the 1970 Council resolution, with regard to the following countries: Albania, Haiti, Paraguay and Zaire. In August, a report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights,⁽⁴⁾ submitted pursuant to a 1986 Commission confidential decision on Haiti,⁽⁵⁾ was made public (see p. 816) in accordance with Council decision 1987/140 adopted on 29 May 1987.

The Sub-Commission, on 31 August,⁽⁶⁾ postponed consideration of a draft resolution on a procedure for dealing with communications relating to human rights violations. On 4 September,⁽⁷⁾ it decided that the summary records of its 1987 session dealing with human rights violations should be made available to the Commission in 1988.

Africa

South Africa and Namibia

Working Group activities. In 1987, the six-member Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1967,⁽⁸⁾ prepared an interim report to be submitted to the Commission in 1988.⁽⁹⁾ The Working Group met at Geneva from 10 to 14 August, and again from 7 to 18 December 1987, following Economic and Social Council decision 1987/195 of 25 November, by which the Council rescheduled the meeting which had originally been scheduled for January 1988. At its 1987 meetings, the Group re-examined its mandate, which had been reviewed by the Commission in March, and examined information on developments in the situation in South Africa and Namibia. (For details on that situation, see p. 529 and p. 982.)

By decision 1987/142 of 29 May 1987, the Council approved the Commission's decision (see below) to renew the Working Group's mandate.

With regard to South Africa, the Working Group dealt with the right to life, physical integrity and protection from arbitrary arrest and detention; apartheid, including bantustanization and forced population removals; the right to education, freedom of expression and freedom of movement;

and the right to work, the situation of black workers and trade-union rights. Concerning the situation in Namibia, it examined human rights violations affecting individuals, consequences of the militarization of the territory; the right to work; apartheid policies and practices; and information on persons suspected of being guilty of the crime of apartheid or a serious human rights violation.

In drafting its interim report, the Group analysed first-hand information collected at its meetings, in the form of verbal testimony and written communications from individuals or organizations. It also analysed documents of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, official gazettes, publications, newspapers and magazines.

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 36 to 30, with 3 abstentions, taken on 3 March 1987,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission congratulated the Working Group for the commendable and impartial manner in which it had prepared its progress report on the 1986 human rights situation in South Africa and Namibia.⁽⁵⁾ It denounced the policy of "bantustanization", the forced removals of the black population and the policy of denationalization, condemned the escalation of human rights violations since the imposition of the state of emergency in June 1986 and the widespread detention and incarceration of children, and rejected South Africa's so-called reforms, which, it said, fell short of terminating the state of emergency, abolishing apartheid laws, dismantling the "bantustans", lifting bans on political organizations and parties, on the return of political exiles and freedom fighters, and demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners.

The Commission demanded that South Africa abolish apartheid, end its brutal repression, torture and harassment of organizations and individuals opposed to apartheid, repeal its ban on popular organizations and release unconditionally all political prisoners. It also demanded that South Africa ensure that all South Africans were afforded a unified, free educational system and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that an "Academic Year against Apartheid" be declared and that the evils of apartheid be taught in all educational institutions throughout the world. It further called on South Africa to respect international standards on trade union rights and urged States to stop collaborating with or assisting South Africa.

The Commission endorsed, pending the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, measures adopted by certain countries such as: prohibition of the transfer of technology to South Africa; cessation of exports, sales or transport of oil and oil products to it; cessation of further investments and financial loans and of support for trade with it; prohibition of the sale of the kruggerand and other coins minted there; prohibition of

imports from there; termination of visa-free entry and of the promotion of tourism to South Africa; termination of air and shipping links; cessation of academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations; suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa; termination of double taxation agreements; and a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies.

The Commission renewed the Working Group's mandate to study human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia, requesting it to continue to bring to the Commission Chairman's attention particularly serious violations. It asked the Group, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to continue investigating cases of torture and ill-treatment of detainees and the deaths of detainees in South Africa and authorized the Group Chairman to participate in events connected with action against apartheid organized under the Committee's auspices. It renewed its request to South Africa to allow on-the-spot investigations by the Group of treatment and living conditions in prisons of South Africa and Namibia and asked the Group to submit its final report in 1988 and asked the Secretary-General to assist it.

Reaffirming the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence under conditions determined by the Security Council in 1978,(11) the Commission, by a resolution of 26 February 1987,(12) adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to none, with 7 abstentions, condemned South Africa for the militarization in Namibia; the use of mercenaries; the recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies; the proclamation of a security zone in Namibia; the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; torture and brutality against the population and captured freedom fighters; the military conscription of Namibians; and the exploitation and depletion of natural resources. The Commission strongly condemned the continued collaboration of certain States and institutions with South Africa and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped prolong South Africa's domination and control over Namibia. It demanded that South Africa co-operate with the United Nations to bring about Namibia's independence and that it unconditionally terminate all acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola, and withdraw its armed forces from there. The Commission demanded that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release those who were still alive, and declared South Africa to be liable to compensate the victims and their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for losses sustained. It also demanded again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners.

The Commission asked Member States to ensure that all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction fully applied and complied with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.(13) It requested South Africa to allow the Working Group to make an on-the-spot investigation of living conditions in Namibian prisons and the treatment of prisoners. The Working Group was asked to bring to the attention of the Commission Chairman human rights violations which might come to its attention and to report in 1988 and submit recommendations.

Sub-Commission action. On 31 August 1987,(14) the Sub-Commission demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, cessation of all acts of brutality by South African security forces and release of all political prisoners. It called on the international community to assist the frontline States to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity against South African aggression and destabilization, and urged States to provide moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia. It appealed to the international community to put pressure on South Africa not to proceed with the execution of 32 apartheid opponents and to continue its efforts towards total economic, cultural and political isolation of South Africa until it abandoned apartheid, colonialism and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Sub-Commission called for immediate and complete disinvestment in South Africa by foreign companies, urging them to ensure that financial and other benefits that had accrued to the black labour force were fully respected. It condemned all collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the nuclear, military and economic fields, and called on all countries that had not yet done so, particularly Israel and Equatorial Guinea, to cut all military links with South Africa.

On the same date,(15) by a roll-call vote of 19 to none, with 1 abstention, the Sub-Commission called for full implementation of the Declaration adopted by the 1986 World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa(16) and the 1986 Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (17) It demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, again called on States to take legislative, administrative and other measures against South Africa in order to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, and requested the Commission Chairman to convey to the Secretary-General, and to the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, the Sub-Commission's deep concern at the continued failure to bring about the independence of Namibia.

1973 Convention against apartheid

As at 31 December 1987, there were 86 parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,(18) which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1973(19) and entered into force in 1976.(20) In 1987, Yemen acceded to the Convention. In his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention,(21) the Secretary-General provided a list of States that had signed, ratified or acceded to it as of 1 August.

The Secretary-General also transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights in 1987 replies received from five Governments in response to his invitation to States parties to express their views on the extent and nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations (TNCs) for the continued existence of apartheid, and to provide information on the types of the crime of apartheid committed by TNCs. (22) The Commission had requested him in 1986 to renew that invitation.(23)

Activities of the Group of Three. The Group of Three-established under article IX of the Convention to consider reports by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention and in 1987 composed of Algeria, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka-held its tenth session at Geneva from 26 to 30 January.(24)

The Group examined, in the presence of the representatives of the reporting States: initial reports from Chad, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, Maldives, Seychelles and Venezuela; second periodic reports from Cameroon, Mexico and Rwanda; fourth periodic reports of Poland and Qatar; and fifth periodic reports of Cuba and the USSR.(25)

The Group also continued to examine whether actions of TNCs operating in South Africa and Namibia came under the definition of the crime of apartheid and whether legal action could be taken under the Convention. It noted that several United Nations organs had repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community to the close interconnection between TNC activities and South Africa's persistence in pursuing its policy of apartheid.

The Group was of the view that economic, technological and military collaboration and support by international and national monopolies and some countries to South Africa strengthened apartheid/& and helped perpetuate the oppression of the African majority. It also believed that legal action against TNCs and banks which collaborated would be conducive to the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia and to United Nations efforts to eliminate apartheid. The Group concluded that TNCs, in conformity with article III of the Convention (on international criminal responsibility), must be considered accomplices in the crime of apartheid and be prosecuted. It noted that many

countries had taken far-reaching measures towards the total isolation and boycott of the apartheid regime, and that State and local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, co-operatives and other organizations and institutions had also stepped up their actions against apartheid.

Noting with concern that 122 reports from States parties were overdue as at 1 February 1987, the Group strongly urged the parties to fulfil their reporting obligations and recommended that, when preparing their reports, they take into account the general guidelines for form and content and provide information on legislative, judicial and administrative measures against apartheid. It also called for more information on concrete cases in which measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention as "crimes of apartheid" had been applied. The Group called on States whose TNCs continued to do business with South Africa and Namibia to consider terminating their dealings and urged developing countries to pressure TNCs to end their operations there. It urged all States to consider adopting legislation dealing with South Africa and Namibia.

The Group recommended that States parties be invited to express their views on the responsibility of TNCs for the continued existence of apartheid, and that States parties, specialized agencies and NGOs be invited to provide information on the types of the crime of apartheid committed by TNCs in South Africa.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 26 February 1987 resolution,(26) adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 10 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the Group of Three's conclusions and recommendations. It urged States, especially those which had jurisdiction over TNCs operating in South Africa and Namibia, to adhere to the Convention against apartheid without delay and to ratify the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.(27)

The Commission urged States parties to take account of the guidelines laid down by the Group of Three in 1978 for submission of reports,(28) and reiterated its recommendation that parties be represented during consideration of their reports by the Group. It requested the Secretary-General once more to invite States parties to express their views on the extent and responsibility of TNCs for the continued existence of apartheid. The Group was asked to continue examining the extent and nature of TNCs' responsibility for the apartheid system and legal actions that could be taken against TNCs whose operations came under the crime of apartheid, and to report to the Commission in 1988.

The Commission called on States parties to strengthen co-operation in order to implement

fully United Nations decisions concerning the prevention, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, drew their attention to the desirability of disseminating further information on the Convention, its implementation and the Group's work, and noted the importance of education for fuller implementation of the Convention. It appealed to States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by South Africa. The Group was to meet for up to five days before the Commission's 1988 session and the Secretary-General was asked to give it the necessary assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/56 by recorded vote.

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like apartheid regime,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of apartheid and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against independent African States,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/11 of 26 February 1987, in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of apartheid is a form of the crime of genocide,

Stressing that the racist apartheid regime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace nor security for any country in the region nor early independence for Namibia and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of apartheid,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against apartheid, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. Appeals once again to the States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations cannot be halted;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

5. Draws the attention of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of apartheid, in accordance with article III (b) of the Convention;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to all States parties to the Convention and to all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

9. Notes the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

10. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 42/56

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 128-1-27 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/720) by recorded vote (107-1-27), 28 October (meeting 27); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.9), orally revised; agenda item 92.

Sponsors= Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 3-13, 23, 27; plenary 85.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraphs 5 and 8 by recorded votes of 124 to 18, with 9 abstentions, and 124 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions, respectively; the Committee had approved the same paragraphs by recorded votes of 106 to 18, with 8 abstentions, and 107 to 16, with 10 abstentions. The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 123 to 16, with 13 abstentions, having been approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 105 to 15, with 13 abstentions. By a recorded vote of 123 to 16, with 15 abstentions, the Assembly decided to retain the words "State terrorism" in the fourth preambular paragraph, which had been approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 100 to 16, with 15 abstentions.

A number of States—Australia, Austria, Finland, also on behalf of Norway and Sweden, and Turkey—said they had abstained on the text, because they were not parties to the Convention. Australia expressed reservations on paragraphs 5 and 8, as well as on the fifth preambular paragraph, and had difficulty with the concept of State terrorism in the fourth preambular paragraph. Austria explained that some provisions of the Convention were incompatible with its constitutional law, causing it to vote against paragraphs 5 and 8. Rejecting the concept of State terrorism, it abstained on the fourth preambular paragraph. Fin-

land, also on behalf of Norway and Sweden, stressed that the voting did not reflect their positions on the substance of the text, which, they felt, had potentially far-reaching international legal implications. Turkey explained that its vote was motivated by legal considerations and reservations.

Denmark, speaking for the 12 EC members, said they continued to believe that the Convention made no contribution to eliminating apartheid. They noted the continued tendency to include new, unacceptable elements in the resolution and could not accept the reference in the fifth preambular paragraph to genocide which, they believed, was clearly defined in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; an Assembly resolution could not purport to extend that definition or the Convention's scope of application. As to paragraphs 5 and 8, the Convention, like other international agreements, was applicable only to States which had ratified it and to their citizens. Referring to the reference to State terrorism in the fourth preambular paragraph, Japan did not consider it appropriate to include in an Assembly resolution terminology on which the international community had not reached agreement.

Honduras stated that categorizing certain forms of terrorism as State terrorism did not mean that other types of terrorism could be permitted or encouraged. Democratic Kampuchea expressed strong reservations on Viet Nam being among the sponsors, as it believed that that country's deeds and policies totally contradicted the text's essence.

Foreign support of South Africa

Human Rights Commission action. By a resolution of 26 February, (29) adopted by a roll-call vote of 30 to 6, with 6 abstentions, the Commission vigorously condemned assistance to South Africa by major Western countries and Israel, particularly in the military field, and demanded that that assistance, which it was convinced was a hostile action against the people of South Africa, Namibia and the neighbouring States, be immediately terminated. Condemning the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and others with South Africa, the Commission urged them to stop supplying it with nuclear equipment and technology. It strongly condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests exploiting Namibia's resources and demanded that TNCs refrain from new investment or activities in Namibia, withdraw from it and end their co-operation with the South African administration. Noting with appreciation recent measures taken by some States, parliamentarians, institutions and NGOs to exert pressure on South Africa, the Commission called on them to intensify their efforts to force South Africa to comply with United Nations

resolutions and decisions. It called on Governments to take legislative, administrative or other measures to prevent their nationals and corporations under their jurisdiction from trading, manufacturing and investing activities in South Africa and Namibia, to end technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies there, and to cease nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

The Commission rejected all policies that encouraged South Africa to intensify its repression of South Africans and Namibians and to escalate its aggression against neighbouring States. It welcomed the General Assembly's request that the Security Council consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in particular regarding collaboration in arms manufacture, military supplies and in the nuclear field, loans (including IMF loans), investments, trade, petroleum and petroleum products and other strategic goods, and called for mobilizing international public opinion in favour of sanctions.

The Commission appealed to States, specialized agencies and NGOs to co-operate with the liberation movements of southern Africa. Strongly condemning South Africa for its persistent aggression against Angola, the Commission called on it to withdraw its troops from there and demanded that it cease destabilizing the political institutions of neighbouring States. It expressed appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), and welcomed the renewal of his mandate by the Assembly in 1986. (30)

Also on 26 February,(31) the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 31 to 5, with 6 abstentions, expressed its satisfaction to the Special Rapporteur for his report on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to South Africa, (32) submitted in 1986,(33) and appreciation for his attention to comments expressed during debates on the subject. It invited him to: continue updating the list of banks, TNCs and other organizations assisting South Africa; use all available material to indicate the volume, nature and adverse consequences resulting from such assistance; and intensify contacts with the United Nations Centre on TNCs and the Centre against Apartheid. The Commission called on Governments to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and to give the updated report the widest publicity. It asked the Secretary-General to assist the Special Rapporteur and make available to him two economists to help him expand his work on the analysis and annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in his report. It also asked him to continue giving the updated report the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In May 1987, the Special Rapporteur presented to the Sub-Commission an updated report,(34) with an addendum listing banks and TNCs which had been deleted from the list of those assisting South Africa, and citing recent disinvestment actions by TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.

Sub-Commission action. By a 31 August 1987 resolution,(35) adopted by a roll-call vote of 11 to 3, with 6 abstentions, the Sub-Commission, noting the proposal in a February report of the Secretary-General on TNCs(36) (see also p. 507) that further study was needed on the impact of disinvestment and the replacement of investment by non-equity links in South Africa and Namibia, declared that disinvestment should be done in such a way as to hasten complete elimination of apartheid. It asked its Chairman to invite the Special Rapporteur to examine the feasibility of the Sub-Commission making such a study, which would include the practice of racially discriminatory or fictitious disinvestment, particularly through misuse of procedures and recourse to franchises. It asked the Special Rapporteur to report to it in 1989.

Also on 31 August,(37) the Sub-Commission, expressing its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his updated report and to all Governments and organizations supplying him with information, recommended that the Commission recommend to the Economic and Social Council a resolution requesting the Special Rapporteur to continue updating his report and calling on all Governments to co-operate with him.

Trade union rights

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on southern Africa (see p. 794) continued in 1987 to study the situation relating to the right to work and trade union rights, conditions of black workers, strikes, arrests, detentions and trials of workers, and consumer boycotts. Its findings, included in its report to the Commission as requested by the Council in 1985,(38) were submitted to the Economic and Social Council separately in April 1987.(39)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1987/63 without vote.

Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/43 of 30 May 1985,

Having examined the extract from the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa,

Noting with indignation that dehumanizing conditions continue to be imposed on black workers by the Govern-

ment of South Africa and that police intervention in industrial disputes has become a regular practice,

Aware of the importance of the role of the independent black trade union movement in the struggle against apartheid,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of the repression against the independent black trade union movement since the proclamation of the state of emergency by the Government of South Africa,

1. Takes note of the extract from the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa;

2. Condemns the repression of the independent black trade union movement by the Government of South Africa;

3. Demands once again the cessation of persecution of trade unionists and repression of the independent black trade union movement;

4. Requests once again the immediate recognition of the unimpeded exercise of freedom of association and trade union rights by the entire population of South Africa, without discrimination of any kind;

5. Demands the immediate release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate trade union rights;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

7. Also requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in the discharge of its mandate, to consult with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

8. Decides to consider at its first regular session of 1988 the question of allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa as a sub-item of the item entitled "Human rights".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/63

29 May 1987 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) without vote, 22 May (meeting 19); draft by Guinea, for African States (E/1987/C.2/L.16), orally revised; agenda item 17.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan

Communications. On 18 February 1987,(40) Afghanistan submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a text from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning national reconciliation, a cease-fire and peace and amnesty talks. On the same date,(41) it submitted another text from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs alleging human rights violations by counter-revolutionary elements, and on 11 March(42) it submitted a letter from 10 former leaders of armed opposition groups, urging the Commission to bring pressure on those who continued their undeclared war against the country and forcibly detained Afghans in Iran and Pakistan.

On 17 November,(43) the United States transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Independent Counsel on International Human

Rights-an independent ad hoc multinational panel of experts in international law-intended to assist Governments considering the question of human rights in Afghanistan. The panel dealt with a variety of issues related to the human rights situation in the country, such as torture, attacks on civilians, executions of captured combatants, use of weapons, unlawful targets, the obligation to disseminate the laws of war, and possible genocide.

The situation in Afghanistan was also the subject of a number of other communications submitted throughout the year (see p. 210).

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In accordance with a 1986 Commission request,(44) as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council,(45) Special Rapporteur Felix Ermacora (Austria) presented a February report(46) to the Commission on the human rights situation in Afghanistan before and after the announcement of the reconciliation process, following which the Revolutionary Council, a government body of the highest rank within Afghanistan's constitutional framework, had announced on 3 January 1987 that the Government was prepared to accept a unilateral "cease-fire" from 15 January on for a six-month period. Furthermore, a new general amnesty decree was issued on 25 January.

The Special Rapporteur had visited Pakistan from 3 to 7 February 1987; before his visit, he had addressed a questionnaire to 21 organizations and individuals.

Despite, political declarations concerning peaceful reconciliation, the Special Rapporteur observed, there had not been a marked change in the human rights situation. Fighting continued, particularly in the border areas. Many wounded persons were crossing the border; the number of refugees was increasing; the full effect of a proclaimed amnesty was not evident; and political declarations had not been put into effect. The unchanged situation continued to be a source of deepest concern because of the suffering of the civilian population and the magnitude of the economic, social and cultural problems confronting some 5 million refugees. One new development, he reported, was the closer contact between Afghanistan and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Concluding, the Special Rapporteur reiterated his recommendations made in 1986,(44) and expressed regret that none of them had been implemented. He stated his conviction that an important element for restoring and maintaining respect for human rights in Afghanistan would be a permanent neutral status of the country. He recommended that the Commission monitor the effects of the most recent political developments, the announced cease-fire and proclaimed amnesty. Such observation should focus particularly on

whether the bombardments had ceased, civilian casualties had been reduced significantly, brutalities resulting from warfare had been halted, a considerable number of refugees had begun to return, the use of torture had been stopped and prison conditions had improved, and the economic, social and cultural situation in areas not controlled by the Government had changed for the better. He further recommended that advisory services be offered to encourage the restoration of human rights, and considered it of paramount importance that a way be found to ensure the representation of the over 5 million refugees.

Human Rights Commission action. By an 11 March 1987 resolution,(47) adopted by a roll-call vote of 26 to 8, with 7 abstentions, the Commission commended the Special Rapporteur for his report and expressed deep concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, were acting with great severity against their opponents and without respect for international human rights obligations and that the methods of warfare used were contrary to humanitarian standards and the relevant instruments. It expressed concern about the consequences of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations on civilians, about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards. It noted with concern that widespread human rights violations had caused millions of people to flee their homes and were still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons. It was also concerned that the educational system did not respect the liberty of parents to ensure their children's religious and moral education. The Commission shared the Special Rapporteur's conviction that the duration of the conflict had increased the seriousness of rights violations and expressed alarm at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, which included torture and summary executions of the regime's opponents, as well as continuing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance.

It called again on the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law. Deciding to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to have him report to the Assembly in 1987 and the Commission in 1988, the Commission welcomed a 4 March invitation by the Government to the Special Rapporteur to visit Afghanistan(48) and requested the Secretary-General to give him all necessary assistance.

On 11 March 1987,(49) the Commission decided, by a roll-call vote of 22 to 9, with 10 abstentions, to take no action on a draft concerning the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/151, approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the Special Rapporteur's mandate and its request that the Secretary-General give him all necessary assistance.

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur. In October 1987, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly an interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,(50) prepared by the Special Rapporteur in accordance with the Commission's request.

Following Afghanistan's 4 March invitation,(48) the Special Rapporteur had visited Afghanistan from 30 July to 9 August and Pakistan from 8 to 17 September. He observed that Afghanistan's Government had been trying to implement a policy of national reconciliation, through measures including general amnesty decrees, a unilateral cease-fire and an appeal for the return of refugees. There were some improvements in the human rights situation in government-controlled areas, but in combat zones there were still serious contraventions of humanitarian law and human rights. Many political detainees were still serving sentences not handed down in conformity with international human rights instruments and periods of pre-trial detention went beyond international standards. Conditions during such detention did not conform to the concept of detention on remand, and brutality in prisons appeared to be common. The armed conflict continued to cause destruction, with civilian targets being hit by better equipped resistance forces; its new feature, an increase in acts of terrorism inside and outside the country, resulted in more than 4,000 deaths in border areas and cities in Pakistan. The Special Rapporteur noted that the new draft constitution did not contain real safeguards for full realization of human rights, with no provisions for appeal against arbitrary detention, while the envisaged Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) lacked universality. He believed that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was the main reason for the intensity of the armed conflict and the existence of 5.5 million refugees, as well as an obstacle to the free exercise of the right to self-determination.

In the view of the Special Rapporteur, Afghanistan should facilitate the voluntary return of refugees through a general amnesty, which should also be applied to political prisoners. He recommended that all parties to the conflict apply humanitarian law fully and that captured members of the resistance be treated as prisoners of war under the 1949 Geneva Conventions, with ICRC being given full access to any prisoner, prison or place of detention. He suggested that Afghanistan

conclude an agreement with ICRC, allowing it to carry out its activities on a regular basis, in accordance with its established criteria. He favoured the development of a new constitution in co-operation with representatives of the refugee population and suggested that provisions referring to human rights instruments include guarantees set out in article 2 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁽⁵¹⁾ i.e., guarantees of measures to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant and of remedies against rights violations. Independent judges should be appointed to ascertain the legality of detention pending investigation and examine conditions in places of detention, while the duration of such detention should be drastically reduced. Finally, he recommended that the parties to the conflict follow the path of dialogue and unity through peaceful means.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/135 by recorded vote.

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984, in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/38 of 13 March 1985 and 1986/40 of 12 March 1986,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decisions 1985/147 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/136 of 23 May 1986,

Recalling its resolutions 40/137 of 13 December 1985 and 41/158 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/58 of 11 March 1987 and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/151 of 29 May 1987, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in which, while it is recognized that there have been some improvements in the human rights situation in Afghanistan, continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country are revealed,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance, and that the continuation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country,

Welcoming the resumption of some of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Afghanistan in the field of medical assistance,

1. Commends the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate and takes note of his interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. Welcomes the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have begun to extend to the Commission on Human Rights by permitting its Special Rapporteur access to facilities for conducting his investigation when he visited Afghanistan from 30 July to 9 August 1987;

3. Expresses its deep distress and continuing alarm at the continued violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, as well as of the right to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and freedom of association reported by the Special Rapporteur;

4. Expresses its deep concern about the large number of persons detained without due process of law for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized minimum standards, while noting a reduction in the number of political prisoners and the release of some prisoners as a result of limited amnesties;

5. Notes with great concern that such widespread violations of human rights, which have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, continue to cause large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. Expresses once again its deep concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents, in a manner contravening humanitarian law and without any respect for the international human rights obligations that they have assumed;

7. Expresses its grave concern at the intensification of the armed conflict, which is causing death and material destruction, leading to acts of brutality and to maltreatment of prisoners and which, in particular, has severe consequences for the civilian population, with rising numbers of wounded and dead as well as the destruction of houses, mosques, livestock and crops;

8. Also expresses its grave concern, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily directed against villages and the agricultural structure;

9. Continues to note with great concern that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own traditions and convictions;

10. Calls once again upon the parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of

Afghanistan, to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, in particular to facilitate the protection activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

11. Urges the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate fully with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by permitting the Special Rapporteur access to all the places he wishes to visit;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 42/135

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 94-22-31 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (85-21-28), 27 November (meeting 61); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.40); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 56, 61; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Afghanistan said the text was one-sided, biased and politically motivated, did not reflect reality and ignored the positive aspects of the Rapporteur's report, particularly his evaluation of the national reconciliation programme; nevertheless, it would continue to co-operate with United Nations bodies concerned with human rights. The USSR also remarked that the text made no objective appraisal of the Rapporteur's report or of the changes for the better which he had recorded. The text ignored the true origin of the situation, failed to mention who was financing the armed gangs and made no reference to the crimes and human violations they had committed; those factors made the text tendentious and one-sided, and scarcely conducive to a peaceful solution. In Mongolia's view,

the text failed to explain that the rights violations in Afghanistan stemmed from an undeclared war waged against the Government by mercenaries with the support of foreign Powers; the text lacked objectivity, impartiality and realism and ignored the measures adopted by Afghanistan to end the fratricidal struggle and establish conditions in which all Afghans could enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Colombia said it viewed with disquiet the hypocrisy which governed the Third Committee's human rights deliberations. Expressing serious concern that the item concerning human rights was being used as a political weapon in the struggle between various centres of powers, rather than focusing on humanitarian aspects, the Dominican Republic declared that it would not participate in the vote. Pakistan stated that the reference to some improvements in certain aspects of the human rights situation in Afghanistan was incorrect—military operations by foreign forces had been stepped up and the number of victims of human rights violations had increased; Afghanistan was waging a propaganda campaign designed to mask the true situation and part of that campaign was the national reconciliation plan which was rejected by the vast majority of the country's people. Singapore considered that the human rights violations in Afghanistan were due to armed aggression and foreign occupation.

East Timor

Sub-Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 6 to 4, with 9 abstentions, on 2 September 1987,(52) the Sub-Commission, expressing its preoccupation with new allegations put forward regarding human rights violations in East Timor, welcomed action taken by the Secretary-General (see p. 1028) and asked him to continue his efforts to encourage all parties concerned—Indonesia and the East Timor representatives—to co-operate in order to achieve a durable solution taking into full consideration the rights and wishes of the people of East Timor. The Sub-Commission requested the Indonesian authorities to facilitate without restrictions the activities of humanitarian organizations in East Timor and recommended that the Commission study in 1988 the evolution of the human rights situation there.

Iran

Report of the Special Representative. Special Representative Professor Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador), in fulfilling his mandate extended by the Commission on Human Rights in 1986,(53) presented in January 1987 a report on the human rights situation in Iran.(54) In the absence of any formal reply from Iran regarding allegations submitted to it, the Special Representative had ana-

lysed written and oral information and material available to him, on alleged violations affecting various rights, including violations affecting the medical profession, such as arrests, torture and ill-treatment of physicians. The detailed allegations had been transmitted to Iran to enable it to verify their accuracy; following their transmittal, the Special Representative said he had received allegations of a general nature to the effect that members of the Jewish religious minority had been persecuted. He observed that the number of alleged violations of the right to life had diminished over the past two years, and although allegations of executions continued, there were fewer than during the years 1979 to 1984.

The Special Representative also analysed the co-ordination of international law and Islamic law. Concerning charges of the Baha'i International Community that Iran had taken legislative action imposing a ban on all their administrative and community activities, he said that Iran considered the Baha'is merely as a political group at the service of foreign interests and objectives; it seemed that Baha'ism had been the subject of hostility, including violence, based on the conviction that it was a dissident and heterodox movement separate from Islam.

In conclusion, the Special Representative noted that Iran, as a United Nations Member and party to the Covenants and other treaties, was legally bound to observe the relevant international human rights instruments and had to co-operate with the competent organs entrusted with the promotion and surveillance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the absence of replies from Iran, he considered that most of the numerous and grave allegations of human rights violations might be exaggerated but contained a nucleus of truth; he believed that acts continued to occur which were inconsistent with the treaties and Covenants by which the country was bound.

The Special Representative recommended that Iran consent to establishing an Iranian Commission on Human Rights, composed of independent and representative personalities, to collect and verify information in and outside the country. He expressed satisfaction at the agreement allowing ICRC to resume visits to Iraqi prisoners of war held captive in Iran, and recommended that ICRC be authorized to visit members of opposition groups and persons detained because of their opinions, beliefs or religion. Finally, he recommended that the Commission repeat its appeals to Iran to permit the Special Representative to visit the country and continue monitoring the human rights situation there.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution adopted on 11 March 1987(55) by a roll-call vote

of 18 to 5, with 16 abstentions, again expressed deep concern over the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in Iran, particularly those related to: the right to life; freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; liberty and security of person; freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention; fair trial; and freedom of thought, conscience, religion and freedom of expression. Endorsing the Special Representative's conclusion that acts continued to occur in Iran which were inconsistent with the provisions of treaties and covenants by which the country was legally bound, the Commission decided to extend his mandate, asking him to present an interim report to the General Assembly in 1987, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, and new elements such as allegations of violations affecting the medical profession, and a final report in 1988. The Commission renewed its appeal to Iran to co-operate fully with the Special Representative, in particular by responding to his request for information and by permitting him to visit that country. It requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Representative all the assistance he needed.

On 30 July, Iran presented its view on the Commission resolution and the Special Representative's report, denying the allegations made and charging that the section on allegations was prepared without sufficient care and lacked objectivity. It asserted that there were no violations affecting the medical profession. With regard to the Baha'is, it said that as the Sub-Commission was still debating on an agreed definition of minority, there was no basis for using that status for a group which was only recognized as an NGO by the United Nations. The analysis of the compatibility of international law with Islamic law was inconclusive and based on insufficient knowledge and understanding of Islamic law. The Commission resolution lacked balance and a constructive attitude and all quotations from the report were selective and subjective; among other things, there was no conclusion in the report that acts continued to occur which were inconsistent with treaties and covenants, as stated in the resolution.

Sub-Commission action. Expressing strong concern over Iran's grave violations of human rights and basic freedoms, the Sub-Commission, on 1 September 1987,(57) by a roll-call vote of 6 to 1, with 9 abstentions, urged determined protest by the Commission to Iran concerning its continued disrespect for the United Nations Charter in relation to human rights. It requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly, the Commission and its Special Representative of the information obtained from the Sub-Commission on the grave violations in Iran.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted decision 1987/150 by roll-call vote.

Situation of human rights in the
Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/55 of 11 March 1987, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, for a further year. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative of the Commission.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/150

22-7-16 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) by recorded vote (23-6-151, 22 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1987/18 & Corr.1); agenda item 17.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Iran, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Iran said that the Council's decision was based on a series of resolutions it had rejected because of their political nature and because they prejudged the situation; Iran was not prepared to co-operate with any political measures passed off as a defence of human rights.

Brazil believed that the international community should explore all possibilities of co-operation before passing judgement on any given situation; the Council should accent Iran's offer to receive the Special Representative, taking into account its request that any expert sent to evaluate its internal situation must be an expert in Islamic law.

Report of the Special Representative (October). As requested by the Commission, the Special Representative presented to the General Assembly in October an interim report on the human rights situation in Iran from September 1986 to October 1987.(58) The report was again based on oral and written information concerning various rights. Also considered was material made available to the Special Representative by Iran, as well as statements and declarations by Iranian officials at various United Nations bodies.

The Special Representative stated that Iran had reacted to some extent positively to his activities and that it had improved its partial co-operation with him, through both written material and personal contacts. He considered the problem affect-

ing the medical profession to be solved and noted that many prisoners had been pardoned and released. He did not agree, however, with Iran's selective adherence to certain provisions of international human rights instruments. Detailed allegations of violations were transmitted to Iran for verification of their accuracy and for further information and comments; Iran denied all allegations without specifically referring to any of them.

The Special Representative observed that the number of alleged violations of the right to life continued to diminish, but that the treatment of prisoners and violations of fair trial continued to be matters of concern, with physical and psychological torture being common in prisons. The information received also affirmed the existence of extremely summary and informal proceedings, unawareness of specific accusations, lack of legal counsel and other irregularities in respect to fair trial. The information received did not change his view that acts continued to occur that were inconsistent with international instruments, and although the frequency and number of allegations of violations had somewhat diminished, the persistence of certain facts justified continued international concern.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/136 by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights in the
Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling its pertinent resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/55 of 11 March 1987, in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is and on new elements contained in his report to the Commission at its forty-third session, for example, the allegations of violations affecting the medical profession, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

Taking note of the opinion of the Special Representative that legal obligations and commitments on human

rights do not foresee or admit of partial acceptance of instruments that have been conceived, drafted and adopted as a unified, coherent and complete set of norms,

Noting the opinion of the Special Representative that the persons appearing before him described violations of which they were truly victims and that their declarations were convincing,

Taking note of the Special Representative's view that the partial co-operation he received in 1986 from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had improved, through both documents and personal contacts, and that, therefore, there are grounds to hope that it may improve further in the months preceding the presentation of the final report,

Concerned, none the less, at the Special Representative's conclusion that the co-operation extended to him has not reached the level that the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have consistently requested in the resolutions concerning this matter,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative and the considerations and the observations contained therein;

2. Notes that the Special Representative observes that the problem concerning the medical profession appears to have been solved;

3. Welcomes the pardoning of prisoners and shares the Special Representative's hope that this may be the first stage of a process leading to a general amnesty for political prisoners;

4. Again expresses its deep concern about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative has referred in his report and, in particular, those related to the right to life, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression, and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

5. Expresses its grave concern, in particular, that although the Special Representative indicates that the number of alleged violations of the right to life has diminished over the past two years, according to information made available to him, some one hundred persons were alleged to have been executed in the period October 1986-September 1987 because of their political and religious convictions;

6. Expresses its deep concern at allegations that maltreatment and torture, both physical and psychological, are common practice in Iranian prisons during interrogation and before and after the final verdict, and at the existence of extremely summary and informal proceedings, unawareness on the part of the prisoners of specific accusations, lack of legal counsel and other irregularities with respect to fair trial;

7. Shares the opinion of the Special Representative that the denial by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of the allegations of violations of human rights as a whole, without details, is not sufficient for a sensible assessment of the situation on human rights in that country;

8. Endorses the conclusion of the Special Representative that acts continue to occur in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with the provisions of

international instruments by which the Government of that country is bound, and that the persistence of certain facts continues to justify continuing international concern;

9. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to respect and ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

10. Once again urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

12. Decides to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-third session in order to re-examine this situation in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 42/136

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 64-22-45 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (58-22-42), 27 November (meeting 61); 15-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.48); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 56, 61; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros,^a Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The Committee, by a recorded vote of 57 to 19, with 37 abstentions, rejected a motion by Pakistan that no action be taken on the text.

Iran considered the text, like its predecessors, to be political and imposed upon the international community by a minority; if the international community sought to depoliticize the issue, it was prepared to give it its full co-operation. The Sudan felt that the text lacked balance as the Special Representative's report was an interim one, there were only certain allegations and Iran could not be condemned before a final judgement had been made; co-operation between the Special Represen-

tative and Iran should be encouraged and no steps should be taken that would obstruct it. In Indonesia's view, the text infringed on the sovereignty and domestic jurisdiction of the State in question.

The Dominican Republic did not participate in the vote as it felt that the human rights item was being used as a political weapon in the struggle between various centres of power. Abstaining, Japan considered it inappropriate to express its position on a text which referred to a specific problem faced by one of the parties to the Iran-Iraq conflict when it was continuing diplomatic efforts to create a climate conducive to a solution. Morocco stressed that its abstention in no way signified indifference to inhumane behaviour and sufferings caused by human rights violations. Singapore opposed the selective condemnation of small countries, while Ecuador felt that human rights matters should be discussed in a universal fashion, with a view to achieving full implementation of human rights in all States.

Iraq

On 2 September 1987,(59) the Sub-Commission decided to take no action on a draft resolution concerning the situation of human rights in Iraq.

Kampuchea

Both the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that continued occupation by foreign forces constituted the primary human rights violation in Kampuchea (see p. 746).

Sri Lanka

Human Rights Commission action. Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture (see p. 754) and of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (see p. 763), which contained allegations of human rights violations on Sri Lanka, the Commission on Human Rights, on 12 March 1987,(60) called on all parties and groups to respect fully the universally accepted rules of humanitarian law, renounce the use of force and acts of violence and pursue a negotiated political solution. It invited Sri Lanka to intensify its co-operation with ICRC in disseminating and promoting international humanitarian law and to consider favourably ICRC's offer of services to protect humanitarian standards and assist and protect the victims of all affected parties. The Commission expressed the hope that Sri Lanka would continue to provide it with information.

Europe and the Mediterranean area

Cyprus

Human Rights Commission action. By an 11 March 1987 resolution,(61) adopted by a roll-call vote

of 25 to 3, with 15 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights, taking note of a report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus during 1986,(62) reiterated previous calls for the full restoration of all human rights to the population of Cyprus, in particular to refugees. It called for the immediate cessation of attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants, for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus, and for the restoration and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property. It asked the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with information concerning the implementation of its resolution.

On 11 March 1987,(63) Turkey transmitted a letter from the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community to the United Nations rejecting the Commission's resolution on the grounds that it was adopted without the participation of the Turkish Cypriots, one of the main parties to the conflict.

Sub-Commission action. On 2 September 1987,(64) the Sub-Commission, by a roll-call vote of 16 to none, with 3 abstentions, demanded the full restoration of human rights in Cyprus, including freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property, urged the immediate tracing and accounting for missing persons there, and expressed concern at the policy and practice of implanting settlers from Turkey in the occupied territories of Cyprus in an attempt to change their demographic structure.

In a 4 September letter to the Sub-Commission Chairman, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 23 October,(65) Turkey contended that the Sub-Commission's resolution was one-sided, politically motivated, misleading and unjust. Similarly, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community, in a 26 October letter to the Secretary-General,(66) objected to the Sub-Commission expressing grave concern about gross and systematic rights violations in Cyprus and termed as misleading the references in the resolution's second preambular paragraph to the return of refugees to their homes and the full restoration of human rights.

On 14 October,(67) Cyprus forwarded the Sub-Commission's resolution for circulation in the General Assembly. In a 10 November letter,(68) it characterized the resolution as a landmark in the field of human rights. (See also p. 244.)

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General reported(69) that the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus during its nine working sessions in 1987 continued to investigate 169 cases of missing persons, discussing reports submitted by both sides and ways to accelerate the investigations. At the end of November, the number of Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island had fur-

ther diminished to 661. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (see p. 246) continued, under its mandate, to discharge humanitarian functions on behalf of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north, as well as to make periodic visits to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south.

Turkey

On 3 September 1987,(70) the Sub-Commission decided to take no action on a draft resolution concerning the situation in Turkey.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Chile

Report of the Special Rapporteur (February). In February 1987, Special Rapporteur Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica) submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a preliminary report on the question of human rights in Chile, covering mainly the second half of 1986.(71)

He reported that on 31 December 1986 it was announced that the declaration of the state of siege would not be renewed, that the ban on entry into Chile for most of the people in exile would be lifted within 90 days, and that on 15 January 1987 a Political Parties Constitutional Organizational Act had been adopted. With the end of the state of siege, a number of opposition magazines re-emerged, arrests under an administrative decree could no longer last indefinitely, and applications for amparo were fully viable. As from 3 January 1987, the curfew was lifted.

However, the Special Rapporteur pointed out that under an Exempt Decree by the Ministry of the Interior of 8 September 1986, the declaration of a state of a threat to internal law and order had been extended for another six months, permitting arrests for 5 or, in the event of serious terrorist attacks, 20 days, restricting the right of assembly and of freedom of information, prohibiting entry into or ordering expulsion from Chile of persons engaged in acts contrary to Chile's interests and ordering particular persons to stay in an urban area for not more than three months. Another decree, issued on 10 December 1986, extended the state of emergency by three months, allowing the adoption of all measures relating to a state of siege, except the arrest of persons, their transfer from one part of the territory to another, expulsion from the country and restrictions on the rights of association and unionization.

The Special Rapporteur examined complaints from judicial or other documents received from the persons concerned, their lawyers or human rights organizations, regarding violations of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, liberty, security, proper trial and procedural guarantees, the right to enter and leave the country freely, and

freedom of expression and information. He noted that Chile had continued to co-operate fully and had agreed to allow him to visit in March 1987.

The Special Rapporteur reported that there had been no further disappearances in 1986 but that judicial inquiries into 663 cases of alleged disappearances, referred to in previous years, were still pending. Also, there were no further cases involving administrative measures of restricted residence or mass raids on settlements since the second week of October 1986. The adoption of laws with constitutional status relating to the electoral process and the restoration of democratic normality had been speeded up. Progress had been made to end the exile of Chileans and the 3,099 cases still pending were expected to be disposed of; 618 names appeared on a list of persons who had been allowed to return to Chile. An agreement had been reached that ICRC would periodically visit detention centres.

Despite the progress, the Special Rapporteur noted that serious acts of violence against individuals were committed by persons linked to government agencies and that persons opposed to the Government were arrested. According to statistics, during 1986 there had been 7,019 arrests, 688 cases of intimidation, 109 cases of unlawful ill-treatment, and 62 violent deaths; 418 detainees were under investigation and held in prison. The Special Rapporteur had also received complaints which appeared to reveal a pattern of intimidation and harassment of members of the Catholic Church. However, he found in general that there were positive and encouraging signs pointing to a new political will on the part of the Government, although the task in the area of fundamental freedoms was far from complete and necessary measures had to be taken promptly. He recommended the completion of organizational laws with constitutional status and their entry into force without delay. He called for a prompt end to exile and investigation of terrorism and recommended that the Government make it easier to ascertain the facts surrounding the disappearance of persons. Concluding, he stated that, due to the fundamental problem that the political regime and institutional system was not democratic, the Government did not succeed in removing the sense of insecurity which prevailed among broad sectors of the population, and any advances in the observance of freedoms were hampered.

Replying on 3 March 1987 to the Special Rapporteur's report,(72) Chile said that all complaints of further violations followed the same pattern, presenting as proven what was merely alleged, and that some of them were completely unimportant. With regard to the alleged harassment of the Catholic Church, Chile claimed that when lay members allegedly committed criminal acts, the sum-

mons was addressed to them, not to the Church, and Church dignitaries were allowed to give testimony in places of their choice or before the court; it was for the courts to determine the procedure to be adopted. As to the Rapporteur's conclusion that its judiciary lacked independence, Chile stated that as a general rule the courts did not accept applications made by the Government in respect of specific persons and the Government abided by court decisions.

Concerning the statistics presented by the Special Rapporteur, Chile said that of the 7,019 persons arrested during 1986, 6,600 were freed immediately, being held for a limited time only and for a very precise purpose. The Rapporteur's claim that freedom of expression was restricted also lacked justification, it stated; since the lifting of the siege, there was full freedom of expression.

Pointing out that it was in the final stage of transition, in which legislative and administrative measures were being taken with a view to restoring the democratic system, Chile joined the Rapporteur in urging all democratic elements to participate in that process and in calling for an end to violence and terrorism.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, on 12 March,(73) expressed appreciation for the Special Rapporteur's efforts and welcomed the fact that Chile had authorized him to visit again and had provided the co-operation and freedom of access to persons necessary for his investigation. However, it regretted that such authorization would not grant him opportunity to prepare his report in accordance with his mandate and that the Government's co-operation had not led to a substantial improvement in the human rights situation. The Commission expressed concern at the persistence of serious violations and urged the Government to honour requests from social and political sectors for the peaceful re-establishment of a pluralist democracy.

It emphasized the need to: restore and respect human rights in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; amend legislation so as to bring it into conformity with human rights guarantees; and immediately end all physical and psychological torture, respect the right to life and physical and moral integrity, desist from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests, detention in secret locations and detention incommunicado for prolonged periods. It urged Chile to: investigate all reports of death, torture, abductions and other rights violations by the military, police and security forces and punish those found guilty; end activities of groups and bands reported to be responsible for rapes, abductions, searches, interrogations, intimidation and ill-treatment of persons; end persistent violations by reorganizing the security and police forces and establishing a

permanent system to monitor their conduct; co-operate fully with investigations of violations, ensuring the independence of the judiciary and maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly amparo and habeas corpus; guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation not be used against those who had not committed terrorist acts and that persons accused of terrorism be accorded due process of law; allow Chileans their right to enter and leave the country freely and end forced exile; restore labour rights and freedom of information and preserve the socio-cultural identity of indigenous people; and respect activities related to the protection and promotion of human rights.

The Commission asked Chile to increase its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur and fully implement his recommendations, and invited it to submit its comments in 1988. It decided to extend the Special Rapporteur's mandate for one year, requesting him to report to the General Assembly in 1987 and to the Commission in 1988, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council ensure that the necessary resources and staff were provided.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/152, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to provide him with the necessary financial resources and sufficient staff.

Sub-Commission action. On 2 September 1987,(74) by 13 votes to 1, with 4 absentions, the Sub-Commission requested the Commission to urge Chilean authorities to: end human rights violations; conduct investigations and facilitate the trial and punishment of persons responsible for such violations; restore economic, social and cultural rights to the indigenous population; refrain from applying the death penalty at political trials; and end states of emergency, as well as forced relegation and exile and imprisonment incommunicado for long periods. It recommended that the Commission continue to study, as a high-priority matter, the human rights situation in Chile whose authorities it urged to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile was a party. The Sub-Commission requested specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to submit to the Secretary-General any information about rights violations in Chile. It asked the Secretary-General to inform the Sub-Commission in 1989 of the results of the Special Rapporteur's investigations, as well as of General Assembly and Commission deliberations and resolutions.

Report of the Special Rapporteur (September). As requested by the Commission, the Spe-

cial Rapporteur submitted to the General Assembly in September a report on the situation of human rights in Chile during the first half of 1987.⁽⁷⁵⁾ During his 10-day visit to Chile in March, he had held 32 meetings with official bodies and met with 69 officials. In addition, he had held working meetings with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of the Interior, and had been granted audiences by the President of the Supreme Court, three investigating judges and two military prosecutors. He had visited seven penal establishments in four cities, and met with some 261 people representing 77 Chilean human rights, social, professional, trade union and community organizations. In addition, he had received 82 individuals. In all, he had interviewed 385 people in Chile representing all sectors of society. Apart from a few occurrences, Chile had given him its continued co-operation.

In May, Chile had submitted to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights a document dealing with advances in human, social, political and economic rights between 1984 and 1987. In 1987, those advances included, among other things, the lifting of the state of siege and the curfew, and authorization for a large number of exiles to enter the country. The Rapporteur noted, however, that in March the declaration of a state of danger of disturbance of law and order had been renewed for six months, and in June the state of emergency was extended for 90 days. Also in June, the National Information Agency was established and any individual apprehended by the Agency, pursuant to an order from the competent authority, was to be detained or held at his home or taken immediately to a prison or public place of detention.

Once again the Rapporteur examined complaints concerning violations of the rights to: life; physical and moral integrity; liberty; security; proper trial and procedural guarantees; free entry and departure; freedom of movement; and freedom of expression and information.

The Rapporteur noted two conflicting currents of opinion concerning the democratization process and hence the protection of human rights—one favouring the registration of citizens and of political parties, the other opposing both. A third opinion advocated a violent solution, considering anything to do with elections anathema. The purpose of the Electoral Registration Act adopted by the Government was to organize the ongoing public registration of electors so that they could participate in the transitional electoral system, beginning with a plebiscite announced for 1989.

The Rapporteur said that the process of ending the exile of Chilean citizens continued uninterrupted; according to official figures, 2,854 exiles were authorized to return between January and 1 September, bringing the number of those

prohibited from re-entering the country to around 464. Also, the Government had decided not to allow the National Information Agency to continue to hold detainees on its premises; they had to be handed over to either the Policía de Investigaciones or the Carbineros. According to agreements concluded with those three bodies, ICRC could periodically inspect detention centres. The Government had announced that some 400 cases being tried by the military courts would be transferred to civil courts. No new disappearances were confirmed during the first half of 1987, but the Rapporteur continued to note a lack of progress in judicial investigations pending on 663 cases of alleged disappearances which had taken place in previous years. He repeated his statement that the Chilean judiciary was not independent and expressed concern that most of the mass media, particularly the press, operated under the permanent threat of restrictions on freedom of information under the state of emergency which was still in force. Violence in the form of terrorism and by private gangs continued. Administrative banishments had resumed as a tool to suppress freedom. Complaints had been received about rights violations in the treatment of Mapuche and Huilliche Indian minorities. Changes in the health sector, particularly in social security, had adversely affected the poorest groups. He expressed concern about the dismissal of a large number of teachers, by way of political reprisal or as part of the process of privatizing public schools and high schools.

The Special Rapporteur noted that a number of recommendations made in his earlier reports were put into effect, but much remained to be done. He recommended the adoption and implementation of constitutional fundamental acts relating to voting rights and the establishment of a representative democracy. He also recommended that the electoral registration system be improved and that voter registration be conducted according to the system which was beginning to be introduced, on a compulsory basis and free of charge, in order to educate citizens about their civic rights. He called for reform of the constitutional and legal order, to allow the Chilean judiciary to recover its independence, and recommended that the Government support the investigation and punishment of rights violations. He further urged the Government to transfer to the civil courts a large number of cases before the military courts.

Commenting on the report on 9 November,⁽⁷⁶⁾ Chile remarked that it continued to be the object of a discriminatory, unjust procedure; while it was kept on the Commission's agenda, no mention was made of other States in which the situation was infinitely worse. The procedure of appointing a Special Rapporteur was in itself discriminatory,

as were the 1986 General Assembly(77) and 1987 Commission (see above) resolutions which departed from the Rapporteur's reports. With regard to alleged violations of the rights of certain individuals, the events mentioned had occurred in September and October 1973, long before the Rapporteur's appointment, marking a departure from the terms of his mandate.

Chile also put forward comments on the Rapporteur's conclusions concerning its judiciary, emergency measures, disregard for detainees' procedural guarantees, violence, freedom of expression, health, labour and the publication of human rights instruments.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/147 by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 41/161 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1987/60 of 12 March 1987, in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider that subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Deploing once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

Considering the reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Observing that the maintenance of states of emergency constitutes a source of frequent violations of human rights and gives rise to the arbitrary intervention of the authorities in the free exercise of democratic activities,

Noting that, although opposition publications have in some cases been authorized, these are frequently subjected to arbitrary restrictions and limitations, including the detention and prosecution of their editors,

Regretting that measures taken by the Government of Chile, such as signing international instruments against torture and authorizing the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit places of detention in some cases, have not put an end to the practice of torture and arbitrary detention,

Noting that, in the absence of an institutional framework for holding free elections, the adoption of laws on political parties and electoral registration does not constitute an expression of the people's sovereignty or meet the basic requirements of a democratic rule of law or comply with the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of political or other opinions recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. Takes note with interest of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile, submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/60;

2. Welcomes the positive fact that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country again in March 1987, providing him with its continuing co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Expresses its deep distress at the absence of a legal and political structure that protects the unrestricted exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's sovereignty;

4. Again expresses its conviction that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on an equal footing, to all citizens and on free elections is fundamental to the full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

5. Expresses its deep concern at the seriousness of the significant and well-documented complaints of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to violations of the rights to life, physical and moral integrity, liberty, security, due process and procedural guarantees, the right to enter and leave the country freely, and the rights to freedom of movement and freedom of speech and information;

6. Expresses its distress at the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have been in force, at the climate of insecurity, the use of unlawful coercion, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the renewal of administrative banishments and the practice of forced disappearances, as well as the existence of bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, that engage with impunity in actions ranging from intimidation to assassination;

7. Expresses its concern at the denial by the Chilean authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of

repressive methods and violent responses to demonstrations of social and political opposition, in particular military searches of marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against journalists and religious and lay human rights bodies;

8. Expresses its grave concern at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern that the judiciary has often failed to act independently and that the competent authorities have failed to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unsolved cases of abduction, torture, disappearance and murder;

9. Urge the Chilean Government to respond to the requests of various social and political sectors for the early, unconditional re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

10. Emphasizes the need for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to comply with the obligations it has assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(a) To put an end immediately to the application of articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution, and supplementary legislation, under which serious and continuing violations of human rights, in particular the rights to life and freedom of thought, are being committed in the country;

(b) To put an immediate end to the state of emergency and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency", and amend the legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring it into line with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(c) To end immediately all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests, detention in secret locations, as well as the practices of detention incommunicado and assassination;

(d) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces, as well as by bands and groups, whether private or connected with the security forces, and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(e) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(f) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly amparo or habeas corpus, and to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses;

(g) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(h) To re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts over matters within their competence that have been delegated to the military courts and to put an end

to the appointment of ad hoc prosecutors by military judges, as well as to arbitrary procedural measures and death sentences imposed for political reasons;

(i) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts, that persons accused of acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as justification for any abuse of authority, torture or inhumane treatment;

(j) To respect fully the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, and to put a definite end to the practice of administrative banishment or internal exile and to forced exile;

(k) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour and trade union rights and freedom of speech and information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of the indigenous population;

(l) To respect the activities of institutions, non-governmental organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

11. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile.

General Assembly resolution 42/147

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 93-5-53 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (81-5-471, 27 November (meeting 62); IS-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.88), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 59, 61-63; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Indonesia, Lebanon, Paraguay, Thailand.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States, Yemen, Zaire.

Chile deplored the fact that the text ignored its positive response to the Commission or the progress noted by the Special Rapporteur, that it was

selective, biased and not related to the country's reality; to ignore the Special Rapporteur's findings and not to mention Chile's regular compliance with its obligations under the International Covenants was an act of bad faith. In Indonesia's view, the text infringed on the sovereignty and domestic jurisdiction of the State in question.

The United States believed that nations should not be singled out for discriminatory treatment when other countries in which human rights were gravely abused went unmentioned. The text was inappropriate, inadequate and lacked balance and objectivity, pointing out many serious and continuing problems but failing to recognize the steps taken to enhance respect for human rights as outlined in the Special Rapporteur's report. Japan also felt that the text lacked balance and failed to refer to anti-government terrorist activities. Ecuador said human rights matters should be discussed with a view of achieving full implementation of human rights in all States. The Dominican Republic, which did not participate in the vote, expressed concern that the human rights question was being used as a political weapon in the struggle between various centres of power.

The United Kingdom regretted that the text was not fully balanced, failing to reflect the Rapporteur's concern that insufficient international attention was given to terrorism in Chile; the text also contained a reference to the Special Rapporteur which sought to prejudice the Commission's decision on his mandate. Uruguay thought that some of the wording was superfluous and weakened the text.

El Salvador

Communications. On 23 February 1987,(78) El Salvador charged Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación National-Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FMLN-FDR) with having abducted in January four Salvadorian mayors and one judge, asking the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to call on FMLN-FDR to free them.

FMLN-FDR were charged with further acts of violence in a communiqué of 26 March.(79) (See also p. 187.)

Report of the Special Representative (February). Special Representative Jose Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, fulfilling his mandate extended by the Commission on Human Rights in 1986,(80) submitted his final report to the Commission in February 1987,(81) giving mainly an overview of the situation in 1986 and reiterating recommendations made in a 1986 report.(82)

Human Rights Commission action. Expressing deep concern over continued serious and numerous human rights violations taking place in El Salvador, the Commission on Human Rights,

by a resolution adopted on 11 March 1987 by a roll-call vote of 36 to none, with 7 abstentions,(83) requested the Government and the insurgent forces to adopt measures conducive to humanizing the conflict by observing the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols, and to take measures to avoid death or physical harm to the non-combatant population. Deploring the continuing unsatisfactory capacity of the judicial system to investigate, prosecute and punish human rights violations, the Commission urged the authorities to hasten the adoption of measures for investigating such violations. It asked States to refrain from intervening in El Salvador's internal situation and to encourage the continuation of the dialogue between the parties to the conflict which had been interrupted, and recommended the early resumption of open talks in order to reach a negotiated comprehensive political settlement.

The Commission recommended that the Special Rapporteur continue to observe and inform the General Assembly and the Commission of the extent to which the contending parties were respecting the humanitarian rules of war. It emphasized that, as indicated in the Special Rapporteur's report, the human rights question was an important part of government policy, which was achieving increasingly significant and commendable results, and welcomed the fact that the Government and the insurgent forces had reached an agreement whereby ICRC could evacuate the war-wounded to places where they could receive medical care.

The Commission called on the authorities to make the national legislation compatible with international human rights instruments, and recommended the continuation and broadening of reforms, including agrarian reform. It requested the Government to continue granting facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes and asked all States to co-operate in receiving refugees and to support the autonomous organizations dealing with displaced persons in El Salvador. Renewing its appeal to the Government and other parties concerned to continue co-operating with the Special Representative, the Commission asked United Nations bodies to assist the Government to promote and protect human rights.

Commending the Special Representative for his report, the Commission decided to extend his mandate for another year and requested him to report to the Assembly in 1987 and to the Commission in 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, by decision 1987/148, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend the Special Representative's mandate for another year.

Sub-Commission action. By a 2 September 1987 resolution,(84) adopted by a recorded vote of 11 to 2, with 6 abstentions, the Sub-Commission expressed deep concern that serious and massive human rights violations still occurred in El Salvador, although their number had decreased. It recommended that the Special Representative include in his next report information presented by humanitarian organizations concerning such violations, and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1989 on the results of the Special Representative's investigation and the relevant deliberations of the Assembly and the Commission.

The Sub-Commission confirmed that, in accordance with humanitarian law, civilians who did not participate directly in combat must not be subjected to military attacks and forced displacement. In view of the massive recruitment policies of the Government of El Salvador, the Sub-Commission stressed the importance of recognizing conscientious objection to military service. It expressed the hope that the dialogue between the Government and FMLN-FDR would be renewed on 15 September.

Report of the Special Representative (October). As requested by the Commission, the Special Representative presented to the Assembly in October a report on the human rights situation in El Salvador during 1987.(85) He had visited the country from 27 September to 5 October, interviewing the President of the Republic, the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly and of the Supreme Court, delegates of the FDR and commanders of FMLN, as well as political prisoners and witnesses presented to him by humanitarian organizations. He had also received oral and written information from human rights organizations operating in the country.

Following evaluation of the information gathered, the Special Representative concluded that, with regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the situation had deteriorated as a result of a number of factors, such as the world economic crisis, the persistence of the military conflict, an October 1986 earthquake,(86) and drought. Concerning violations of civil and political rights, executions of civilians had been carried out by members of the armed forces and Civil Defence, although fewer than in 1986. He noted that no summary executions had been reliably attributed to members of the security forces. The guerrilla organizations had persisted in executions, in the form of the widespread practice of "ajusticiamientos". There were indications of some resurgence of "death squad" activities which, however, were fought by the Government. The Special Representative did not rule out that death squads were involved in the disappearances of left-wing individuals, among them trade unionists. The guerrilla organizations had also abducted individuals, among others, mayors belonging to the Christian Democratic

Party; although most of them had been released, there had been some deaths. With regard to the treatment of prisoners, the Special Representative had encountered cases of intense psychological pressure, equivalent to inhumane or degrading treatment, during police interrogation. He also noted that activities of the criminal justice system to investigate and punish serious violations remained highly unsatisfactory, although judicial actions against individuals presumed guilty of collaborating with the armed opposition had been accelerated, resulting in a marked decline in the number of political prisoners.

The Special Representative noted that, as in 1986, the regular army was generally endeavouring to apply humanitarian standards in conducting hostilities, but that did not prevent unjustifiable civilian fatalities from time to time. The number of deaths, however, was appreciably lower than in previous years. To an alarming extent, civilians were maimed and killed through contact with mines planted by guerrilla organizations; the Special Representative noted that the number of persons seriously maimed was appreciably higher than the number killed and that the average number of casualties was lower than in 1986.

Outlining efforts to strengthen human rights, the Special Representative reported that, as part of the democratic normalization process, the constitutional authorities continued to be firmly committed to a policy of respect for human rights. He noted that, in June, the Government had submitted two bills to the Assembly: one on amnesty for political prisoners except those involved in more serious crimes such as murder etc., and another on the reintegration of armed rebels in democratic life. The commitments entered into by the Government in the so-called "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed on 7 August at Guatemala City by the Presidents of the five Central American States (see p. 188), had given the amnesty bill a new boost. The signing of the document, the Special Representative stated, demonstrated El Salvador's concern for the consolidation of democracy and the elimination of all types of human rights violations. Both the insurgent forces and the Government had expressed their support for those commitments, pursuant to which El Salvador had set up a National Reconciliation Commission, entrusted with verifying implementation of the national reconciliation process and respect for civil and political rights. With regard to FMLN, the Special Representative noted the establishment of a secretariat to protect and promote human rights, the objectives of which included educating FMLN combatants about human rights.

Government representatives and FMLN had met on 26 January in Panama and agreed that future

evacuations of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention would not be contingent on prisoner exchanges and negotiations. On 3 February, both sides agreed to exchange Colonel Omar Napoleón Avalos, captured by guerrilla forces in 1985, for 57 arrested trade union leaders. On 26 May, FLMN-FDR communicated through the Archbishop of San Salvador to the Government proposals for humanizing the war and for a comprehensive dialogue. As evidence of the Government's intentions to humanize the conflict, it allowed 98 injured or wounded members of the guerrilla forces to leave the country in June. The Special Representative stated that a political dialogue was under way in which a cease-fire was also being dealt with. Following an October meeting, a joint communiqué was issued announcing the establishment of two commissions with the task of working out a cease-fire agreement and helping implement the other provisions of the Esquipulas document.

Expressing the hope that the dialogue between the Government and FMLN would lead to a complete cease-fire, the Special Representative recommended that both parties strictly comply with the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the protection of war victims and the Additional Protocols. He urged the Government and all sectors and political forces in the country to end attempts on the lives, physical and mental integrity and freedom of non-combatants, recommended the speedy repeal of legislation incompatible with international human rights standards and the adoption of laws compatible with those standards, particularly with regard to the prosecution of political offences, increased monitoring of police interrogations of political prisoners, and the continuation and expansion of social reform, particularly judicial reform. To FMLN, he recommended that it refrain from planting contact mines and from attacking El Salvador's economic infrastructure. Finally, he recommended that all countries, particularly the most developed, provide assistance to alleviate and improve the living conditions of displaced Salvadorians or those made refugees by the conflict.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/137 without vote.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984, 40/139 of 13 December 1985 and 41/157 of 4 December 1986, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32(XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982, 1983/29 of 8 March 1983, 1984/52 of 14 March 1984, 1985/35 of 13 March 1985, and 1986/39 of 12 March 1986, as well as Commission resolution 1987/51 of 11 March 1987, whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission at its forty-fourth session,

Considering that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Noting that the Special Representative points out in his report that the question of respect for human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador, which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

Concerned, however, because violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador, particularly through the non-compliance with the humanitarian rules of war,

Recalling that on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Central American Governments signed the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", thus manifesting the political will and good faith to fulfil its provisions in order to achieve peace and stability in the region,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador in the agreement signed at Guatemala City will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

Recognizing that the resumption of the dialogue between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario in the context of the agreement signed at Guatemala City is one of the best ways of achieving a solution that will help to improve the situation of human rights of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that the negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. Commends the Special Representative for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. Notes with interest and emphasizes that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of respect for human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. Expresses, nevertheless, its concern at the fact that violations of human rights are continuing in El Salvador because, *inter alia*, of the non-observance of the humanitarian rules of war;

4. Trusts that the fulfillment of the undertaking assumed in the agreement on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" will lead to an improvement of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

5. Expresses its consternation at the assassination of the Co-ordinator of the Commission of Human Rights of El Salvador (non-governmental) and trusts that the authorities of El Salvador will continue investigations leading to the punishment of those responsible;

6. Recognizes the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador related to the result of the most recent investigations designed to determine the responsibility of the instigators of the assassination of Monsignor Romero and also recognizes the importance of the return to El Salvador of the political leaders of the Frente Democrático Revolucionario;

7. Express its satisfaction at the fact that, with the intention of humanizing the conflict, the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional agreed this year that future evacuations of the war-wounded and war-injured for medical attention would not be made contingent on further prisoner exchanges and negotiations;

8. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario to continue the dialogue, within the framework of the agreement, signed at Guatemala City, until the achievement of a global political solution that will end the armed conflict and promote the broadening and strengthening of a pluralistic and participatory democratic process that will involve the promotion of social justice, respect for human rights and the full exercise of the right of the Salvadorian people to determine freely and without external interference of any kind its economic, political and social system;

9. Requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance that the Government of El Salvador may require in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the developments linked to the fulfillment of the agreement signed at Guatemala City;

11. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-third session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 42/137

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 30 November (meeting 64); 5-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.62), as amended by 8 nations (A/C.3/42/L.93); agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras.

Sponsors of amendment: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers, GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 62, 64; plenary 93.

The adopted text was based on a draft introduced by El Salvador as amended by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Following introduction of the amendment, El Salvador withdrew its draft. The text, including the amendment, was reintroduced by Peru under rule 122 of the Assembly's rules of procedure. Another amendment to the original draft, by which the Assembly would have requested the Commission in 1988 to continue considering the human rights situation in El Salvador, was put forward by Norway also on behalf of Denmark, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia,⁽⁸⁷⁾ and was later withdrawn.

Sweden said the human rights situation in El Salvador was still a matter for great concern—the Special Representative had reported that no significant changes had taken place. Expressing reservations on paragraph 3, it did not find the link established with the non-fulfillment of the humanitarian rules of war satisfactory, since other rights violations were also occurring. It also felt that paragraph 2 did not reflect the Special Representative's findings.

Cuba did not believe that the violations in El Salvador were due to the non-fulfillment of the humanitarian rules of war, as stated in paragraph 3 and the sixth preambular paragraph, but that there were other causes. It interpreted paragraph 10 to mean that the Commission's conclusions concerning the fulfillment of the Special Representative's mandate could not be prejudged.

In the opinion of the United States, El Salvador continued to receive unfair treatment at the hands of the Assembly; the country was the only democracy—one which had repeatedly demonstrated its firm commitment to democracy and justice—that was the subject of annual reports to the Assembly. Pointing to El Salvador's willingness to join the sponsors of the text as another example of its commitment to promoting human rights, the United States suggested that the Commission consider moving its case to advisory services.

Haiti

Report of the Special Representative. In accordance with a 1986 confidential Commission decision,⁽⁵⁾ Special Representative Michel Gauvin (Canada), appointed on 12 August 1986, submitted to the Commission in 1987 a report on the human rights situation in Haiti.⁽⁴⁾ He reported that during his visit to Haiti from 1 to 15 December 1986 he had had contacts with the head of State, members of the National Governing Council (CNG)—a provisional Government following a

change of Government on 7 February 1986—government ministers and officials, and representatives of the legal profession, trade unions, churches, human rights NGOs, leaders of political parties and other eminent personalities.

In an overview of the country's situation, the Special Representative noted that Haiti had passed through nearly 30 years of a brutal dictatorship, and that its illiterate population—illiteracy being estimated at 77 per cent—had suffered from large-scale poverty, neglect and misery. Under the former President, enforcement of law and order had been left to the special security officers or militia, the so-called *Volontaires de la sécurité nationale* (VSN), known as the *Tontons Macoutes*, which numbered between 250,000 and 300,000, while armed forces numbered between 7,000 and 8,000. With the end of the dictatorship and the abolition of VSN, the army had become solely responsible for maintaining law and order. However, the Special Representative pointed out, only about 1,000 soldiers were trained in police duties and a significant part of the lower ranks of the armed forces was illiterate. The Special Representative had received a number of complaints about individual acts of misconduct by armed forces members, including arrests without warrants, intimidation of citizens, maltreatment during detention, two cases of disappearances and reported incidents of torture. Noting that those incidents appeared to stem from ineptitude and breach of discipline, rather than from policy, and that the Government had sought outside help in training its police and armed forces, the Special Representative suggested that the armed forces be better trained in order to improve respect for human rights and underlined the need for a trained and more efficient police force.

Following comments on various issues affecting the realization of economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights, the Special Representative offered a number of suggestions for assisting the country in its transition from dictatorship to democracy. He recommended that: the new Constitution being studied by the Constituent Assembly contain guarantees of human rights corresponding to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights;(88) election laws be promulgated well in advance of legislative elections; international observers be invited to legislative and presidential elections; seminars on the administration of justice, training of judicial personnel and legal education be encouraged and assisted; past human rights abuses by VSN be investigated; treatment of prisoners and detainees be improved; and a constructive dialogue between trade unions and employers' organizations be encouraged. An independent national human rights commission could do much to promote respect for human rights, the Special Representative said in his con-

cluding observations. He also considered that, as part of the United Nations human rights advisory services programme, assistance be given to establishing a reference library on human rights, for human rights fellowships and for seminars and training courses.

With regard to advisory services, immediate emphasis should be placed in 1987 on awarding three fellowships and on organizing a national training course in human rights.

Human Rights Commission action. By a resolution adopted at a closed meeting on 1 March and made public on 2 March 1987,(89) the Commission on Human Rights expressed appreciation to the Special Representative for his report and to Haiti for its co-operation. It invited Haiti to continue developing full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to consider adopting measures indicated by the Special Representative, particularly: training and instruction of police, military and prison personnel in respect for human rights; measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary; absolute prohibition of torture; establishment of a panel of eminent Haitians to investigate and report on past human rights abuses; and the possibility of inviting international observers to forthcoming legislative and presidential elections. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to maintain contacts with Haiti with a view to responding to any request for advice or technical assistance in the field of human rights. It invited Governments and organizations to respond positively to requests by Haiti for assistance in the field of human rights coming through the Secretary-General. It invited the Secretary-General to facilitate the establishment of contacts between Haiti, UNDP and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights to ensure that human rights were taken into account in assistance projects, and invited him to award three fellowships to qualified Haitians for training in the following areas, as indicated by the Special Representative: the role of the police in promoting and protecting human rights; human rights of prisoners and detainees; and human rights in the administration of justice. It further invited him to request DPI to assist in disseminating information on human rights in Haiti, and urged him, in co-operation with the Government, to finalize the dates and arrangements for a training course on human rights in Haiti.

Recommending that Haiti actively consider becoming a party to international human rights instruments, the Commission decided, in view of the Special Representative's findings and the information provided by the Government, to discontinue its consideration of the situation in Haiti. It recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the Special Representative's report be made pub-

lic to encourage assistance to Haiti in its efforts to bring about full respect for human rights. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to appoint an expert to assist Haiti, through direct contacts, to take the necessary action to restore fully human rights, requesting that expert to report in 1988 on those contacts and formulate recommendations for the full restoration of human rights.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/140, decided that the Special Representative's report on the situation of human rights in Haiti should be made public and approved the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to appoint an expert.

In accordance with that request, the Secretary-General, on 8 October, entrusted Mr. André Braunschweig (France), a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, with the expert mission to Haiti.

Middle East

Lebanon

Communication. On 13 February 1987,(90) Iraq transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights a letter of the same date from PLO drawing the Commission's attention to the siege of four Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. The situation in the camps was the subject of a number of communications by the Security Council during the year (see p. 286).

Human Rights Commission action. On 11 March,(91) the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 29 to 2, with 12 abstentions, expressed its dismay at the grave situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and strongly condemned the repeated attacks on them, including a siege which had prevented the delivery of food and medical supplies for 155 days.

By a resolution on the situation in southern Lebanon, adopted on the same date by a roll-call vote of 26 to 1, with 15 abstentions,(92) the Commission strongly condemned Israel for its human rights violations manifested in acts of aggression, bombardments of civilians, detentions and other arbitrary practices and called on it to end such practices immediately and implement relevant Security Council resolutions requiring its immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and respect for the Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The Commission called on Governments to refrain from providing Israel with economic, political and military aid that encouraged it to persevere with its aggression and expansion policy. The Secretary-General was requested to bring the resolution to Israel's attention and invite Israel to provide information on the extent

of its implementation. He was asked to report to the General Assembly in 1987 and to the Commission in 1988 on the results of his efforts.

In accordance with the Commission's request, the Secretary-General reported(93) that he had asked Israel in July for information on the implementation of the Commission's resolution; as at 25 August he had received no reply.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/425 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Territories occupied by Israel

In 1987, the question of human rights violations in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of the 1967 hostilities in the Middle East was again considered by the Commission on Human Rights. Political and other aspects were considered by the General Assembly, its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and other bodies (see p. 296).

Communications. In January,(94) Iraq transmitted to the Centre for Human Rights for consideration by the Commission three reports by PLO: two containing allegations of Israeli practices in violation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories during 1986, and a third(95) describing the conditions of detention of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons in the occupied territories.

In a February document(96) submitted to the Commission Chairman, Israel stated its position on the applicability of the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The Syrian Arab Republic in March(97) described the situation in the Golan Heights and alleged Israeli human rights violations there, charging that they had recently intensified.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In January 1987,(98) the Secretary-General reported that, as requested by the Commission in 1986,(99) he had brought the Commission's two 1986 resolutions on human rights violations in the Israeli occupied territories to the attention of Governments, General Assembly and Security Council members, the Special Committee on Israeli practices and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; they had also been transmitted to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and intergovernmental organizations and were well publicized through United Nations press releases, publications, audio-visual programmes and journalists' encounters on the question of Palestine.

Also in accordance with a 1986 Commission request,(99) the Secretary-General submitted a list of all United Nations reports issued since 14 March 1986 on the situation of the population of the occupied Arab territories.(100)

Human Rights Commission action. By a 19 February resolution,(101) adopted by a roll-call vote of 28 to 8, with 6 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that occupation itself was a fundamental violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, and that Israel's continuous grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) and the 1977 Additional Protocols to the Conventions(102) were war crimes and an affront to humanity. Denouncing Israel's continued refusal to allow the Special Committee on Israeli practices access to the territories, it called on it to allow the Committee to visit the territories. The Commission reiterated the Special Committee's concern at Israel's policy based on the so-called "homeland" doctrine envisaging a monoreligious (Jewish) State that included territories occupied by Israel since 1967—a policy which, the Committee affirmed, not only denied the population its right to self-determination but was also the source of systematic human rights violations.

The Commission rejected and reiterated its condemnation of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and its attempts to subject the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Israeli laws, and strongly condemned the "iron-fist" policy against the population of the occupied territories. It strongly condemned Israeli policies and practices and administrative and legislative measures to promote and expand the establishment of settler colonies, as well as the following practices: annexation of parts of the territories, including Jerusalem; continued establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements on Arab lands and the transfer of an alien population there; arming of settlers to commit violence; attacks against Moslem and Christian religious and holy places; evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants and the denial of their right to return; confiscation and expropriation of Arab property and the destruction and demolition of Arab houses; mass arrests, collective punishments, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population, as well as attacks and use of tear-gas against prisoners; pillaging of archaeological and cultural property and systematic repression of cultural and educational institutions; attacks against Palestinian students; expropriation and exploitation of the territories' natural wealth, water and other resources; dismantling of municipal services by dismissing elected mayors and muni-

cipal councils; and prevention of the flow of Arab aid to the territories.

The Commission called on Israel to: take immediate steps to return displaced Arab inhabitants to their homes and properties; arrange for the immediate return of elected mayors to their municipalities; and refrain from policies and practices which violated human rights in the occupied territories. It again called on all States, particularly the parties to the fourth Geneva Convention, and on international organizations not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the territories, including Jerusalem, and to avoid action or aid that might be used by Israel in its annexation and colonization policies. It requested the Assembly to recommend that the Security Council adopt measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and asked the Secretary-General to bring its resolution to the attention of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations, to give it wide publicity and to report to the Commission in 1988, also bringing to its attention all United Nations reports on the situation appearing until then.

By another resolution adopted on the same day, by a roll-call vote of 29 to 1, with 12 abstentions,(103) the Commission, reaffirming the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories, including Jerusalem, strongly condemned Israel for its refusal to apply that Convention and for its ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian detainees, urging it to grant prisoner-of-war status to all captured Palestinian fighters and to treat them accordingly. It called on Israel to respect its obligations under the Charter and other international instruments, requested it to release all Arabs detained for fighting for self-determination and liberation, pending which to accord them prisoner-of-war status, and demanded that it cease all acts of torture and ill-treatment of Arab prisoners. It strongly condemned Israel for deporting Palestinians, calling on it to rescind its deportation decisions. The Commission urged Israel to co-operate with and allow ICRC to visit all Palestinian prisoners in Israel. It requested the Secretary-General to report in 1988 on progress in implementing the resolution, after bringing it to the attention of Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, intergovernmental humanitarian organizations and NGOs.

By a third resolution, also adopted on 19 February, by a roll-call vote of 28 to 1, with 13 abstentions.(104) the Commission condemned Israel for persistently disregarding and defying United Nations resolutions on the Syrian Golan Heights. It again demanded that Israel allow the Special Committee on Israeli practices access to the occupied

territories and requested the Secretary-General to provide all financial facilities to the Committee. It called on Israel to rescind its 1981 decision⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the territory, which, the Commission said, had resulted in effective annexation and which it declared null and void; it reaffirmed its request to United Nations Members not to recognize any such measures. The Commission strongly deplored the negative vote and pro-Israeli position of a permanent Security Council member, which had prevented the Council from adopting measures against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter. It deplored the inhuman treatment, terror and practices contrary to human rights that Israel continued to apply against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights by reason of their refusing Israeli nationality, and called for an end to such practices. It emphasized that Israel must allow evacuees from among the Golan Heights population to return and recover their property and residences, and firmly emphasized the necessity of total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Syrian territories. It asked the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations, to give it wide publicity and to report to the Commission in 1988.

Sub-Commission action. The Sub-Commission, by a resolution adopted on 1 September by 13 to 1, with 3 abstentions,⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ reaffirmed that Israeli occupation constituted a gross violation of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. It strongly condemned Israel for: its human rights violations there; its "iron-fist" policy; the annexation of Jerusalem, confiscation of land and establishment of Israeli settlements; its disregard of United Nations resolutions; and its continued occupation and effective annexation of the Golan Heights and the treatment of Syrian citizens there, declaring null and void Israel's 1981 decision⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration there and asking States and international organizations not to recognize any of those laws. Reaffirming that the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the occupied territories, the Sub-Commission condemned Israel for its refusal to implement it and for the ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian detainees. Expressing alarm at the severe danger faced by the Palestinians, the Sub-Commission reaffirmed their inalienable rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of an independent and sovereign State, and the right of PLO to participate fully in all international efforts concerning the Palestinian issue. It supported the call to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East (see p. 258) and requested the Secretary-General to supply the Sub-Commission in 1989 with an updated list of reports, studies, statis-

tics, documents, and United Nations decisions and resolutions on Palestine and other Arab territories.

Pursuant to a similar request made in 1985,⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ the Secretary-General presented such a list in May 1987.⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

Other alleged human rights violations

Human Rights Commission action. On 11 March 1987,⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights decided by a roll-call vote of 19 to 18, with 6 abstentions, to take no action on a draft text concerning the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba. On the same date,⁽¹¹⁰⁾ by a roll-call vote of 17 to 15, with 11 abstentions, it decided to take no action on a draft text on human rights violations by the United States Government.

In November, Chile introduced in the Third Committee a draft resolution on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Mexico.⁽¹¹¹⁾ By that text, the General Assembly would have deplored actions in Mexico which were incompatible with the provisions of international instruments, requested the Government of that country to respect and promote observance of human rights, and urged it to take various types of actions to deal with human rights violations. The Commission on Human Rights would have been asked to appoint a special rapporteur. The draft was subsequently withdrawn.

Mass exoduses

Welcoming steps taken by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons (see Chapter XX of this section), and a 1986 recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees⁽¹¹²⁾ that the main organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter for preventing new massive flows of refugees, the Commission on Human Rights, on 11 March 1987⁽¹¹³⁾ invited Governments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in efforts to address the problem of mass exoduses, and requested Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant human rights instruments. It asked the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of action taken pursuant to the Group's 1986 report and to inform the Commission in 1988 of developments concerning the efforts to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/144 without vote.

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when they are studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its forty-first session took note of the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984, 40/149 of 13 December 1985, 41/70 of 3 December 1986 and 41/148 of 4 December 1986, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, 29(XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, 1982/32 of 11 March 1982, 1983/35 of 8 March 1983, 1984/49 of 14 March 1984, 1985/40 of 13 March 1985, 1986/45 of 12 March 1986 and 1987/56 of 11 March 1987,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. Welcomes the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. Recalls the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

3. Invites all Governments and international organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and as-

sistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

4. Requests all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning further measures to be taken in this matter;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on any developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

7. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/144

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 61); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.85/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors of draft: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United States.

Meeting numbers GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 58, 67; plenary 93.

Genocide

Strongly condemning genocide, the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1987,(114) affirmed the necessity of international co-operation towards its elimination. Noting that many States had ratified or acceded to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,(27) the Commission urged those that had not done so to become parties without delay.

Status of the 1948 Convention

As at 31 December 1987,(18) 97 States had acceded to or ratified the Convention. An additional four had signed it. During the year, Democratic Yemen acceded to the Convention. A list of States that had signed or become parties was annexed to a July report of the Secretary-General(115)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/133 without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985 and 41/147 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986 and 1987/25 of 10 March 1987,

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;
2. Reaffirms the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;
3. Notes with satisfaction that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;
4. Expresses its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;
5. Urges those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 42/133

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 2-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.79); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Byelorussian SSR, Poland.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 58; plenary 93.

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Other human rights questions

Additional Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions

Following up a 1986 report,(1) the Secretary-General reported in September 1987(2) on the status of the two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims.(3) A list of States that had ratified or acceded to the Protocols as at 21 August 1987 was annexed to his report.

As at 31 December 1987, 70 States and the Council for Namibia had ratified or acceded to Protocol I (on protection of victims of international armed conflicts). Five States—Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Iceland, Netherlands and Saudi Arabia—did so in 1987. All of these parties—except nine—also adhered to Protocol II (on protection of victims of non-international conflicts). Two States—France and the Philippines—adhered only to Protocol II.

Rights of the child

Draft convention

Working group activities. As authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1986,(4) an open-ended working group met from 26 to 30 January and on 6 March 1987(5) to continue drafting a convention on the rights of the child.

The group adopted amendments to articles 6 bis, 9, 10, 12 bis, 16, 16 bis, 18 ter, 18 quater, 18 quinto and 21 ter, concerning, respectively: the right of a child and his parents to leave any country and to return to their own country; encouragement of the production and dissemination of children's books; due regard for a child's ethnic, religious or linguistic background; abolishment of traditional practices

prejudicial to children's health; respect for a child's cultural identity and values and those of other civilizations, and for human rights and fundamental freedoms; minority and indigenous children's cultural, religious and educational rights; protection from sexual and other forms of exploitation; prevention of abduction, sale of or traffic in children; and States parties making the convention widely known.

The group also discussed proposals for articles 5 bis, 7 ter, 14, 21, 21 bis, 22, 23, 23 bis and a new unnumbered article, concerning, respectively: protection of the family as the fundamental unit of society; protection of the child's rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly; parents' responsibilities; the convention in relation to States parties' laws or international conventions, treaties or agreements; illegal entry into and presence in a State; establishment of an implementation body and reports under the convention; and rehabilitation of exploited children. Annexed to the group's report(5) were proposed draft articles and amendments which the Group could not discuss for lack of time.

Human Rights Commission action. On 11 March 1987,(6) the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue in 1988 its work on the draft convention with a view to completing it. The Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the Commission's 1988 session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/58 without vote.

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/116 of 4 December 1986, by which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its forty-third session to complete, the draft convention on the rights of the child and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Considering that it was not found possible to complete the work on the draft convention during the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/48 of 11 March 1987,

1. Authorizes a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to completing the work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at that session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting prior to and during the forty-fourth session of the Commission to

enable it to fulfil its task successfully, and notes the usefulness of providing the working group, in advance of its session, with such working documents as a compilation of all amendments and new proposals and relevant provisions of other international instruments;

3. Draws attention to the need for new proposals to be submitted early in the session of the working group.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/58

29 May 1987 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/97) without vote, 22 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1987/18 & Corr.1, 2), orally amended by Poland; agenda item 17.

On 2 July, Poland introduced and withdrew in the Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee a draft text(7) by which the Council would have: authorized a two-week meeting of the working group prior to the Commission's 1988 session; requested the group to make recommendations to the Commission on ways of accelerating the drafting of the convention so that it could be adopted by the General Assembly in 1989; and asked the Secretary-General to make suggestions to the group on ways of preparing background documents which might be useful in the drafting.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/101 by recorded vote.

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, 34/4 of 18 October 1979, 35/131 of 11 December 1980, 36/57 of 25 November 1981, 37/190 of 18 December 1982, 38/114 of 16 December 1983, 39/135 of 14 December 1984, 40/113 of 13 December 1985 and 41/116 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20(XXXIV) of 8 March 1978, 19(XXXV) of 14 March 1979, 36(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, 26(XXXVII) of 10 March 1981, 1982/39 of 11 March 1982, 1983/52 of 10 March 1983, 1984/24 of 8 March 1984, 1985/50 of 14 March 1985, 1986/59 of 13 March 1986 and 1987/48 of 11 March 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978, 1978/40 of 1 August 1978, 1982/37 of 7 May 1982, 1983/39 of 27 May 1983, 1984/25 of 24 May 1984, 1985/42 of 30 May 1985, 1986/40 of 23 May 1986 and 1987/58 of 29 May 1987 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, hunger and disability and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the positive contribution which an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with appreciation that further progress was made during the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

Considering that these anniversaries could constitute an appropriate target date for completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child and for its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/58, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission in order to facilitate completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to authorize convening, if necessary and within existing resources, the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for an additional week at its January 1988 session in order to complete a draft convention so as to facilitate its conclusion in 1989, the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its sessions in 1988 and in 1989 to complete, a draft convention on the rights of the child and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

4. Invites all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of a draft convention on the rights of the child in 1989;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group in order to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of its important task;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

General Assembly resolution 42/101

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/805) by recorded vote (134-0-1), 20 November (meeting 53); 50-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.45); agenda item 100.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers, GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 53; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Before adopting the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 2 by a recorded vote of 148 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The Committee had approved the same paragraph by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Sale of children and child labour

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1983 Economic and Social Council request,(8) the Secretary-General submitted to the Sub-Commission in May 1987 a report on the sale of children and child labour based on information from States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and NGOs. After giving a synopsis of the replies received and following an examination of the three main manifestations of the sale of children—adoption, forced labour, prostitution—and the causes of the problem, he pointed to relevant provisions in international human rights instruments, including the 1959 declaration of the rights of the child.(10)

Questions related to the sale of children and child labour were also considered by the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Slavery and Slavery-like Practices. The Sub-Commission, in a 4 September resolution on the Working Group,(11) drew the Secretary-General's attention to the Group's recommendation that his report on the sale of children be put back on the drawing board and, with the help of United Nations agencies and NGOs, be given a deeper and broader accent, including matters related to organ transplant and the foetus trade.

Youth and human rights

On 10 March 1987, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two resolutions related to youth

and their enjoyment of human rights. By the first,(12) adopted by a roll-call vote of 34 to none, with 8 abstentions; it reaffirmed the role of youth in promoting full enjoyment of human rights and the fact that youth attached crucial importance to promoting international peace and co-operation, the full enjoyment of human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order. The Commission appealed again to Governments to consider measures to ensure that young people had equal opportunities to participate in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political life of society, as well as in promoting human rights, international peace and co-operation, understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations. Taking note of a 1985 Sub-Commission resolution(13) requesting one of its members to prepare a report on human rights and youth, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Sub-Commission's Rapporteur in completing his task.

By a second resolution,(14) adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 to none, with 1 abstention, the Commission called on States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, United Nations organs and agencies to devote constant attention to the exercise and use by young people of all human rights, including the right to education and vocational training and the right to work, with a view to ensuring full employment and solving unemployment among them. It called on States to take legislative, administrative and other action for the exercise by youth of all human rights, in order to create conditions for their active participation in economic and social development.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/44, called on States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and interested United Nations bodies and agencies to continue to give priority to formulating and implementing measures to secure the exercise by youth of the rights to life, education and work in conditions of peace.

A similar appeal was made by the General Assembly in resolution 42/52, by which the Commission for Social Development was asked to consider on a regular basis the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

Women

On 3 September 1987,(15) the Sub-Commission decided to consider in 1991 and at its future sessions the role and equal participation of women in development in connection with the new international economic order and the promotion of human rights. It asked the Secretary-General to make available at each of its future sessions the

reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Sexual minorities

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1983 Economic and Social Council request.(8) the Secretary-General submitted to the Sub-Commission in March 1987 a report on the legal and social problems of sexual minorities, including male prostitution(16), based on information received from Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and NGOs.

Analysing the information made available to him, the Secretary-General noted that it did not shed light on *de facto* cases of discrimination against persons belonging to sexual minorities; communications received from Governments generally referred to the judicial situation regarding prostitution and most of the organizations reported that they had no relevant material or facts on the subject. The Secretary-General also gave a synopsis of views expressed by the Human Rights Committee in 1982 on an alleged case of discrimination regarding homosexuality.

Human rights and science and technology

Implementation of the Declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1980 General Assembly request(17) and subsequent annual reminders for information concerning implementation of the 1975 Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly seven additional replies—from six Governments and one United Nations body—received as at 4 November 1987.(19)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/100 by recorded vote.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace

and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Realizing that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of wealth on Earth and establishing material conditions for the prosperity of society as well as the all-round development of every person,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race and development of new types of weapons to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Emphasizing the growing importance of intellectual work, of interaction between science, technology and society and the humanistic, moral and ethical orientation of science and of scientific and technological progress,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments,

1. Stresses the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Calls upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress and to put an end to the use of these achievements for military purposes;

3. Also calls upon States to take all necessary measures to place all the achievements of science and technology at the service of mankind and to ensure that they do not lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Com-

mission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982, 1984/29 of 12 March 1984 and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

General Assembly resolution 42/100

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 131-0-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/804) by recorded vote (108-0-25), 20

November (meeting 53); 38-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.59); agenda item 99.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 53; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Japan noted that paragraph 6 referred to resolutions of the Commission on which it had abstained.

Human rights and peace

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 Sub-Commission request,(20) the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 a report on the Sub-Commission's contribution to strengthening international peace and security and the achievement of the objectives and tasks of the International Year of Peace (1986)(21), based on information received from Governments, United Nations bodies, the Human Rights Committee, specialized agencies, a regional commission and NGOs as at 26 August.

Sub-Commission action. Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, the Sub-Commission on 31 August 1987,(22) said it looked forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report on the relationship between human rights and international peace, requested by it in 1985.(23)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/99 by recorded vote.

Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right—the right to life,

Recalling its resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984, 40/111 of 13 December 1985 and 41/113 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982, 1983/43 of 9 March 1983, 1984/28 of 12 March 1984, 1986/10 of 10 March 1986 and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,

Conscious that the widening availability of technology and the achievement of scientific and technical advances bring new possibilities for peaceful and productive enterprise, open new perspectives for the progress of civilization and provide increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, but, at the same time, present new dangers, if used for the creation of new types of weapons deadlier than those which already are capable of transforming an armed conflict from human tragedy to human annihilation,

Conscious that, while it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, human life must be recognized as supreme,

Convinced that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation—the right to life, freedom, peace and aspiration for happiness,

1. Reaffirms that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. Stresses once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen

peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. Stresses further the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament to bring an end to the waste of valuable resources and to streamline them to fight economic backwardness and poverty and to accelerate social and economic progress, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

4. Calls upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used to solve global problems exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Stresses that a world without nuclear weapons and violence would open vast opportunities for the joint efforts of all nations aimed at solving urgent humanitarian problems and at co-operating in the areas of science, education, medicine, arts and others, thus guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the harmonious development of the individual;

6. Again calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war;

7. Looks forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

8. Decides to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled “Human rights and scientific and technological developments”.

General Assembly resolution 42/99

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 129-9-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/804) by recorded vote (103-10-15), 20 November (meeting 53); 21-nation draft (A/C3/42/L.58); agenda item 99.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 39-41, 43, 46, 52, 53; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vin-

cent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Japan did not believe that the main thrust of the text was directly related to the agenda item—human rights and scientific and technological developments.

Speaking for the Nordic countries, Sweden said that although they supported proposals which could help stop the arms race, they were of the opinion that those issues should be considered in the relevant forums. They had reservations on paragraph 6 similar to those they had on article 20 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(24) on the same subject. They also had reservations on the third preambular paragraph which referred to Assembly resolutions they had not been able to support.

International co-operation in human rights

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1987,(25) by a roll-call vote of 40 to none, with 2 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights called on States to base their activities for promoting and protecting human rights on relevant international human rights instruments and to refrain from activities inconsistent with that legal framework. Considering that such co-operation should make an effective contribution to preventing mass and flagrant human rights violations, to promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and to strengthening international peace and security, the Commission emphasized that such co-operation should be guided by justice and equality with due respect for the dignity

of all peoples without any discrimination. It noted the importance that the promotion of human rights had secured on the international agenda and in relations between States, and invited all States, when communicating their views on strengthening international co-operation, to reflect the measures they had taken for achieving such co-operation.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(26) the Secretary-General submitted in 1987 replies from 11 Governments giving their views on the means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights as at 4 November 1987.(27)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/424 of 7 December 1987, taken on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly deferred until 1988 consideration of a draft sponsored by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam,(28) and orally revised, on strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 775. (2)A/INF/42/3. (3)YUN 1977, p. 706.
- (4)YUN 1986, p. 777, ESC res. 1986/40, 23 May 1986.
- (5)E/CN.4/1987/25. (6)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/48). (7)E/1987/C.3/L.5.
- (8)YUN 1983, p. 918, ESC. res. 1983/30, 26 May 1983.
- (9)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/28. (10)YUN 1959, p. 198, GA res. 1386(XIV), 20 Nov. 1959. (11)E/CN.4/1988/37 (res. 1987/132).
- (12)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/44). (13)YUN 1985, p. 931, (14)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/45).
- (15)E/1988/37 (res. 1987/26).
- (16)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/24. (17)YUN 1980, p. 878, GA res. 35/130 A, 11 Dec. 1980. (18)YUN 1975, p. 631, GA res. 3384(XXX), 10 Nov. 1975. (19)A/42/392 & Add.1.2. (20)YUN 1985, p. 934.
- (21)E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/11 & Add.1. (22)E/CN.4/1988/37 (dec. 1987/101). (23)YUN 1985, p. 933.
- (24)YUN 1966, p. 423, GA res. 2200/A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966. (25)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/42). (26)YUN 1986, p. 782, GA res. 41/155, 4 Dec. 1986. (27)A/42/612 & Add.1. (28)A/C.3/42/L.89/Rev.1.

Chapter XVIII

Women

During 1987, the United Nations continued to take steps to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, strengthening focal points, which served as both channels and advocates for the advancement of women, improving procedures for monitoring the implementation of the Strategies and endeavouring to establish five-year targets to increase the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions within the United Nations system. Resolutions on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies were adopted by both the General Assembly (42/62) and the Economic and Social Council (1987/18).

In addition, the Assembly and Council each adopted resolutions on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (42/60 and 1987/3, respectively), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (42/63 and 1987/26) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (42/65 and 1987/25).

Other action by the Assembly dealt with the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (42/61), the role of women in society (42/64) and the mobilization and integration of women in development (42/178).

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its 1987 session (New York, 12-16 January), recommended eight resolutions and two decisions to the Economic and Social Council. Acting on those recommendations, the Council adopted resolutions on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies (1987/86); the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations (1987/19) (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter III); future world conferences on women (1987/20); improving the Commission's ability to carry out its mandate (1987/21); measures to strengthen the Commission's role and functions (1987/22); the enlargement of the Commission (1987/23); and the Commission's long-term work programme (1987/24).

The Council also adopted resolutions on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women in economic development programmes and activities (1987/65); the co-ordination of intergovernmental activities to integrate women in economic development (1987/182);

and the programme budget proposals for the 1988-1989 biennium concerned with monitoring and review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies (1987/120).

The United Nations Development Fund for Women observed its tenth anniversary in 1987, supporting 27 projects valued at \$40,000 or more; new activities valued at \$5.1 million were approved.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, at its sixth session, considered the initial reports of eight States parties to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on their implementation of the Convention. Three States became parties to the Convention in 1987, bringing the total number to 94.

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: Africa—women and development in Africa. Food: food problems. Human settlements: women and human settlements. United Nations officials: status of women in the Secretariat; recruitment of women.

Advancement of Women

Implementation of the Nairobi Strategies

In response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, in September 1987, submitted a report⁽²⁾ on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. The Strategies had been adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and endorsed by the Assembly in 1985.⁽³⁾ The report covered action taken by the United Nations system to strengthen focal points for the advancement of women, to monitor, programme and co-ordinate implementation of the Strategies and to establish new five-year targets for the participation of women in management and decision-making positions.

The Secretary-General concluded that despite financial constraints, progress had been achieved in implementing the Strategies. Several United Nations organizations had strengthened their focal points in terms of both internal and external com-

munication channels and modes of co-operation, and 64 United Nations organizational units listed such focal points in the 1987 Directory of Focal Points within the United Nations System on Questions relating to Women. However, several focal points, especially at the regional level, needed resources and authority to incorporate the interests of women into the activities of their respective organizations.

There was a need for a simplified system of reporting on the monitoring of the Strategies, and improved procedures should be established system-wide for direct reporting to the Commission on the Status of Women. The systems for reporting on the system-wide medium-term plan and cross-organizational programme analyses (COPAs) and the inter-agency meetings on women should be used to determine the extent to which the Strategies had been translated into the medium-term plans, programme budgets and projects of the system.

While a number of United Nations organizations had improved their recruitment and promotion of women, few had established five-year targets; only the General Assembly and the World Health Assembly had set 30 per cent targets. Therefore, inter-agency consultations on the recruitment of women should be continued, and progress should be reported to the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The advancement of women was also discussed at the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in September (see p.616). The Consultation stated that social welfare policies should include the promotion of the equality of women and men and that social welfare programmes should promote changes in social and economic structures to make possible the equality of women and their access to all fields of social, political and economic life. Special attention should be paid to implementing that right for young women.

The Commission on the Status of Women, in January,(4) recommended three draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council relating to the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for 1990-1995 and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/62 without vote.

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 41/111 of 4 December 1986, in which, inter alia, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1987/21, 1987/22, 1987/23, 1987/24, 1987/25 and 1987/26 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Noting with concern the serious impact of the world economic situation on the programmes and plans for the advancement of women, especially in the global context,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

Welcoming the significant progress made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987 in restructuring its agenda along functional lines, developing a systematic long-term programme of work, strengthening and rationalizing its role and functions and mobilizing the resources of the United Nations system as a whole towards the advancement of women by integrating this objective into the programme planning and budgeting processes of the Organization,

Welcoming also the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of two priorities of the Organization for the next biennium,

Recognizing the need for the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its regular sessions the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Takes note also of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987, in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as a global priority for the period 1990-1995 in the introduction of the Organization's next medium-term plan;

3. Reaffirms the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. Reaffirms also the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

5. Reaffirms further, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the promotion of the role of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

6. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Commission on the Status of Women, commencing with its thirty-second session, should meet annually until the year 2000, with a long-term programme of work that would allow sufficient preparation for each session;

7. Endorses also Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, in particular the annex thereto containing the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, which should be considered at regular sessions of the Commission under an agenda item entitled "Priority themes", notwithstanding world conferences and preparatory meetings or any process of review and appraisal that might take place;

8. Requests the relevant United Nations bodies to provide focused and action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

9. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations to develop an integrated reporting system with the Commission on the Status of Women at its centre and, building upon existing information and resources, to monitor the review and appraisal of progress with regard to the advancement of women, based on clear and relevant statistical and other measurable indicators which will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures, at the national, regional and international levels;

10. Encourages the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to take into consideration the unique multidisciplinary and cross-organizational mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is of particular importance in co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations in the economic and social fields towards the advancement of women;

11. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

12. Emphasizes also the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

13. Urges that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities and social justice for and political participation of disabled women in each sector of society;

14. Once again calls upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to extend the term of office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a satisfactory period to ensure that the action programme, in which, *inter alia*, it is recommended that the situation of women in the Secretariat be improved, will continue to be implemented;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission on the Status of Women and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate;

18. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, with adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should

provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

20. Decides to consider these questions further at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

General Assembly resolution 42/62

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/787) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.3/42/L.30), orally revised; agenda item 96.

Financial implications. S-G, A/C.3/42/L.39

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 39, 42; plenary 85.

Monitoring, review and appraisal

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/18 without vote.

Monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance attached by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace to monitoring and review and appraisal, as outlined in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly recommended, inter alia, the further development of the integrated reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women, and noting Assembly resolution 41/111 of 4 December 1986,

Stressing the importance of the submission of regular and relevant reports to the Commission on the Status of Women by all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to provide statistical information and analysis on the situation of women at the national, regional and international levels,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the reporting system for periodic review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women, which identifies past and present problems and suggests remedial measures,

Recognizing that effective monitoring and review and appraisal should be conducted at the sectoral, national, regional and international levels to achieve optimal results,

Mindful of the need to avoid duplication of reporting obligations, especially given the burden that coexisting reporting systems place on Member States, especially those with limited resources, and the financial stringencies facing the United Nations system,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in further developing and implementing the reporting system for monitoring and review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women, to take into account the following guidelines:

(a) Questionnaires and data-gathering instruments should be as simple, clearly focused and practical as pos-

sible, and, to the extent possible, existing reporting systems should be relied on;

(b) A clear and relevant set of statistical and other measurable indicators, such as the level of participation of women in decision-making, in the paid labour force and in the informal sector, comparative earnings of women and men, literacy, training and education and life expectancy, should be identified to facilitate the collection, comparison and analysis of data and the identification of shortfalls in information requirements;

(c) United Nations focal points should be strengthened and regular inter-agency meetings should be held to promote co-ordination among organizations of the United Nations system in review and appraisal;

(d) Reporting at the global level should address the priority themes identified by the Commission on the Status of Women in its future programme of work, and the reports should be made available to the Commission for its consideration of those themes;

(e) The reports submitted by States to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women are of direct relevance to the Commission's task of monitoring and appraising the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Affirms the appropriateness of a two-year cycle of system-wide monitoring of progress made in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies and a five-year cycle of longer-term review and appraisal to continue the cycle established by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

3. Invites Member States to co-operate fully with the Commission on the Status of Women in its monitoring and review and appraisal activities and, in particular, to take into account the needs of the United Nations in this regard when developing national machinery and reporting systems;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to develop and implement, as an integral part of their programmes, a simple, concise and direct system of reporting to the Commission on the impact of their programmes and activities on women and the effectiveness of those programmes and activities in bringing the interests and needs of women into the mainstream of their organizations, and to ensure that such reports are submitted in a timely manner to permit them to be taken into account in the United Nations programming and budgeting process;

5. Authorizes the Commission on the Status of Women, in consultation with the Statistical Commission, the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and other appropriate bodies, to establish formal arrangements for the collection and distribution of the information required for the Commission on the Status of Women to carry out its monitoring and review and appraisal functions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report, through the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session, to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular regard to paragraph 1.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/18

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

Also on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/120 without vote.

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the importance attached to the monitoring and co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and by the General Assembly in resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 41/111 of 4 December 1986, convinced of the need to expand the terms of reference of the Commission on the Status of Women to include the function of monitoring the status of women at the national, regional and international levels, noting that the strategies for subprogrammes 3, 4 and 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 place great emphasis on the function of monitoring the status of women at the, national, regional and international levels, and taking note of the statement made by the representative of the United Nations Secretariat to the Commission on the Status of Women, on 16 January 1987, on the incorporation of activities concerned with monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, decided to request the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and other bodies reviewing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 to examine the relationship between the programme budget proposals concerned with monitoring and review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies in the light of the views expressed by the Third Committee at the forty-first session of the General Assembly and by the Assembly in its resolution 41/203 of 11 December 1986.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/120

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

The Secretariat representative's statement was annexed to the Commission's report. According to the Secretariat's interpretation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(5) the Secretary-General was to implement the revisions to the medium-term plan as modified by the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), taking into account the views expressed by the Assembly's Third Committee. Though a separate subprogramme was excluded, the full content of the work on monitoring, review and appraisal should be included in the programme budget.

System-wide co-ordination

An ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women (New York, 19-20 January 1987)(6) reiterated a 'recommendation of the 1986 inter-agency meeting(7) that women's issues bearing on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies be regularly included in its agenda and that the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should continue to identify monitoring, review and appraisal methods. In addition, the meeting adopted recommendations on priority themes of the Commission on the Status of Women, the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (see below) and the update of the world survey on women in development (see below). The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (Geneva, 16-20 March)(8) took note of the meeting report.

CPC, on 14 September,(9) requested the Secretariat to prepare a COPA on the advancement of women for consideration in, 1989 (see below).

In resolution 42/215 IV, the General Assembly agreed with CPC'S recommendation that a COPA on the advancement of women be submitted to the Committee in 1989.

By resolution 1987/86, the Council requested CPC to initiate the preparation of a COPA on the advancement of women.

Periodic assessments

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/20 without vote.

Future world conferences on women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing the importance of periodically assessing at the global level the activities undertaken to implement the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Recommends that a session of the Commission on the Status of Women of extended duration be held in 1990, with high-level representation of member States, to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Calls upon non-governmental organizations to co-operate in and support activities undertaken to implement the Forward-looking Strategies and the preparations for the session of the Commission in 1990;

3. Recommend that world conferences to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies be held during the decade of the 1990s, at a date to be determined by the General Assembly not later than 1990, and in 2000;

4. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall be designated as the preparatory body for those world conferences.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/20

26 May 1967 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

National machinery

At its 1987 session, the Commission on the Status of Women selected the issue of national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women as its first priority theme in the area of equality. An interregional seminar (Vienna, 28 September-2 October)(10) made recommendations for action to strengthen national machinery, which should facilitate, among other things: promotion of education and training; creation of adequate mechanisms; allocation of resources; participation of women in policy and decision making and in national development; information and evaluation activities; development of government policies; and measurable targets for implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. The seminar further recommended that the regional commissions take the lead in developing regional and subregional arrangements for exchanging experiences. International organizations were urged to take the initiative in helping to strengthen national machinery. It was recommended that the Commission's monitoring and evaluation role and its linkages with national machinery be strengthened.

Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) held its seventh session at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 2 to 6 February 1987.(11) The Board reviewed INSTRAW's 1986 activities, long-term perspectives for the Institute's programme, its information programme, co-operation with the regional commissions and network building with correspondents and focal points.

The Board adopted a series of decisions, which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. It examined and approved the priorities for INSTRAW'S 1987 work programme, and recommended that the information, documentation and communication programme be given priority in 1988-1989. It also recommended that the regional commissions, in co-operation with INSTRAW, give priority to indicators and statistics on women and conduct research on national machineries for the advancement of women and the training of women leaders. The regional commissions were invited to assist in disseminating INSTRAW training materials and modules to Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Discussing long-term perspectives, the Board

reiterated the need to strengthen national capabilities of developing countries in the areas of research, training, information and communication on issues relating to women and development and the need to concentrate on network building at the international, regional and national levels. It also stressed that INSTRAW should continue to pay particular attention to innovative training methodologies and the preparation of training materials related to women and development. It invited INSTRAW to co-operate with the correspondents and approved national focal points and recommended that it strengthen joint activities.

INSTRAW activities

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(12) the Secretary-General, in August 1987,(13) transmitted a report on the results of INSTRAW'S programme of action during 1986-1987. The report considered the scope of the work programme, training, information, documentation and communication, network building, long-term perspectives and administrative matters.

Reporting on INSTRAW'S work during 1987, the Director indicated that breakthroughs had been made in statistics and indicators on women, which would be reflected in the system of national accounts and in major international standard classification systems. Moreover, the Institute's training activities had increased sharply; some 30 meetings had been organized in different regions of the world.

National training workshops were held for users and producers of statistics, focusing on the economic activity of women (Jakarta, Indonesia, 5-9 October; Colombo, Sri Lanka, 12-16 October). INSTRAW participated in an Economic Commission for Europe meeting on statistics and indicators on the situation of women (Geneva, 18-20 May).

A consultative meeting on developing materials for training women managers and entrepreneurs was organized (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 1-5 June) in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. INSTRAW and the International Institute for Labour Studies held seminars on training in women and development studies and in elaborating a prototype curriculum (Geneva, 1-3 and 13-15 July). Curriculum development was also the subject of a training course organized by INSTRAW and the Simone de Beauvoir Institute (Montreal, Quebec, 8-11 June).

A training seminar on women in development and planning was organized by INSTRAW, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, Ecuador, 16-17 November).

Under the priority programme of the role of women in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), INSTRAW organized two national training seminars, using materials on women, water supply and sanitation prepared with the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Nairobi, Kenya, 9-13 November; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23-28 November).

Total income of INSTRAW in 1987 was \$921,441, while expenditures totalled \$1,501,205. At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities in November, 21 Member States pledged \$827,857 to INSTRAW for 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/25 without vote.

International Research and Training Institute
for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1986/32 of 23 May 1986, concerning the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985,

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its seventh session,

Recognizing the important role of the Institute in monitoring new trends and issues related to women and developmental policy design,

Recognizing also that it is important for the Institute to have the necessary resources to implement its programme of work,

Convinced of the importance of the Institute's mode of operation, through networks, for its activities at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its seventh session and of the decisions contained therein;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the significance and scope of the work done by the Institute during 1986, particularly in the areas of statistics and indicators relating to the measurement of women's income and their participation and production in the informal sector of the economy and in the elaboration of innovative methodologies for the training of women for development;

3. Recommends that, with a view to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the proposed system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, the Institute accord particular attention to the elaboration of special methodologies promoting broad-based approaches for programmes and projects on women and development and to the evaluation of their effects;

4. Calls for greater co-operation in the form of joint activities between the Institute and the regional commissions, in accordance with regional needs and priorities and on the basis of equitable cost-sharing, in view

of the general scarcity of financial resources, as recommended by the Board at its seventh session;

5. Renews its appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/25

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); 35-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.3); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/65 without vote.

International Research and Training Institute
for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/25 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,

Recognizing that the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels has enabled it to strengthen the scope and impact of its activities,

Convinced of the important role of research, training and information for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and for monitoring new trends and issues related to women and developmental policy design,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, particularly as they relate to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development;

2. Requests the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities;

3. Also requests the Institute to promote general awareness of and training in the pragmatic approach to the integration of women in policy designs, including the elaboration of special methodologies for monitoring and evaluation purposes, with particular reference to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the feedback of results into the operational system;

4. Calls upon institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute, on the basis of equita-

ble cost-sharing, by strengthening the network of co-operative arrangements related to research, training, information and communication programmes concerning women and development;

5. Invites States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to implement its long-term policies and programmes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

General Assembly resolution 42/65

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/788) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 52-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.31); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 39, 42; plenary 85.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 785, GA res. 41/111, 4 Dec. 1986. (2)A/42/528. (3)YUN 1985, p. 940, GA res. 40/108, 13 Dec. 1985. (4)E/1987/15. (5)YUN 1986 p. 1041, GA res. 41/203, 11 Dec. 1986. (6)ACC/1987/PG/4. (7)YUN 1986, p. 786. (8)ACC/1987/5. (9)A/42/16. (10)E/CN.6/1988/3. (11)E/1987/44. (12)YUN 1985 p. 954, GA res. 40/38, 29 Nov. 1985. (13)A/42/444.

PUBLICATION

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (Proceedings of the Interregional Seminar on Women and the Decade), Sales No. E.87.III.C.2.

Women and development

Commission action. The Commission on the Status of Women⁽¹⁾ made a number of recommendations concerning the inclusion of women and development in the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989. It proposed that the Secretary-General ensure that the programmes of the regional commissions include women's activities; make provisions for work related to the advancement of women; identify activities related to women where not apparent in output citations; fully implement the revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989; and accord the highest priority to the programme elements concerned with policy developments. In other resolutions, the Commission made further recommendations in regard to women and equality, integration of women in eco-

nomie and social development in programmes and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development.

UNICEF action. At its 1987 session,⁽²⁾ the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund discussed a paper⁽³⁾ outlining an implementation strategy for the Fund's policy on women in development. The paper reviewed the objectives of women in development programmes; outlined a multi-pronged strategy; provided operational strategy at the field level; described the monitoring of programme formulation and performance; suggested regional meetings, workshops and symposia to support country programmes; and contained a chronology of activity which would permit verification and scheduling. The Board endorsed the strategy and reaffirmed the need to explore the women's and girls' dimension in all programmes.⁽⁴⁾

UNDP action. During 1987, the Division for Women in Development of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), established in 1986,⁽⁵⁾ prepared a policy paper outlining its goals, according to the UNDP Administrator.⁽⁶⁾ Training activities began for headquarters staff, resident representatives and senior and junior economists. Initiatives to develop a gender-responsive approach to country programming started, for which Norway approved a grant of \$62,700.

At the programme level, the Administrator reported^(*) that action had been taken to ensure that women-in-development issues were considered at the outset of programming. Revised programming guidelines were to draw the attention of the Government concerned to General Assembly and UNDP Governing Council actions regarding the role of women in the development process. Draft programme documents were to be reviewed in order to determine the extent to which women-in-development issues were considered.

On 19 June,⁽⁸⁾ the Governing Council noted the establishment of the Division for Women in Development. It also noted the need to avoid duplication between the Division and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The Council stressed the need for co-operation between the Division and United Nations organizations and agencies, and emphasized the importance of training in the process of integrating women in development and of applying appropriate perspectives in programme and project design.

UNEP action. In 1987, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established an Ad Hoc Group for the Advancement of Women to support the role of women within UNEP, examine women's roles in its programme activities and co-ordinate with its exter-

nal Committee of Senior Women Advisers on Sustainable Development.(9)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/178 without vote.

Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary nature of the issue of women in development and the need to consider the issue in its economic as well as social context,

Emphasizing the vital importance of national as well as world economic growth and development to the effective mobilization-and integration of women in the economy,

Recognizing the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

Considering that the United Nations Development Fund for Women plays a catalytic role in improving access by women to development co-operation resources,

Recognizing the contribution made by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to increasing the participation of women at all levels in the development process,

Also recognizing the various initiatives taken in other United Nations bodies aimed at improving the integration of women in the process of development,

Bearing in mind paragraph 9 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing that women contribute significantly to the overall economy, including sectors where the value of their production is not fully accounted for, and that the development process should improve and encourage their greater participation in the labour market and active involvement in all areas of the economy,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the preparation of the first regular update of the World Survey on the Role Of Women in Development,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, particularly the agreement that the Commission on the Status of Women should place appropriate emphasis on issues of women and development, as addressed in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Emphasizes the need for a focused, action-oriented approach in the preparation of the update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and, in this regard, urges the Secretary-General, in preparing the first draft, to ensure its full conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, in particular by concentrating the update on the issues identified therein;

3. Urges the sectoral, functional and regional inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and development fields to contribute actively to

the work of both the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in economic development, in line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Council in its resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen further the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic programme and operational activities, as outlined in his report, to prepare biennially, as an annex to the report called for in paragraph 9 (b) of the present resolution:

(a) An update of mandates governing the integration of women in economic development adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women and by world conferences of the United Nations system;

(b) A list of the titles of all subprogrammes and programme elements relating to the integration of women in development, as contained in the proposed programme budget and in revisions to the medium-term plan;

(c) A compilation of decisions taken by United Nations intergovernmental bodies other than the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in development, beginning with those adopted in 1986;

5. Urges the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions to increase their efforts to integrate women in the development process of their regions, inter alia, by continuing to ensure that activities to integrate women in development are included at all levels of the overall work programme of each commission, and to include in their annual reports an analysis of changes in the situation of women in their regions;

6. Urges Governments to implement fully the economic development objectives outlined in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and, in particular, to include measures for the involvement of women, both as agents and as beneficiaries, in their national development plans, and to review the impact on women of development policies and programmes;

7. Recommends that the governing bodies of the development assistance organizations-of the United Nations system continue and intensify efforts to promote the integration of women in development, including their participation in all phases of development programmes and technical co-operation activities;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in exercising his responsibilities relating to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in the light of his responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to ensure that the organizations of the United Nations system continue to implement fully the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/86, in their programme, operational and administrative aspects;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To include in the World Economic Survey a brief section summarizing relevant economic indicators reflecting the level of economic attainment of women world-

wide, taking into consideration the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution, and to keep the section under close review and update it when necessary;

(5) To submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(c) In that connection, to propose the necessary arrangements, in organizing the work of the Second Committee on the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", for a focused discussion under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

10. Decides to transmit the present resolution and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 42/178

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/821/Add.3) without vote, 17 November (meeting 39); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.57), based on informal consultations on draft by Canada, Greece, Lesotho, Morocco and New Zealand (A/C.2/42/L.29), orally corrected; agenda item 82 (c). Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 26, 39; plenary 96.

Updating the world survey on women and development

In January, the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Women(10) (see p. 833), bearing in mind the guidelines contained in a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution,(11) made a number of recommendations for updating the 1985 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.(12) It recommended, among other things, that the interrelationship, unity and interdependence of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace be adequately reflected in the update and that special attention be given to population issues. It further recommended that the Advancement of Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should prepare a progress report for the 1987 General Assembly and finalize an outline of the update.

The Secretary-General, in a September report(13) described the approach and process of the update and provided an outline of its chapters, which included an overview and focused on emergency development issues as they related to the role of women in the economy, such as international debt and adjustment, technology, culture, equal working opportunities, food systems and agricultural and industrial development. Other chapters were to discuss the participation of women in major service sectors and in decision-making, women in the informal sector and statistics and indicators regarding women's participation in the economy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, by resolution 42/178, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, emphasized the need for an action-oriented approach to the update and urged the Secretary-General to ensure its conformity with the 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution(11) and a 1985 Assembly resolution.(14)

Women and science and development

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1986 request by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,(15) submitted a report(16) in May 1987 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in the area of science and technology for development. The report reviewed approaches taken on the issue of science, technology and women, and provided an overview on progress made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system. It stated that if women were to advance in science and technology, policy measures must be adopted in favour of women at the national level in the form of incentives and support programmes. International organizations should focus their activities for women on those countries that had shown lack of progress in adopting such measures. The report suggested that possible co-operative efforts between the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and INSTRAW included research on the socio-economic implications of science and technology policies of developing countries for women involved in the production process and the development of training exercises to encourage greater awareness among decision-makers responsible for incorporating women's issues into science and technology policy.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its July/August session (see p. 601), recommended(17) that implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the area of science and technology for development should be one of the overall priorities for 1988-1989.

Integration of women in economic development programmes

In response to a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution,(18) the Secretary-General, in June 1987, submitted a report(19) on strengthening United Nations work in integrating women in economic development programmes and activities. It discussed the incorporation of women-related activities in the programme budget for 1988-1989 and the Forward-looking Strategies in the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, the integration of women in decision-making and policy formulation, and co-ordination of United Nations programmes dealing with women. The report stated that the number of subprogrammes con-

taining work related to women had increased from 34 in the 1986-1987 biennium to 40 in the 1988-1989 proposals out of a total of 320 sub-programmes in the economic and social sectors. The number of major programmes that included activities related to women and development had increased from seven to 13 out of a total of 16. All of the five regional commissions had activities related to women, which had also been expanded.

In an October addendum,(20) the legislative mandates governing integration of women in economic development derived from United Nations resolutions and decisions and by special United Nations conferences were completed, as were major programmes and their respective sub-programmes in the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget.

In a May 1987 report on co-ordination,(21) the Secretary-General discussed inter-agency arrangements for co-ordinating activities related to the integration of women in economic development, which, he said, was one of the areas that cut across sectoral lines, and as such deserved more active co-ordination. In order to integrate women, it was necessary to train staff, develop up-to-date data systems and establish a monitoring and evaluation system; those were areas where joint undertakings would be possible. Noting that NGOs and national development agencies played a crucial role in enhancing the role of women in development, the Secretary-General considered that it would be advantageous to establish closer co-ordination of efforts between them and the United Nations system.

The Secretary-General's suggestions were considered by CPC in the framework of co-ordination (see p. 928).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/65 without vote.

Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of its central role in co-ordinating the activities of United Nations organizations and programmes to integrate women in economic development,

Recalling paragraph 338 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which the Economic and Social Council is encouraged to play a more forceful and dynamic role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

Aware of the continued importance of the interrelatedness of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women—equality, development and peace,

1. Takes note of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the

work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the goals and principles of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to prepare for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, on the basis of the information already included in his report, an addendum containing a compilation of all legislative mandates governing the integration of women in economic development, including the appropriate sections of international strategies, plans and programmes of action, in order to assist the General Assembly in assessing their continuing relevance for the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women, and to identify all subprogrammes and major programmes in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 which contain activities related to the integration of women in economic development, including regional subprogrammes, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1986/65 of 23 July 1986;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to make specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in the implementation of the economic development measures contained in the Forward-looking Strategies, having due regard to the matters set out in paragraph 4 (a), (b) and (c) of its resolution 1986/65 and bearing in mind the proposals relating to co-ordination at the intersecretariat level made in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system;

4. Decides to consider those questions and, in particular, the activities related to the integration of women in economic development set out in the relevant chapters of the draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995 at its second regular session of 1988, in the light of the views expressed at the thirty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/65

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/120) without vote, 2 July (meeting 22); draft by Canada (E/1987/C.1/L.S/Rev.1); agenda item 7.

Also, on 8 July, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Council adopted decision 1987/182 without vote.

Co-ordination of intergovernmental activities to integrate women in economic development

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the proposals relating to co-ordination at the intergovernmental level made in section III of the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system and the recommendations made thereon by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session, decided to request the Secretary-General to report on existing arrangements among intergovernmental bodies to co-ordinate activities relating to the integration of women in economic development and to propose measures to improve those arrangements, for consideration at its second regular session of 1988.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/182

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); 2-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.8), orally revised; agenda item 15.
Sponsors: Canada, Philippines.

Medium-term plan for women and development

Following consideration of a note(22) by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and his report on integrating the Nairobi Strategies into the medium-term plan,(23) the Commission on the Status of Women, in January 1987,(24) requested that in preparing the final draft, the guidelines for presentation of the plan as well as specific recommendations for amendments annexed to the resolution be taken into account, with particular attention to the overall introduction to the plan, the introductory analytical narrative for each programme and the elements of each subprogramme.

High-level Committee action. In May 1987,(25) the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (see p. 428) decided to monitor progress made through technical co-operation to integrate women-in-development activities. The Committee requested the UNDP Administrator and the heads of the United Nations development organs to implement the relevant measures of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and to develop guidelines based on the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.(26) It recommended that the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals on technical co-operation for the 1990-1995 medium-term plan, specify measures to increase the participation of women.

ACC action. In January,(27) the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Women adopted a series of recommendations on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (1990-1995). In April,(28) ACC submitted the proposed plan to the Economic and Social Council. The plan was to constitute the framework for system-wide implementation of the Nairobi Strategies; it was composed of 23 subprogrammes organized into six programme areas covering a variety of sectors, including employment; health; education; food, water and agriculture; industry; trade and commercial services; science and technology; communications; housing, settlement, community development and transport; energy; environment; and social services.

CPC consideration. Following consideration of ACC's report on the proposed medium-term plan for women and development, CPC, in April,(29) discussed whether its competence included proposing amendments to the plan. Some proposals were

made, but did not receive agreement within the Committee. The Committee agreed, however, that once adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the plan would guide the translation of the developmental aspects of the Nairobi Strategies into the plans and programmes of the individual organizations; the extent of that translation depended on the commitment of the organizations and the decisions of their governing bodies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, by decision 1987/122, the Economic and Social Council deferred until its second regular 1987 session consideration of a draft resolution on the system-wide medium-term plan.

On 8 July, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1987/86 without vote.

System-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking

Strategies for the Advancement of Women
The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the measures to promote institutional co-ordination contained in chapter V of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing the need to systematize intersecretariat arrangements for the co-ordination of administrative, operational and programme activities having a bearing on the status of women,

Welcoming the significant contribution made by the formulation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 and emphasizing the need to focus on activities at the regional and international levels,

Having considered part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-seventh session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General and the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, when translating the relevant provisions of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 into the respective planning and programming documents of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system, to take into account the views expressed by delegations at the second regular session of 1987 of the Council and at the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

2. Urges the five regional commissions to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and to make every effort to develop fully its regional dimensions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the plan to the attention of all intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations working in the field of economic development;

4. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include a section on women and development in his annual report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

5. Recommends the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make appropriate arrangements for implementing the system-wide medium-term plan, including, as necessary, the designation of lead agencies and arrangements for ad hoc meetings of focal points on women, and for monitoring the implementation of the plan, including the assignment of that responsibility to a subsidiary body, and to report thereon to the Council through the Commission on the Status of Women;

6. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to initiate the preparation of a cross-organizational programme analysis on matters related to the advancement of women to be examined in 1989, in order to provide baseline data for verifying and monitoring the extent to which progress has been made towards the achievement of the objectives of the system-wide medium-term plan and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to transmit a report on the cross-organizational programme analysis to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session;

7. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to give due consideration to the system-wide medium-term plan, particularly as it affects their own work programmes, and to make provision for its implementation in their medium-term plans, or equivalent documents, and programme budgets;

8. Requests all organizations concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the measures taken or proposed to implement the system-wide medium-term plan.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without objection

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15), orally amended; further orally amended in Council following informal consultations; agenda item 15.

Following adoption of the text, Poland, on behalf of the socialist countries, stressed that United Nations organizations should not overlook the fact that their objective must be implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and that the plan was one instrument among others for implementing them.

Denmark, on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, and supported by Norway and Australia, regretted that the text did not contain a clear endorsement of the plan, but considered that it implied its *de facto* acceptance. Denmark also believed, as did Norway and Australia, that the text authorized the secretariats of the United Nations system to implement the Strategies through the plan—a view confirmed by the Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

The United States expressed the opinion that operative paragraph 1 was not binding, with which the USSR agreed.

UN Development Fund for Women

UNIFEM observed its tenth anniversary in 1987.

The Consultative Committee on UNIFEM met twice during the year in New York, from 30 March

to 8 April and from 31 August to 4 September. The Committee considered that UNIFEM should continue for the time being to focus its catalytic efforts on activities involving UNDP. However, once all new posts had been filled and UNDP's Division of Women in Development, established in 1986, was operational, UNIFEM could shift its focus to other institutions, including regional development banks and the World Bank. The Committee requested that its mandate as a policy advisory body should be reflected by moving policy questions up on its agenda. It agreed to changes in the timing of future sessions to coincide with UNDP's budgeting cycle. It stressed the need for UNIFEM to share its findings more widely including processes to group promotion, management capacities of NGOs, project duration and revision of goals during project implementation.

In a report on the 1987 activities of the Fund,⁽³⁰⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that UNIFEM began 1987 with 280 ongoing activities, about two thirds of which were implemented either by Governments or NGOs. Of the 122 project proposals received during the year, 27 projects valued at \$40,000 or more were supported and an additional 42 small-scale activities were assisted. The total value of newly approved projects was \$5.1 million. Evolving from a project-centred to a programming approach, UNIFEM designed an operational framework for Asia and the Pacific, with agriculture and food security, industry, the environment and tourism as its major areas.

The Fund's total income in 1987 amounted to \$6.2 million and expenditures to \$6.3 million. At the end of the year, the Fund's balance was \$12.2 million, of which unspent allocations totalled \$6.9 million. Contributions from 36 Member States amounted to \$4.8 million, a 17 per cent increase over 1986, exclusive of special contributions earmarked for specific projects. At the November 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, 40 countries pledged \$4.7 million to UNIFEM general resources for 1988. Total pledges were expected to reach \$5.6 million.

In October,⁽³¹⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted the Administrator's report on UNIFEM's 1986 activities to the General Assembly, which by decision 42/446 of 11 December took note of that report.

UNDP Council action. On 18 June 1987,⁽³²⁾ the UNDP Governing Council commended UNIFEM's new programming approach, urged the Fund to focus on the active consideration of women in mainstream programmes and projects and noted the measures taken by the Administrator to finalize and implement guidelines on the working relationship between UNDP and the Fund. The Council requested the Administrator and the UNIFEM Director to review the recommendations of a recent study evaluating the Fund and to determine how the issues raised therein could be addressed.

In December,(33) the UNDP Administrator and Fund Director submitted a review of the study. They discussed UNIFEM's operational policies and organization, its relationship with UNDP and co-operation with United Nations organizations, Governments and NGOs. Annexed to the report were an examination of the steps taken by UNDP and the Fund to address the issues raised in the study and an analysis of the implications for UNIFEM of a potential change-over from a full to a partial funding base, prepared by the Fund's secretariat in response to a May request of the UNIFEM Consultative Committee.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/26 without vote.

Observance of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976, establishing the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and setting forth the criteria and arrangements for its management,

Recognizing the dual priorities set forth for the United Nations Development Fund for Women in General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, namely, to serve as a catalyst in the entire United Nations development co-operation system with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities at pre-investment stages, and to support activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Recognizing also the achievements of the Fund during its first operational decade and its response to the priorities of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, including its new directions based on a programming approach and substantive priority areas of work, with emphasis on the strengthening of national human and institutional capacities to effect the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development efforts,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that it observe, at its forty-second session, during one of its regular meetings, the tenth anniversary of the operational activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. Invites non-governmental organizations, including national committees, also to observe the anniversary of the Fund;

3. Urges Member States to pledge contributions to the Fund at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to be held in November 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/26

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1989/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); 5-nation draft (E/1989/C.2/L.4), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Colombia, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Norway.

The United States doubted the usefulness of observing yet another anniversary in the United Nations system.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/63 without vote.

United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the United Nations Development Fund for Women is to serve as a catalyst in the United Nations development co-operation system, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities at the pre-investment stages, and to support activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/26 of 26 May 1987 on the observance of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General containing the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the report of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women at its twenty-first session, and welcomes the constructive co-operation between the Programme and the Fund;

2. Takes note also with satisfaction of the success of the ceremonies celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fund and expresses its appreciation to all who participated in the ceremonies;

3. Expresses its appreciation also for the financial contributions to the Fund made by Governments, inter-governmental organizations, national committees on the Fund and individuals, all of which have vital roles to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability of the Fund and the effectiveness of its work;

4. Invites States to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and calls upon Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund in the future, in order to enable it to give greater support to deserving project requests for technical assistance;

5. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Secretary-General, a report on the activities of the Fund and on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/63

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/989) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 5-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.32), orally revised; agenda item 96. Sponsors: Colombia, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Norway. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 39, 42; plenary 85.

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- (1)E/1987/15 (res. 3). (2)E/1987/24. (3)E/ICEF/1987/L.1.
- (4)E/1987/24 (dec. 1987/18). (5)YUN 1986, p. 791.
- (6)DP/1988/18/Add.1. (7)DP/1987/15. (8)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/15).
- (9)A/42/528. (10)ACC/1987/PG/4. (11)YUN 1986, p. 791, ESC res. 1986/64, 23 July 1986. (12)YUN 1985, p. 944.
- (13)A/42/508. (14)YUN 1985, p. 945, GA res. 40/204, 17 Dec. 1985. (15)YUN 1986, p. 792. (16)A/CN.11/85. (17)A/42/37 (res. 1(IX)). (18)YUN 1986, p. 793, ESC res. 1986/65, 23 July 1986. (19)A/42/273-E/1987/4. (20)A/42/273/Add.1-E/1987/74/Add.1. (21)A/42/232-E/1987/68. (22)E/CN.6/1987/2. (23)E/CN.6/1987/5. (24)E/1987/15 (res. 5). (25)A/42/39 (dec. 5/4). (26)YUN 1978, p. 467. (27)ACC/1987/PG/4.

(28)E/1987/52. (29)A/42/16. (30)DP/1988/50 & Add.1,2. (31)A/42/597/Rev.1. (32)E/1987/25 (res. 87/41). (33)DP/1988/4.

PUBLICATIONS

The Incorporation of Women into Development Planning: Proceedings of the Interregional Seminar on the Incorporation of Women into Development Planning, Sales No. E.87.III.C.1. International Drinking Water supply and Sanitation Decade: Proceedings of the Interregional seminar on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, Sales No. E.87.III.C.2.

Status of women

Commission on the Status of Women

In accordance with a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution,(1) the Commission on the Status of Women met in New York from 12 to 16 January 1987.(2) It recommended eight draft resolutions and two draft decisions for adoption by the Council. They dealt with: the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies; monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategies; improvement of the status of women in the United Nations (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter III); future world conferences on women; improving the ability of the Commission to carry out its mandate; measures to strengthen the Commission; its possible enlargement; and its long-term work programme. The draft decisions concerned the provisional agenda and documentation for the Commission's 1988 session and its draft work programme for the biennium 1988-1989.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted four resolutions on the Commission. Resolution 1987/21 was adopted without vote.

Improving the ability of the Commission on the Status of Women to carry out its mandate

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is to promote the rights, status and the advancement of women, matters of the highest priority for the United Nations,

Recalling also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it was stated that the functions of the Commission should include the monitoring of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Group of High-level Inter-

governmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need to minimize financial implications and maximize substantive results, as well as the importance of giving higher priority to the concerns of women in United Nations programmes,

Bearing in mind the need for the Commission to monitor and review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in order to ensure that it is carried out expeditiously,

Aware that, as currently scheduled, the Commission will meet only seven times between 1988 and 2000,

Convinced that the current schedule of meetings is inadequate if the Commission is to carry out its mandate and to monitor and review and appraise the implementation by the United Nations of the recommendations contained in the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Decides that, commencing with its thirty-second session, the Commission on the Status of Women shall meet annually until the year 2000, with a long-term programme of work that will allow sufficient preparation for each session;

2. Recommends that, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Commission, the officers elected to the bureau of the Commission serve for a term of office of two years.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19. Financial implications. S-G, E/1987/L.26.

Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany believed that the decision to have the Commission meet annually was premature and untimely.

Norway would have preferred the question of annual sessions to be considered by the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 947); it felt that any other procedure was not in accordance with the aim of improving the Council's work. The United Kingdom similarly found that it would have been more appropriate to defer a decision, but that it had joined in the consensus because the majority wished a decision to be taken immediately.

The Council adopted resolution 1987/22 without vote.

Measures to strengthen the role and functions of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its 1987 session,

Recalling its resolutions 11(II) of 21 June 1946, 48(IV) of 29 March 1947, 76(V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, concerning the terms of reference of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering that over the years the functions of the Commission on the Status of Women have in practice

been expanded to include monitoring of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, as well as reviewing and appraising progress made in achieving the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Considering also the necessity of strengthening the capacity of the Commission on the Status of Women to carry out the tasks deriving from the world conferences on women and of improving its effectiveness and its efficiency,

1. Decides to expand the terms of reference of the Commission on the Status of Women to include the functions of promoting the objectives of equality, development and peace, monitoring the implementation of measures for the advancement of women, and reviewing and appraising progress made at the national, subregional, regional, sectoral and global levels;

2. Decides to structure the agenda for the future sessions of the Commission around its functions, namely programming, co-ordination, monitoring and policy development, as shown in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Decides that all requests for documentation for the Commission on the Status of Women shall:

(a) Take into account all ongoing and planned research activities, in order to avoid duplication, rationalize procedures and reduce the reporting burden on Governments;

(b) Where appropriate and feasible, be explicitly related to the United Nations medium-term plan and programme budget.

ANNEX

Agenda for future sessions of the Commission on the status of women

	Number of meetings proposed, subject to approval by the Commission at each session
1. Election of officers	0.5
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters	0.5
3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system	2
4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women This item will deal with all issues in the Strategies—equality, development, peace, areas of special concern, international and regional co-operation—at the international, regional, subregional and national levels	4
5. Priority items The themes are determined in the long-term programme of work of the Commission, on the basis of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	8
6. Provisional agenda for the next session of the Commission	0.5
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission	0.5

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/22

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

The Council adopted resolution 1987/23 without vote.

Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Commission as the competent intergovernmental body on matters concerning the status of women,

Also bearing in mind that any decision on increased representation should be based on the principle of equitable, balanced geographical representation,

Accepting, in principle, the need for an increase in the membership of the Commission,

Decides to refer the matter to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session, and requests the Commission to submit proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/23

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

The Council adopted resolution 1987/24 without vote.

Long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women to the year 2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Commission as the competent intergovernmental body on matters concerning the status of women, especially with regard to its policy development function,

Aware of the continued importance of the interrelationships between the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women—equality, development and peace—and the subtheme—employment, health and education,

Mindful of the importance of adopting a co-ordinated and integrated approach to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by the United Nations system, whereby recommendations of the Commission would take into account the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and relate to the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, especially as it relates to the subsidiary bodies of the Council, and particularly paragraph 4 of the annex thereto, in which the Council called for the streamlining of documentation and programmes of work in order to enable its subsidiary bodies to perform effectively the functions entrusted to them,

1. Endorses the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women set out in the annex to the present resolution; the themes

should be considered at regular sessions of the Commission under an agenda item entitled “Priority themes”, notwithstanding world conferences and preparatory meetings or any process of review and appraisal that might take place; the first set of priority themes should be considered by the Commission at its thirty-second session;

2. Decides that the work of the Commission in relation to the priority themes should be closely related to the relevant provisions of the Forward-looking Strategies and of other policy documents, the programmes elaborated in the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and the relevant chapters of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and lasting improvement in the situation of women; the recommendations of the Commission should be addressed, at the national level, primarily to Governments, but also to non-governmental organizations-in particular women’s groups-and research institutions, and, at the regional and international levels, to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutions;

3. Agrees that in the discussion of the priority themes, appropriate emphasis should be placed on issues of women and development, in recognition of the number and complexity of subject areas addressed in chapter II of the Forward-looking Strategies and in the programmes of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

4. Recommends, as part of the regular programme of work of the United Nations Secretariat in areas related to the advancement of women, in particular that of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, when regular budgetary or extra-budgetary resources are available, the convening of expert group meetings, as required by the Commission, to assist in the preparation of the work of the Commission on priority themes; the expert groups should be composed of an appropriate number of specialists, taking into account equitable geographical distribution and the involvement of non-governmental organizations, in the field or fields of study addressed under specific priority themes in order to prepare an analysis and preliminary proposals to assist the Commission in making informed, practical and action-oriented policy recommendations; each expert group meeting should be structured like the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family, held at Vienna from 8 to 12 December 1986, and should be timed so as to permit the results of the meeting to be made available to Member States in advance of sessions of the Commission;

5. Recommends that every effort be made to avoid duplication in the collection of data and production of documentation for expert group meetings and for sessions of the Commission, and that the documentation include, where possible, an indication of the extent of major research undertaken or planned in the fields of study addressed under a particular priority theme;

6. Invites the Commission, at each session, when considering the provisional agenda for its next session, to identify and develop the specific work programme required to prepare for the in-depth consideration of the priority themes scheduled for that session.

ANNEX

Priority themes for the thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women

At each session, the Commission shall deal with three themes, one under each of the three objectives-equality, development and peace- in the order in which they are listed.

A. Equality

1. National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women
2. Equality in economic and social participation
3. Equality in political participation and decision-making
4. Vulnerable women, including migrant women
5. Elimination of de jure and de facto discrimination against women

B. Development

1. Problems of rural women, including food, water resources, agricultural technology, rural employment, transportation and environment
2. Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care
3. Negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women
4. National, regional and international machinery for the effective integration of women in the development process, including non-governmental organizations
5. Integration of women in the process of development

C. Peace

1. Access to information, education for peace, and efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society
2. Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems
3. Women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace
4. Refugee and displaced women and children
5. Equal participation in all efforts to promote international co-operation, peace and disarmament

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

Also on 26 May, by decision 1987/121, the Council took note of the Commission’s report and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1988 session. On 28 May, by decision 1987/131, the Council referred the Commission’s report to its Special Commission on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 947).

Women and society

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/64 without vote.

The role of women in society

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Stressing that just and lasting peace requires the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

Stressing also that sustained economic and social progress, including the establishment of a new international economic order, requires the integration of women in the development process,

Bearing in mind that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation, alien domination, terrorism in all its forms, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute impediments to the achievement of real and genuine equality and to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Convinced of the necessity of securing for all women full realization of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity constitutes an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Aware that efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making process in political, economic, social and cultural development,

Mindful, according to respective national legislation, of the need to increase possibilities for both men and women of combining parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and to ensure that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

Commending and encouraging the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

Taking note of the meetings, including those of non-governmental organizations, at the World Congress of Women held in Moscow from 23 to 27 June 1987,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,

Reiterating that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of

Women should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Appeals to all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the importance of the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development and as participants in public life;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, leading to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, to genuine equality of women and men and to the full integration of women in the development process;

3. Invites all Governments to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society as well as the challenges faced by women in all countries when seeking to combine parental duties and family responsibilities with their full involvement in political, social, economic and cultural development;

4. Appeals to all Governments to promote conditions that will enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

5. Urges all Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them, if they so wish, to fulfill their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

6. Appeals to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in society;

7. Calls upon Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women, in order to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life in their countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development as well as reports on the world social situation and other relevant surveys, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

9. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to the provisions of the present resolution during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading “Equality”, with

a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies.

General Assembly resolution 42/64

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/787) without vote, 13 November (meeting 46); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.29/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 39, 42, 46; plenary 85.

Women and peace

In accordance with 1986 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council⁽³⁾ and the General Assembly⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General invited Member States to inform him of activities undertaken to implement the 1982 Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation.⁽⁵⁾

In a September 1987 report,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General stated that replies had been received from 21 Governments: Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia. The replies described activities undertaken and results achieved in efforts towards the advancement of women, focusing on the issue of de facto and de jure equality of women and on their political participation in decision-making processes and peace-related NGO activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/61 without vote.

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

Confirming the noble goal enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world and the determination of the States Members of the United Nations expressed therein to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000, recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing the need for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at

national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which it, inter alia, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/109 of 4 December 1986, in which it recommended that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council decided that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the priority themes of the long-term programme of work of the Commission should be closely related to the relevant provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and of other policy documents,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. Pledges its determination to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. Appeals to all Governments to take the necessary measures to put into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

3. Invites all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. Invites all appropriate bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive policies on the three objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and to incorporate them in their medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

6. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to give adequate attention to all the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace on account of the complexity of all the matters addressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and in other policy documents, including the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

7. Decides to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-third session, as a sub-item of the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

General Assembly resolution 42/61

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/787) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.28/Rev.1), orally corrected; agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 39, 42; plenary 85.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 796, ESC res. 1986/30, 23 May 1986. (2)E/1987/15. (3)YUN 1986, p. 800, ESC res. 1986/20, 23 May 1986. (4)Ibid., GA res. 41/109, 4 Dec. 1986. (5)YUN 1982, p. 1160, GA res. 37/63, annex, 3 Dec. 1982. (6)A/42/516.

Elimination of discrimination against women

Convention on discrimination against women

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), established in 1982(1) under the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,(2) held its sixth session at Vienna from 30 March to 10 April 1987.(3)

The Committee had before it eight initial reports of States parties—Bangladesh, Colombia, France, Greece, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain and Sri Lanka—on legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures they had adopted to give effect to the Convention.

After examining the reports, CEDAW adopted a general recommendation that, in preparing reports, the States parties should follow the general guidelines adopted in 1983(4) and the general recommendation adopted in 1986(5) and that additional information supplementing a report should be sent to the Secretariat at least three months before the CEDAW session that would consider it. By another general recommendation, CEDAW expressed concern over the significant number of reservations which appeared incompatible with the Convention, and welcomed the decision of the States parties to consider reservations at its 1988 meeting. The Committee also urged all States parties to adopt education and public information programmes.

CEDAW also adopted four decisions: it requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve eight additional meetings of CEDAW in 1988 (decision 1); in-

vited specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention (decision 2); recommended that States parties consider actions to ensure that adequate time was available to the Committee to consider reports (decision 3); and requested the United Nations system to promote or undertake studies on the status of women under Islamic laws and customs, in particular on such issues as marriage, divorce, custody and property rights, and participation in public life (decision 4).

Communication. On 1 July,(6) France stated that the positions it set forth at the 1987 CEDAW session were not accurately reflected in the Committee's report.(3) It drew attention to certain changes that it would have welcomed in the report.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/3 without vote.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984, 40/39 of 29 November 1985 and 41/108 of 4 December 1986, and Council resolutions 1983/1 of 17 May 1983, 1984/8 of 22 May 1984, 1984/10 of 24 May 1984, 1985/18 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/4 of 21 May 1986,

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on the ratification of and accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session, notably general recommendations 2, 3 and 4 of the Committee on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention,

Noting the concern expressed by delegations during the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council that certain references to Islamic law as contained in the report of the Committee, in particular in paragraphs 511, 516 and 517, are inappropriate,

1. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to consider doing so as soon as possible;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

5. Takes note of the report of the Committee on its sixth session and the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

6. Takes note also of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to the discussion at its sixth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;

7. Recommends to the General Assembly at its forty-second session that no action be taken on decision 4 adopted by the Committee and that the Committee be required to review that decision, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

8. Recommends also that the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, consider the request of the Committee for additional meetings, on an exceptional basis, as contained in its report, taking into account the views expressed by delegations, the financial situation of the United Nations and the priorities identified by the Secretary-General in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989;

9. Notes with concern the Committee's account of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages a continuing discussion of ways and means of dealing with that problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system;

10. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure adequate servicing of the Committee;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information, to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Committee and the Convention, giving priority to the dissemination of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and to the Commission on the Status of Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/3

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

16-nation draft (E/1987/L.27); agenda item 4.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. ESC 9-12, 14.

Iran stated that it had serious reservations about the Convention and was not a party to it, while Pakistan said it had not ratified the Convention since many of its provisions were in conflict with

Islamic principles. Oman expressed reservations about CEDAW's report, particularly the references to Islamic society.

The USSR felt CEDAW's terms of reference had been exceeded in the debate on the relationship between the Economic and Social Council and bodies based on international treaties; the Council could not assume the role that must be played by States and by the bodies based on the Convention. Bulgaria remarked that no provision was made under the Convention for CEDAW to submit draft resolutions to the Council; if such an approach was taken, the differences between treaty bodies and the Council's subsidiary bodies would be eliminated. For procedural reasons, the Council should merely take note of CEDAW's report as a whole.

Canada pointed out that CEDAW could make suggestions and general recommendations and could also take decisions on the organization of its own work; nevertheless, the two functions should be clearly separated and it was regrettable that the Committee's conclusions on its work had been presented in decision form.

In Australia's view, which was endorsed by Egypt, paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Council's resolution replaced CEDAW decisions 1 and 4, and the remaining two decisions were covered by paragraph 5, which took note of the Committee's report.

The Council, in resolution 1987/66, recommended that those States which had not done so accede to and implement the Convention, in particular those parts having to do with education, employment and political and economic activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/60 without vote.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984, 40/39 of 29 November 1985 and 41/108 of 4 December 1986,

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on ratification of and accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session, notably general recommendations 2, 3 and 4 on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention,

1. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention;

6. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session;

7. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee;

8. Takes note of the views on the report of the Committee expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987;

9. Decides that no action shall be taken on decision 4 adopted by the Committee and requests the Committee to review that decision, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987 and in the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. Takes note of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to the discussions at its sixth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;

11. Notes with concern the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages the Committee to intensify its discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system, and to formulate in an appropriate way suggestions to that effect for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

12. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

13. Decides, on an exceptional basis, that the Committee may hold no more than eight additional meet-

ings during its session in 1988 in order to advance consideration of reports already submitted to it;

14. Invites the Committee and the States parties to consider the question of holding future sessions of the Committee at Vienna, taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and all relevant factors;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure adequate servicing within existing resources for the effective functioning of the Committee;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Committee and the Convention, giving priority to the dissemination of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

17. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Commission on the Status of Women for information.

General Assembly resolution 42/60

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/786) without vote, 17 November (meeting 49); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.44), orally revised; agenda item 95. Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Viet Nam.

Financial implications. S-G, A/C. 5/42/16.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 22, 24-30, 44, 49; plenary 85.

The Federal Republic of Germany voiced serious reservations concerning the increased number of CEDAW meetings, and the United States hoped that the meetings would be held without any expenditures additional to the Secretary-General's initial estimates.

The Secretary-General submitted revised estimates for the cost of holding eight additional meetings of the Committee; they included \$44,100 for staff travel and subsistence, including \$26,600 additional subsistence for the Committee members, and \$167,500 for conference servicing.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the additional subsistence allowance be reduced from \$26,600 to \$23,800.(7)

Ratifications, accessions and signatures

As at 31 December 1987, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had received 94 signatures and 94 ratifications or accessions. During the year, the Convention was signed by Switzerland and ratified or acceded to by Burkina Faso, Malawi and Paraguay.(8)

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report on the status of the Convention,(9) containing information on signatures, ratifications and accessions as at 31 August 1987; reservations and objections made from

1 September and 16 July 1986, respectively, to 31 August 1987; withdrawals of reservations from 27 July 1986 to 31 August 1987; and a statement by France, the United Kingdom and the United States with reference to an objection by the USSR of 15 April 1986.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1982, p. 1149. (2)YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. (3)A/42/38. (4)YUN 1983, p. 914. (5)YUN 1986, p. 807. (6)A/42/383. (7)A/42/7/Add.4. (8)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (9)A/42/627.

Chapter XIX

Children, youth and aging persons

Each week of 1987, more than a quarter of a million young children died in the developing countries from frequent infection and prolonged undernutrition. One of every three deaths in the world was that of a child under the age of five. The United Nations Children's Fund tried to reduce infant and child mortality through accelerated immunization programmes and the use of low-cost oral therapies for diarrhoeal and other similar diseases. Breast-feeding and improved weaning practices were also among the crucial strategies, as were health education, maternal health interventions, pregnancy monitoring and child spacing support. Efforts to keep the needs of children on nations' political agendas were stressed, and the significance of safe water supplies and improved sanitation, improvements in the status of women and protection of the female child were reaffirmed as priorities.

Youth unemployment was another area of concern. The Economic and Social Council requested United Nations bodies and national co-ordinating committees to give priority to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to life, education and work (resolution 1987/44). In other action, it proposed adequate follow-up to the International Youth Year observed in 1985 (1987/45), and stressed the importance of youth's participation in implementing the guidelines for follow-up, affirming at the same time the importance of freedom of association, expression, movement and religion, as well as of economic, social and cultural rights, for the development of young people in all aspects of society (1987/51).

Measures to secure youth's right to education and work (resolution 42/52) and employment opportunities for young people (42/53) were called for by the General Assembly. The Assembly also called for a strengthening of youth programmes (42/54) and for the establishment of communication channels between the United Nations and youth organizations (42/55).

Member States also sought to adjust to the increasing number of elderly people, aged 60 years and over. In the United Nations, work continued on this issue, as did efforts to implement the 1982 International Plan of Action on Aging. In May, the Council confirmed the need to implement a recommendation calling for centres to train personnel in the field of aging (1987/41) and, in November, the Assembly welcomed the establish-

ment of an International Institute on Aging at Malta and noted a proposal for the creation of a world foundation on aging (42/51).

Topics related to this chapter. Human rights: rights of the child, youth and human rights.

Children

Quality of life, as measured by the health and development prospects of children in many parts of the developing world, declined, especially in Africa and Latin America, with Asia generally being the exception. Field reports for 1987 of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reflected widespread reductions in national health spending and further cuts in education, especially in Africa. Malnutrition had increased and educational levels deteriorated throughout the 1980s in at least 31 countries—16 of them in sub-Saharan Africa, 8 in Latin America and 7 in other regions. As in previous years, United Nations programmes for children were primarily carried out by UNICEF, which provided assistance for child survival and development, primary health care, water supply and sanitation, education, social welfare, household food security and emergency relief. Its programmes reached some 1.4 billion children from birth to 15 years old.

UN Children's Fund

In 1987, UNICEF co-operated in programmes in 119 countries and territories: 42 in Africa, 34 in Asia, 30 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 in the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, it provided technical or advisory services in 18 higher-income developing countries.

Programme expenditure totalled \$374 million in 1987, of which 41 per cent was expended on child health; 17 per cent on water supply and sanitation; 13 per cent on planning and programme support services; 9 per cent on education; 7 per cent each on community based services and emergency relief; and 6 per cent on child nutrition.

In his report on 1987 activities,⁽¹⁾ the UNICEF Executive Director noted that the Fund had strengthened ties with decision makers and opinion leaders, increased dialogue with parliamentarians and co-operated with a growing number of

non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Through its meetings with the World Bank in May, with the Inter-American Development Bank in June and with NGOs in September, UNICEF continued its involvement in the global advocacy for development adjustments. At the country level, it assisted in the analysis and negotiation related to structural adjustments in Jamaica, Madagascar, the Niger, Sierra Leone and Somalia. In the Philippines, it co-operated in the implementation of alternative adjustment programmes. In Ghana, a model programme of action to moderate the social costs of adjustment was developed by a World Bank-led inter-agency mission, including UNICEF.

The UNICEF Executive Board held its 1987 regular session in New York from 20 April to 1 May and also met on 10 June to elect officers for the period 1 August 1987 to 31 July 1988.

Programme policy

Medium-term plan

At its 1987 regular session, the Board reviewed UNICEF's performance in 1986 and endorsed(2) the programme objectives of the medium-term plan for 1986-1990,(3) having as its basic goal the promotion of development of children, particularly the most vulnerable groups among them.

The Board decided that UNICEF should emphasize the reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality and improvement of maternal and child health; the protection of the well-being of children and their environment; improvement of the well-being of women and their role in development; and appropriate child spacing. To achieve those aims, the Fund should work towards retaining the child and its needs on the political agenda; strengthening the capacities of countries to implement child survival and development (CSD) activities; continue CSD programmes in both rural and urban areas—aimed at reducing infant and child death rates by half by the year 2000; stress basic services and integrate CSD activities into the primary health care system; stress the roles of water supply and sanitation, nutrition and education; further strengthen programme linkages between CSD activities and other relevant sectors; improve the situation of women, especially taking into account the constraints of poorer women and female heads of household; give special attention to the sustainability of CSD activities and to the roots of infant and child mortality; strengthen evaluative activities; refine and extend social mobilization; link the work on "adjustment with a human face" with CSD approaches; and co-ordinate activities with other agencies and organizations.

By the same decision, the Board reaffirmed the retention of UNICEF's basic country programming approach, namely the formulation, in co-operation

with respective Governments, of country programmes based on situation analysis at the country level, taking into account the approved priorities. The Board also noted the possible future orientation of the Fund's activities, described in a policy review (see below).

Policy reviews

The UNICEF Board considered in 1987 papers on an implementation strategy for UNICEF policy on women in development (see p. 836); priorities and focus in UNICEF programmes of co-operation; the child survival and development revolution (CSDR); and UNICEF's communication strategy in industrialized countries.

Prepared in response to a 1986 request of the Board,(4) the review of priorities and focus in programmes of co-operation(5) examined emphasis and balance in programme implementation and outlined likely future orientation of UNICEF activities. In terms of expenditure, the three major areas of focus were child health, education, and water supply and sanitation. CSD was estimated to remain a major priority until 1990. The review recommended that UNICEF continue its basic programming approach, formulating, in co-operation with Governments, country programmes, within the priorities of the medium-term plan.

UNICEF's CSDR strategy, endorsed by the General Assembly in 1983,(6) was the subject of a progress review(7) requested by the Board in 1985. The strategy took advantage of technological advances for growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Among its most pronounced results was the attention child health received from high-level decision makers. The review recommended that this work continue to be a major priority and be closely linked with education, water supply and sanitation, and the broader health sector.

In April 1987,(2) the Board took note of the progress review, as well as of the policy review of priorities and focus in programmes of co-operation.

Following consideration of another policy review paper,(8) the Board(9) affirmed the objectives of UNICEF's communication strategy in industrialized countries, designed to raise awareness of the needs of children and women in developing countries, and decided to give highest priority to mobilizing support for those objectives through strategies worked out with national committees, media support and development education. The paper's main conclusion was that UNICEF advocacy should have a more systematic approach, with specific goals and assessment of its impact.

Having considered the report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (twenty-sixth session, Geneva, 27-29 January),(10)

the Board stressed the importance of maternal health and nutrition and the need to incorporate measures to desist from smoking in UNICEF-supported programmes.(11)

Maurice Pate Memorial Award

The Maurice Pate Memorial Award—established in 1966(12) to commemorate the first UNICEF Executive Director—was presented in 1987 to the Archdiocese of San Salvador on behalf of the Catholic Church of El Salvador for its role in accelerating the expanded programme of immunization in that country.

UNICEF programmes by region

Africa

In 1987, many African countries were still recovering from the drought of three years earlier and were pursuing measures to bring about healthier economies. As Governments struggled in the climate of austerity to improve agricultural production, institute more efficient infrastructure management and meet the adjustment demands of the International Monetary Fund, the UNICEF message focused on improving the people's knowledge and their social mobilization. Low-cost, grass-roots approaches to children's and women's health became firmly established for emergencies and for longer-term development. Total expenditures in 1989 for UNICEF's programmes in Africa amounted to \$135 million.

Immunization, breast-feeding, growth monitoring and ORT—a method of preventing dehydration caused by diarrhoea, a major cause of child mortality—remained corner-stones of programmes. In addition, special attention was given to nutrition programmes as necessary components of all health strategies. In view of the important role of women in meeting the food needs of children in particular, UNICEF embarked on a wide range of activities designed to assist women in food production and organizational and mothering roles. Among other key programme areas was basic education for health through formal and non-formal learning systems, including the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene education, so as to encourage communities to participate actively in their construction, use and maintenance.

Primary health care (PHC) continued to progress in 1987, with an emphasis on decentralized management at the district level. Maternal and child health (MCH) was improved by training community health workers, traditional birth attendants and traditional healers. Antenatal care became more widely available in several countries.

In eastern and southern Africa,(13) gains were made in many specific areas of health care. Several

countries made efforts to integrate PHC, MCH, expanded programmes of immunization (EPI), control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD), family planning, nutrition and health education. UNICEF support for social mobilization, health education and training activities brought the achievement of universal child immunization (UCI) nearer in all countries and helped increase oral rehydration use. More rehydration units were established and a number of countries began production of oral rehydration salts (ORS). Essential drug programmes (in Kenya, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania) and the cost-recovery system for essential drugs (in Mozambique) were successful. To cope with the growing problem of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), health workers were trained, school education programmes were implemented and blood screening was initiated in major towns and cities to reduce transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by transfusions.

UNICEF continued to address the most pressing and persistent problems. Various low-cost, community-based projects and approaches improved drinking-water supplies in a number of drought-stricken countries, including Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda, although inadequate sanitation continued to contribute to high rates of illness and death. Severe droughts and refugee concentrations renewed the spectre of famine, threatening millions in Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia and Uganda. Continued armed conflict and destabilization in many countries, particularly in southern Africa, further exacerbated the crisis and imperilled millions more. UNICEF responded with emergency relief and longer-term development and rehabilitation programmes. In a report entitled "Children on the front line: the impact of apartheid, destabilizing and warfare on children in southern and South Africa", UNICEF highlighted the plight of children in the region and proposed measures to alleviate their suffering. Subsequently, in co-operation with Radda Barnet and the African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect, it organized an international conference on children in situations of armed conflict in Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, July), which was attended by more than 100 participants from Governments, NGOs, United Nations agencies and African nationalist movements.

Other ongoing UNICEF commitments included efforts to help protect the nutritional status of women and children, through the commissioning of studies in countries undergoing economic adjustment, the organization of food and nutrition seminars, and the promotion of growth monitoring and exclusive breast-feeding to the age of four to six months.

Universal primary education and adult literacy were priority programmes of co-operation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF, with equality of education opportunities for women and girls a key goal. Strategies were supported to achieve basic education for all in the face of severe resource constraints, including initiatives to improve health education and early childhood development. Emergency assistance was provided for children in especially difficult circumstances. The growing numbers of migrants and displaced persons seeking shelter in urban areas resulted in a growing demand for urban basic services, with the result that those services formed one of the largest components in new country programmes.

In west and central Africa,(14) child health remained the central focus of UNICEF programme support. Considerable effort was made to improve the collection and analysis of data concerning immunization. Accelerated EPI was a common objective in all countries and immunization coverage improved through the organization of national immunization days and/or campaigns (Benin, Burkina Faso, Togo, etc.), targeting children up to two or three years old rather than children up to five, and improved training of personnel.

With regard to the achievement of UCI, by the end of 1987 many countries had reached immunization coverage of 50 per cent for tuberculosis, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus and poliomyelitis vaccines. Seven countries—Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland and Zimbabwe—however surpassed the target of 75 per cent immunization coverage set by African health ministers for 1990.(15) Major strides were made in combating diarrhoea, which accounted for more than one third of child deaths in Africa. In a July 1987 resolution, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity resolved to designate 1988 as the Year for the Protection, Survival and Development of the African Child, using immunization programmes as one vehicle towards that end, and requested UNICEF to facilitate the implementation of the resolution and to complement national and international efforts in that regard.(16)

Another focus was on extending health units capable of offering ORT. Essential drug programmes were substantially developed and cost recovery models were tested. Some countries developed integrated PHC programmes which, while limited in scale, were none the less very dynamic and opened new perspectives. In addition, important progress was achieved in improving co-operation with other agencies and organizations.

UNICEF activities also included improved and broadened programmes for women; the drilling of boreholes and the provision of pumps, notably

in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Mali and the Niger; and support for the purchase of primary school equipment, teacher training and informal education initiatives. Strategies were examined in a number of countries for developing affordable pre-school centres for less advantaged communities.

The situation in all Sahelian countries remained precarious, with drought and crop loss constant threats, and economies exceedingly vulnerable to the failure of rains and fluctuations in commodity prices. UNICEF-supported rehabilitation programmes aimed at helping rural populations improve food production through seed supplies and technical assistance and at providing improved health care. The Fund was also involved in programmes to alleviate the effects of the drought and protect the environment (see p. 701).

Americas and the Caribbean

The most severe economic crisis the Americas and the Caribbean had faced since the 1930s deepened its hold, with per capita growth rates in most countries negative or negligible and many countries confronting external debt servicing that absorbed over one third of domestic savings. At the same time, commodity prices for the region's exports were at their lowest levels. Adjustment policies had some success in controlling inflation, but real wages dropped and government social expenditures fell. As a result of those developments, an estimated 130 million people continued to live in poverty in spite of economic adjustment programmes, and the large number of children forced on to the streets to beg or work for a living had become a reality in every Latin American city. To meet the challenges, UNICEF helped develop innovative programmes to mobilize national resources and capacity for CSD and other PHC interventions, making headway in a growing number of countries. UNICEF programme expenditure devoted to the region totalled \$31 million in 1987.

In April,(17) the Executive Board urged UNICEF to heighten the international community's awareness of the causes of the impoverishment of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund's efforts in the region should be intensified in accordance with the national priorities set by Governments.

A major achievement for the Latin American region(18) during the year was the formulation of EPI and national action plans for UCI and polio eradication by 1990. The Central American countries held a Vaccination Day on 5 April, with all of the region's heads of State appearing on television to advocate CSD actions. EPI coverage was above 50 per cent for all antigens in children under one year, and polio vaccination coverage climbed to a regional average of more than 80 per cent in the same age group. Despite that increase, the ac-

tual number of polio cases grew; by October, more than 700 cases had been reported. Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, Uruguay and most of the eastern Caribbean islands achieved or were close to achieving UCI, while Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela exceeded 50 per cent coverage.⁽¹⁹⁾

Although programmes based primarily on promoting ORT to reduce diarrhoeal dehydration-related deaths had been established in 24 countries, rates of ORT access and use remained low and efforts continued to expand ORS distribution and availability. Through the UNICEF/WHO Joint Nutrition Support Programme, nutrition strategies were implemented in Bolivia, Dominica, Nicaragua, Peru and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Child development remained a priority as UNICEF offices continued emphasizing integrated actions for children under six years old, through the evaluation of child-care programmes and development of strategies involving parents, young people and the community as a whole in child development efforts.

Progress was made towards providing clean drinking-water and sanitation in a number of countries, including Belize, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Mexico, through technologies which included the installation of hand-pumps, tanks and gravity-fed systems, and latrine construction. UNICEF and UNESCO co-operated in supporting universal primary education and women's literacy activities in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru, and conducted a critical analysis of primary education. Advocacy, basic service projects focusing on the needs of women, and strategies to incorporate women into economic and development activities and to eliminate discrimination formed the basis of UNICEF's strategy for women.

The consolidation and expansion of programmes for children in especially difficult circumstances, advocacy efforts and training seminars were used to assist some of the millions of children believed to be at high risk from the social problems, including violence and family disintegration, caused by the region's economic crisis. Interventions for those children were locally developed in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, and in Brazil an evaluation of 11 projects was undertaken. UNICEF-supported urban basic services programmes were strengthened and/or expanded, influencing significantly the policies and priorities of Governments in this area. Programme communication and social mobilization continued to be important factors in the acceleration, expansion and maintenance of CSD actions and other programmes for children.

Asia

With UNICEF programme expenditures amounting to \$155 million, the overall situation of women

and children continued to improve in Asia in 1987 and, although political volatility, heavy debt burdens and natural disasters affected women and children in a number of countries in the East Asia and Pakistan region, progress was made in many areas, most notably in immunization programmes, with coverage levels high enough to put the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand in a position to reach the UCI target even before the end of 1990.

Although most countries had established national CDD programmes, morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoea remained high. Only Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand reached self-sufficiency in ORS production. UNICEF provided supplies and raw materials for the manufacture of 11.2 million half-litre packets of salts in Bangladesh, and supplied 900,000 packets of ORS to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In Indonesia, UNICEF helped train nearly 15,000 cadres to help implement CDD activities among a population of more than 6 million. However, studies in the Philippines and Pakistan disclosed that the rate of use of ORS was less than expected.

UNICEF support to CSD and PHC activities focused on strengthening community health infrastructures, while supporting family involvement in health management and increasing demand for PHC services. The training of health workers and volunteers was an important feature of programmes in Indonesia and Thailand. Traditional birth attendants (TBAS) and peripheral health workers were trained in Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, bolstering MCH services. A key intervention in several countries, notably Bangladesh, Burma, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, was the provision of essential drugs.

Nutrition interventions, as part of integrated PHC services, attempted to foster community participation and awareness. UNICEF was involved in assessing the feasibility of community-based nutrition programmes, supporting nutrition rehabilitation and supplementary feeding programmes and promoting nutrition education. In the Philippines, the promotion of breast-feeding received an impetus with the adoption of a national code for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes. In Pakistan, a modified growth chart was introduced for use in the PHC system, and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a national nutritional surveillance system was initiated. Programmes to control iodine deficiency, mainly through the iodation of salt, were widely implemented. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a plant capable of handling 40 per cent of national salt production was scheduled to open.

Water supply and environmental sanitation programmes in the area produced dramatic successes. In Bangladesh, an estimated 2.5 million people

benefited from the sinking of tubewells and the provision of latrines. In Indonesia, almost 100 per cent of targeted water and sanitation facilities were installed. In Kampuchea, local staff were trained in drilling techniques and about 600 wells were either drilled or rehabilitated.

UNICEF produced textbooks and teaching aids, helped improve the professional skills of teachers and other educational personnel and supported the rehabilitation of the educational infrastructure to help countries attain the global goal of 75 per cent literacy by the year 2000. In co-operation with UNESCO, it sponsored a regional workshop on young child education, with participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, an innovative teacher-training programme incorporated a pilot food-gardening element to encourage self-reliance in meeting nutritional needs. Improved child care and development services were established in many countries in 1987, and women's activities, including literacy programmes and income-generating projects, were supported.(20)

In South Central Asia, a steady though not spectacular decline in infant mortality and a perceptible heightening of political and planning interest in children's development and in activities for the development of women were among the positive trends. Helping Governments to focus on the needs of women and children and assisting NGOs in the region to improve skills and capacity in project formulation, implementation and evaluation were two important areas of UNICEF activity. Educational and literacy activities, including the National Literacy Mission in India, whose goal was to make 30 million people literate by 1990, were supported to meet the challenge of often staggering illiteracy rates. Women's development activities, such as Nepal's women's groups for community development and economic production, were another important focus.

Immunization activities received strong government support. The first phase of those activities, in which basic delivery structures were implemented, ended, and a steady acceleration in coverage became a realistic prospect. Great effort was seen in the pursuance of universal immunization in all countries of the subregion. Sri Lanka achieved near universal coverage except for measles and tetanus toxoid for pregnant women, and coverage in Nepal ranged from 10 per cent for tetanus toxoid to 67 per cent for tuberculosis. In Bhutan, the respective figures were 7 and 39 per cent and India, which still had the largest aggregate of non-immunized women and children, had coverages ranging from 30 per cent for polio to 49 per cent for tetanus toxoid, while measles coverage stood at 9 per cent. Though ORT was accepted in all countries, its practice remained limited to about

25 per cent of mothers in urban areas and even less in rural villages. UNICEF support helped increase access to safe water supplies, with coverage ranging from 10 per cent of the rural population in Sri Lanka to an estimated 47 per cent in India; levels of piped water supply in urban areas varied from 47 per cent in Sri Lanka to around 80 per cent in India.

At Kathmandu, Nepal, in November, the heads of State or Government of the seven member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka—discussing the first annual review of the situation of children in their countries, reiterated their commitment to accord highest priority to the needs of children in national development planning and emphasized the need to intensify action to improve the welfare and well-being of children.(21)

Middle East and North Africa

In 1987, UNICEF programme expenditure in the Middle East and North Africa amounted to \$40 million. Despite the serious economic recession facing the region due to the sharp fall in oil revenues in some cases and drops in remittances in others, rapid progress was made towards UCI/1990, with the 22 countries of the region pursuing two routes towards the goal: sustained national EPI efforts and accelerated national campaigns. Coverage for most antigens reached 80 per cent or more in Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Immunization lagged, however, in Democratic Yemen, the Sudan and Yemen, with coverage ranging from 10 to 35 per cent for most antigens. Egypt, the most populated nation of the region, conducted an acceleration campaign that raised the immunization level to over 80 per cent and Morocco similarly launched a successful campaign in 1987. Despite civil unrest prevailing in the country, Lebanon also struggled to immunize against childhood diseases; after three campaigns were completed by November, coverage had risen from 53 to over 80 per cent for combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus/oral polio vaccines and from 39 to 70 per cent for measles. A number of countries also managed to raise the very low levels of tetanus toxoid coverage among women.

CDD programmes were relatively active in 15 of the region's countries. In Egypt, more than 80 per cent of mothers used ORT and 80,000 child deaths were thus avoided annually.(19) Social mobilization activities contributed to the success of UCI and ORT campaigns. In Oman, ORT awareness increased from zero to 97 per cent because of communication materials on EPI and CDD. Efforts to promote growth monitoring in Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Turkey and Yemen focused on train-

ing staff in MCH services. In two provinces of the Sudan, the UNICEF/WHO infant and child nutrition activities combined emergency food distribution with a longer-term approach, including nutrition education.

Other examples of UNICEF assistance included major water supply and sanitation programmes in Egypt, Lebanon and the Sudan, training of TBAs to take CSD messages directly into households, and female literacy activities in Democratic Yemen, Djibouti and the Sudan. In 1987, major emergency operations took place in the Sudan, where UNICEF supported water, immunization and nutrition activities, both directly and through NGOs.

An Arab Council for Children and Development was established in April 1987, with Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud (Saudi Arabia) as President of the Board Trustees, Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan as Honorary President and the First Lady of Egypt, Suzanne Mubarak, as Vice-President of the Council. In another significant development, the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs proclaimed the target of reducing the infant mortality rate in the Arab world to 50 per 1,000 by 1990; that goal was endorsed by the Gulf Council of Health Ministers Conference in December, which advocated that the infant mortality rate should replace the gross national product as the criterion for progress and development.

UNICEF programmes by sector

Child survival and development

In 1987, child survival and development gained momentum, with EPI and ORT programmes forming the leading edge in most countries. The linkages between its different elements became more pronounced, with immunization efforts spawning stronger health delivery systems and invigorating PHC and MCH services. Countries were encouraged to move to national scale in developing and expanding low-cost approaches which, despite prevailing economic difficulties and constraints, could help reduce mortality and improve child health and welfare. Global support for CSD was evident in strong support from NGOs and industrialized countries such as Canada, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United States. UNICEF continued to strengthen its ties with decision makers and opinion leaders, parliamentarians and key NGOs to develop a "Grand Alliance for Children" and raise awareness of children's problems and priorities.

Immunization

The momentum towards UCI/1990 accelerated during 1987, with all regions reporting increased levels of activity. It was estimated that global coverage for combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine—an indicator of the effectiveness of

EPI and PHC—was more than 50 per cent, while measles coverage was about 45 per cent. Immunization programmes also helped invigorate CDD and other health promotion activities. Health ministries developed strong alliances with information and media organizations, ministries of education, religious leaders and other key groups in society. In 1987, a national immunization campaign in Egypt produced notable success, with coverage levels for the combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus and polio vaccines estimated at more than 80 per cent. In Lebanon, where a break in the fighting was organized on three occasions to immunize children, coverage levels were also reported to be above 80 per cent.

Control of diarrhoeal diseases and oral rehydration therapy

At the end of 1987, it was estimated that 97 per cent of children in the developing world lived in countries with operational CDD programmes and half of those under five years of age had access to ORS and trained health workers who could show parents how to use it. However, access varied widely by region, from over 75 per cent in Asia to only 25 per cent in Africa. Although Africa fell behind in implementing ORT, ORT units which monitored and submitted returns on diarrhoea cases increased by 300 per cent and the number of diarrhoea cases treated almost doubled. The case fatality rate in Africa, which had exceeded 2 per cent in many hospitals before 1985, dropped to 0.41 per cent in 1987. About 20 per cent of the diarrhoea cases in developing countries in 1987 were treated by ORT, and the use of either home-made solutions or ORS averted at least 500,000 child deaths from dehydration. Forty-seven countries produced ORS, many with UNICEF assistance in the form of technical advice, raw materials, equipment and packaging.

Breast-feeding, nutrition and growth monitoring

The risk of morbidity and death from diarrhoea being respectively 15 and 25 times higher in children not receiving breast-milk, UNICEF stressed as priorities social mobilization, information services and the training of health workers in lactation management and counselling skills, to help reverse declines in the prevalence and duration of breast-feeding. In a successful breast-feeding campaign in Brazil, the systematic use of mass media and advertising techniques was combined with training for health workers and counselling services for mothers. Regulation of the marketing of baby foods through enforceable national codes remained a key part of UNICEF's strategy.

Interest grew within UNICEF in systematic growth monitoring and promotion, as implemen-

tation strategies for community-level nutrition programmes and studies to improve the quality of implementation were under way in many countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. There was also growing awareness of the need to strengthen the link between growth monitoring and programmes to improve weaning practices. UNICEF participated in the development of an inter-agency food and nutrition surveillance programme, together with WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). The long-term aim of the programme was to strengthen countries' capacity to collect, analyse and use nutrition and other data while collecting and analysing the data already available.

In 1987, mid-term reviews were completed of half of the 18 country projects of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Nutrition Support Programme funded by Italy. With regard to vitamin-A deficiency, WHO and UNICEF published a joint statement recommending that vitamin-A supplements be provided to all children diagnosed with measles in countries with 1 per cent or higher measles fatality rates, and at the country level UNICEF continued to be a major supplier of high-potency capsules and education, usually as components of more comprehensive programmes.

UNICEF also provided support to the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders for a continuing programme of publications and advocacy. In Africa, where 150 million people were estimated at risk of iodine deficiency, a task force was formed, prompting project proposals from a number of countries.

Primary health care

Interregional meetings, particularly in Africa, reaffirmed the growing political commitment to child survival initiatives and to PHC in general. A meeting was held at Harare, Zimbabwe, on the strengthening of district health systems based on PHC. Two conferences took place at Nairobi, Kenya, on women's health, and at WHO's regional meeting at Bamako, Mali, in September, African Ministers of Health launched a major initiative (known as the Bamako Initiative) to improve the health of women and children through community-level funding and management of essential drugs.

Despite the economic crises confronting them, a number of countries displayed resourcefulness and resolve in developing PHC systems. The primary strategies combined political commitment, preventive medicine and multisectoral approaches

to basic needs, and local financing of PHC, among other activities. UNICEF continued to explore openings for complementary activities at all levels to meet health challenges such as acute respiratory infection, CDD, the resurgence of malaria, outbreaks of cholera, yellow fever and the enormous problems associated with AIDS. UNICEF coordinated its activities closely with other key United Nations agencies such as WHO, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Bank.

Essential drugs

UNICEF helped launch the Bamako Initiative, the centrepiece of which was a new form of community funding and management for the supply and delivery of essential drugs, with African nations joining together to make low-cost bulk drug purchases. The drugs, bought with external assistance over a multi-year period, would then be distributed through community outlets, ensuring lower prices for consumers but allowing the profit to pay for replenishing the drugs and financing the development of community and district health services. UNICEF supported essential drug programmes designed to lower costs or develop the capacity for producing drugs locally in a number of countries. The UNICEF Supply Division at Copenhagen, Denmark continued to provide essential drugs and vaccines to more than 100 developing countries around the world, both as part of UNICEF-assisted programmes and on a reimbursable basis on behalf of Governments.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

During 1987, with advice from WHO, UNICEF monitored the potential interaction of AIDS with immunization and breast-feeding. The two agencies, after extensive study, concluded that the potential for HIV infection to be spread by childhood immunization was extremely low and that, given their benefits, EPI programmes—which prevented over a million deaths a year—should continue to be pursued vigorously. A similar study group organized by WHO concluded that breast-feeding was not a significant route of HIV transmission and that it should continue to be promoted.

UNICEF participated in a number of meetings and forums on AIDS and established an internal task force at headquarters to explore policy and programme-related issues. A full-time senior project officer was hired to work on AIDS. In the field, UNICEF helped develop national AIDS plans in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, and assisted in the development of AIDS health education projects in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Formal and non-formal education

Illiteracy, particularly of women, remained a major stumbling-block to development, with over 889 million illiterate adults by the mid-1980s, 98 per cent of them living in developing countries. Improvements in child health and welfare being linked also to the educational level of mothers, UNICEF worked with Governments to obtain a political commitment to re-examine educational priorities and cost benefits, improve administrative capacities to sustain and expand universal primary education and literacy, focus on the socio-economic returns of education for adolescent girls, and accelerate education programmes for women.

As to early childhood development, efforts were made to establish linkages between survival and developmental programming, and to extend programme coverage to children from birth to age six. In countries such as Bangladesh, Bolivia, China and Ethiopia, UNICEF supported the development of standard curricula. Health and nutrition topics were incorporated into the curriculum of 4,000 rural pre-schools in Zimbabwe, and Brazil included early childhood stimulation and disability prevention in its PHC curriculum.

Water supply and sanitation

During 1987, UNICEF co-operated in water and sanitation projects in 93 countries, 36 of which were in Africa, 21 in the Americas and the Caribbean, 25 in Asia, and 11 in the Middle East and North Africa. About 69,427 water supply systems were completed, including 59,932 wells with hand-pumps, 861 standpipes, 7,165 improved traditional sources and 1,469 yard-taps and household connections. An estimated 12 million persons benefited from these activities. Also completed in 1987 were 201,193 sanitation facilities benefiting about 1.3 million persons. The financial input amounted to \$64 million, against a projected estimate of \$59 million. UNICEF's strategy for water supply and sanitation stressed inter-agency co-ordination, strengthening of sanitation and hygiene elements and a commitment to cost-effective, village-level operation and maintenance technology within the context of community participation.

Women and development

UNICEF succeeded in merging programme elements of CSD while helping lay the foundation of a stronger socio-economic resource base for women in several countries during the year. Programmes in Africa supported community-based systems for household food security, training of women's groups and female agronomists. UNICEF assisted household-oriented technologies for women, for example, by encouraging local production of stoves in Ethiopia, or by installing

grinding mills for women's community groups in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia and Ghana. It also promoted household technologies for women through a national campaign in Chad, and encouraged the formation of co-operatives by extending credit facilities and other technical assistance to nation-wide integrated community programmes in Bangladesh, through the large-scale union of co-operatives in Mozambique and a women's world banking affiliate in Rwanda. In India, national poverty alleviation programmes promoting credit for women continued to receive UNICEF support. In a district of western Kenya, UNICEF initiated field surveys to identify women's needs, concerns and priorities, with particular emphasis on the resources available 'for women to care for their children and on the division of household labour. In Latin America, UNICEF supported activities in Peru with regard to health training, creation of employment opportunities through NGOs and fostering of women's organizations.

Urban basic services

UNICEF involvement in urban CSD services continued, in line with a strategy adopted at an interregional urban workshop (Covelong, Chingleput, India, 1-5 March). It worked with Governments and communities to improve urban slum environments, helping provide secure shelter, safe drinking-water and sanitation, while reinforcing local ingenuity. In many countries, including Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, urban services programmes and community-based economic activities were expanded through effective social mobilization and essential inputs by the urban poor themselves. Activities included PHC and CSD initiatives, with emphasis on EPI and ORT in Ecuador and Brazil; an urban services programme in Indonesia served some 150,000 children and about 512,000 women with EPI, MCH, nutrition and non-formal education.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

UNICEF continued to be involved in programmes for children in armed conflict and street children. Its involvement with the needs of street children in Latin America expanded both geographically and conceptually to include the needs of children affected by armed conflicts and natural disasters. In 1987, there were 15 countries with specific activities for street children, and about half a dozen others were preparing projects to address the problem. UNICEF provided financial and technical assistance to a pilot street children's project in the Philippines and a project to help prevent and reduce violence in Brazil, and to child victims of armed conflicts in Africa, where 900 adopting families received

support and "family kits" containing essential household items. In India, it co-operated with the Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organisation to conduct studies on child labour. In Lebanon, where 13 years of war had produced more than 30,000 fatherless families, UNICEF worked through its emergency programme to support children and their mothers by providing access to clean water, immunization and essential drugs. UNICEF offices in all regions stepped up their advocacy for "zones of peace" and "days of tranquillity" to accelerate CSD initiatives in war-torn areas.

UNICEF finances

UNICEF income in 1987 totalled \$572 million(23), compared to \$455 million in 1986. Income comprised \$345 million for general resources and \$227 million for supplementary funds, including \$29 million in emergency contributions, mostly for Africa. Contributions from Governments and intergovernmental organizations represented 77 per cent of the total (\$442 million) and those from private sources 18 per cent (\$105 million). Around 1 per cent (\$5 million) was received from the United Nations system and 4 per cent (\$20 million) from miscellaneous sources, including exchange rate revaluation of assets and liabilities.

Expenditures in 1987 totalled \$479 million, compared with \$447 million in 1986. Of that amount, \$253 million was for general resources programme co-operation and \$180 million for supplementary funds programme co-operation. For administrative services, expenditures were \$46 million, and for write-offs and miscellaneous charges \$9 million.

New programme commitments of \$128.8 million,(24) to be financed from general resources, were approved in April.(25) In addition, the Board approved \$1,771,485 for the Emergency Reserve Fund, which was automatically replenished every year. Also approved were "noted" programmes, valued at \$351 million, for financing from specific-purpose contributions.

Budget appropriations

1986-1987 budget

In April 1987,(26) the UNICEF Executive Board approved revised budget expenditure estimates for 1986-1987 totalling \$231,696,328, \$847,305 less than originally approved in 1986.(27) An amount of \$6 million was transferred from staff costs to general operating costs. The Board noted an increase in general operating costs of \$3.4 million, required to absorb gross investments in computer equipment and expansion of UNICEF offices in Mozambique and Democratic Yemen, and approved an additional \$1.5 million for packing and assembly costs.

The Executive Director had proposed revised estimates amounting to \$228.2 million, in order to eliminate a shortfall of income from general resources and to build up cash balances. The savings were to be achieved through a major reduction in staff. Commenting on his proposals, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in a March 1987 report,(28) noted that it was highly unusual for major revisions to be made to an approved budget in the middle of a biennium. It expressed certain reservations with regard to the proposed deletion of 180 posts, including 150 core posts, stating that unless the work programme was reduced, some of the abolished posts might have to be restored in the future, at additional expense. ACABQ noted that UNICEF'S amortization policy was not proper budget practice; following its recommendation, the Board decided not to amortize capital assets from 1986 on.

The Board approved revised income estimates for 1986-1987(29) of \$19,151,000, down from \$22,140,000 approved in 1986.

1988-1989 budget

Budget expenditure estimates proposed for 1988-1989 amounted to \$244,175,500. The Board approved commitments totalling \$243,574,487 for the biennium,(30) i.e. \$601,013 less as a consequence of adjustments recommended by ACABQ. The Board decided not to amortize capital assets and authorized the Executive Director to administer in the most efficient manner the provisions under each of the cost categories and, under specified conditions, to transfer amounts among expenditure categories. Total income approved by the Board for 1988-1989 was \$20,104,000.(31)

Accounts

1985

In April 1987,(32) the Executive Board took note of the Board of Auditors' report on UNICEF'S financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1985.(33) The Board noted the views expressed by its Committee on Administration and Finance and in the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, and requested the Executive Director to report on the initiatives taken to improve budgetary and accounting controls.

1986

In July 1987,(34) the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the Board of Auditors' findings on the financial report and financial statements of UNICEF accounts for the year ended 31 December 1986. The Board recom-

mended discontinuance of a number of accounting and budgetary practices that it said were not in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules and noted a number of material errors in the accounts.

Following ACABQ's recommendation,(35) the Assembly, in resolution 42/206, requested an expanded audit of the 1986 accounts of UNICEF, including its Greeting Card Operation. The expanded audit was to be submitted in 1988.

Financial policy decisions

The Executive Board in April 1987(36) adopted a set of financial rules and regulations specific to UNICEF, with amendments proposed by ACABQ.(28) It reconfirmed(37) that the current liquidity policy was adequate for UNICEF cash-flow requirements and recommended an increase in year-end general resources cash balances to a level equivalent to 10 per cent of the projected general resources income by the year 1990. It noted(38) the methodology developed by the secretariat to apportion general operating costs to supplementary-funded projects and approved a 6 per cent recovery rate to be charged to all supplementary-funded projects, excluding those funded by UNICEF national committees and those funded for emergencies. The Board resolved(39) that without its prior approval no posts might be added to the administrative and project support posts allocated to specified supplementary-funded projects, and that all project posts at headquarters must be included in future budget proposals. This decision was taken in accordance with a recommendation of ACABQ,(28) which had expressed concern about the growth of project posts involving administration or support functions and had pointed out that those posts were not subject to the same degree of control by the Board.-

In a related matter,(40) the Board approved a number of situations as justifying the status of staff awaiting reassignment or "supernumerary staff"; decided that the number of international Professional staff in that category should not exceed 10 at the end of any financial year; and decided that a staff member should not remain in the category longer than 12 months. ACABQ had noted that there were no appropriate controls to deal with the supernumerary staff situation and had expressed concern that purchase orders, normally used for the acquisition of supplies, had been used to re-tain staff services.

Organizational questions

UNICEF structure

In April 1987,(41) the Executive Board expressed appreciation of the review and the resulting restructuring of the Eastern and Southern

Africa Regional Office at Nairobi. It requested the Executive Director to review other regional offices and to examine the existing external relations structure with a view to optimizing the results of fund-raising and advocacy activities, as had been recommended by ACABQ.(28)

Also in April(42) the Board considered a request in Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112 that it submit its views on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,(43) regarding the functioning of the intergovernmental machinery in the economic and social fields (see p. 947). The Board concluded that UNICEF's current structure was well-suited to fulfil its mandate.

UNICEF Board

At its regular 1987 session, the Executive Board of UNICEF adopted 23 decisions on programme, administrative and budgetary matters. Acting on the recommendation of its Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board, it decided to streamline its procedures, rationalize time and improve its decision-making process.(44) It also took several decisions aimed at rescheduling its sessions and exploring the possibility of a biennial concentration of work, in phase with the biennial budget cycle. The Working Group having fulfilled its mandate, the Board terminated it. By decision 1987/184 of 9 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Board's report.(42*)

Greeting Card Operation

For the second consecutive year, UNICEF's Greeting Card Operation(45) made a record profit, of \$32.8 million net. This was due mainly to an increase in sales volume as well as higher gross proceeds as a result of price increases.

In response to a 1986 Board request,(46) the Executive Director reported in April 1987(47) on steps taken to improve the profitability of the Operation.

The Board approved work-plan expenditure estimates of \$28.3 million for the financial year 1987/88(48) and noted that gross revenues were estimated to be \$53.3 million.(49)

During 1987, 162 artists from 66 countries donated the reproduction rights to original works of art for publication as greeting cards and the UNICEF calendar.

NGO relations

During 1987, UNICEF collaboration with NGOs increased at the local, national, regional and international levels. The NGO Committee on

UNICEF represented more than 160 international organizations in consultative status. Areas of joint UNICEF-NGO activity ranged from promotion of CSD services to activities for children in especially difficult circumstances. UNICEF continued to strengthen its relationships with both grass-root groups and international NGOs concerned with the African recovery and issues of economic adjustment. In addition, it worked closely with a consortium of NGOs to promote education programmes to combat the spread of AIDS.

Inter-agency co-operation

In 1987, the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, the World Food Programme and UNICEF, focused on training, women in development, collaboration in Africa and harmonization of programming. The Group adopted, through a sub-committee chaired by UNICEF, four basic principles for each agency: raising its own funds, employing the country programming approach, maintaining autonomous programming, and seeking co-ordination of programming through complementarity of inputs. In May, UNICEF and the World Bank co-sponsored a Consultative Group meeting on Ghana, leading to the development of a programme of action to moderate the social costs of adjustment. UNICEF also continued to co-operate with the World Bank in health, nutrition, education, water supply and sanitation, and urban development.

The long-standing collaboration between UNICEF and WHO continued across a broad span of programme fields. The two organizations developed joint training modules and the institutional networking for the UNICEF/WHO technical consultative group on emergencies in Africa. The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy met at Geneva in January.(10)

Co-operation with UNESCO emphasized female enrolment in schools, improving the education system and education for CSD. UNICEF continued to support the UNESCO/UNICEF co-operative unit in its activities for children. As a member of the International Working Group on Education, which comprised the major donor agencies on education, UNICEF was responsible for basic and female education.

Establishment of an International Child Development Centre

The UNICEF Executive Board "noted" \$8 million for the establishment of a proposed International Child Development Centre at Florence, Italy, for which Italy had pledged \$2.7 million per year for three years. It requested the Executive Director to work out the financial, institutional, administrative, programme and statutory arrangements for the Centre.(50)

JIU report

In a report on UNICEF'S activities and structure,(51) transmitted to the General Assembly in February 1987, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) stated that the increase in indirect costs of the Fund continued to be troubling. Though UNICEF had substantially modernized its equipment and methods, the anticipated gains in administrative productivity barely seemed to offset corresponding increases in costs relating to documentation, monitoring, research and training, organization and support. Experiences in the field, as reflected in the financial tables, showed that the notion of low-cost operations was not relevant to the welfare of women and children. The poorer the beneficiary country, the greater the insecurity and the higher the price of development, a fact which the UNICEF secretariat should become more aware of and communicate clearly to the Executive Board.

Analysing the Fund's structure, JIU noted that its support cost/programme cost ratio ranked among the worst of the United Nations agencies, and that it seemed as though more and more time was being devoted to planning, evaluating, reporting and monitoring of activities for which there was less time. Consolidating UNICEF'S best features, reducing indirect costs, delineating areas of responsibility and simplifying procedures would be part of the solution, which could be facilitated to the extent that the principles of the country approach, decentralized responsibility and integrated development with and for children were respected.

JIU offered detailed recommendations for a restructuring of UNICEF headquarters and field services, monitoring and follow-up of programme implementation, and to the role and work of the Executive Board. It recommended that the Fund's financial and human resources be increasingly concentrated on Africa, in view of the natural disasters and emergencies, shortages and armed conflicts there. With regard to UNICEF'S budgetary documents, it recommended that they be improved as to volume, accuracy, readability and in particular concerning the method of calculating indirect costs, and made suggestions for information to be furnished in the annual country reports and for the calculation of overhead costs.

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Youth

In 1987, United Nations activities on youth—persons aged 15 to 24 years—concentrated on implementing the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, endorsed by the General Assembly during International Youth Year (IYY) in 1985.(1)

Follow-up activities to IYY were well under way at national, regional and international levels. The United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA), as the focal point on youth matters within the United Nations system, continued to play an important role in promoting a concerted approach for the integration of youth in development. The efforts of CSDHA were directed towards assisting Governments and national machineries on youth to enhance national capacities in developing comprehensive youth policies and programmes through the provision of policy guidance and information, technical expertise and direct operational support.

As part of its technical co-operation activities, CSDHA continued to monitor project proposals for funding by the United Nations Youth Fund. The Fund, as an instrument to further the implementation of the 1985 guidelines, continued to provide grants to reinforce youth-related concerns in development projects and programmes and to support catalytic and innovative activities that had potential for further replication, with particular focus on capacity-building in the least developed countries.

An adequate follow-up to IYY was vital in order to sustain the momentum achieved despite the reduction in resources and publicity devoted to the special event, the Secretary-General stated in a note to the 1987 session of the Commission for Social Development;(*) such follow-up entailed, at least, periodic evaluation of the use of the guidelines, continuous review of the situation of youth and ongoing comprehensive assessment of progress achieved at all levels.

Follow-up to International Youth Year (1985)

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(3) the Secretary-General in an October 1987

report(4) discussed policies and programmes involving young people, especially in relation to their participation in development and peace. He described action taken by intergovernmental bodies and activities of Member States and the United Nations system concerning implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up to IYY, the role of CSDHA as a focal point, and regional and international events. The momentum of IYY was being sustained by the guidelines, which were used as a framework for action by many Governments. United Nations agencies and bodies had developed new youth programmes and strengthened regular programme and information activities. Co-ordination with Governments, in many cases, entailed technical, substantive and material support to various national committees, better utilization and dissemination of research information on youth, and promotion of technical co-operation activities benefiting youth.

The challenge before the international community was to ensure both an adequate follow-up and a continued advocacy of youth programmes and issues at all levels. In that regard, the Secretary-General suggested that the national co-ordinating committees be provided with technical expertise and assistance to ensure a proper follow-up; that technical co-operation activities related to youth be strengthened at the field level, using the United Nations network; and that youth-related components in UNDP country programmes be reinforced. He further recommended that the resources of the United Nations Youth Fund be increased, that future meetings of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level reinforce past and present initiatives to ensure a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach, and that the United Nations improve at the regional level modalities for inter-agency co-operation on youth-related matters. The Secretary-General further suggested that CSDHA undertake every four years a comprehensive review of the global situation of youth, to be appraised by the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted without vote resolution 1987/45.

Youth in the contemporary world

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/16 of 9 May 1979, 1981/16 of 6 May 1981, 1983/14 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/23 of 29 May 1985,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 40/14 of 18 November 1985, by which the Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development to examine, on a regular basis, specific youth issues, in keeping with the objectives of the International Youth Year: Participation,

Development, Peace, and 41/97 of 4 December 1986, by which the Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in public life and the valuable contribution that youth can make in all sectors of society, as well as the willingness of youth to express its ideas concerning the building of a better and more just world,

Convinced that the opportune and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Youth Year should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate follow-up action, particularly at the national level,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a conceptual framework for a long-term strategy in that field,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the evaluation of the results of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;

2. Emphasized its satisfaction at the results obtained at the local, national, regional and international levels during the preparations for and observance of the International Youth Year;

3. Considers that an adequate follow-up to the International Youth Year should take place in order to maintain the momentum achieved during its preparation and observance, within the mandate of the Commission for Social Development;

4. Considers it appropriate for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, within existing resources:

(a) To review continuously the situation of youth;

(b) To provide an overall assessment of ongoing activities on the basis of results from national committees;

(c) To evaluate the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

(d) To consider ways and means to further develop co-operation in the field of youth;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session an interim report on the stage of implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, so that the Commission may adopt action-oriented recommendations;

6. Decides that the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-first session, shall discuss the question of youth in the contemporary world as part of the review of the follow-up of the International Youth Year.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/45

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 42/54 without vote.

Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, and its resolution 41/97 of 4 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted on the basis of its resolution 41/97,

1. Takes note of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. Calls once again upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities, and to submit to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the specific ways and means to implement fully the guidelines;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, and to monitor closely their implementation by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point;

4. Urges, in this context, all Member States to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to strengthen their focus on youth programmes and policies;

5. Stresses again the importance of the active and direct participation, in accordance with the right to freedom of association, of youth and youth organizations at all stages of implementation of the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

6. Invites Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

7. Emphasizes the importance of improving the active use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations, at both the national and international levels;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth on the basis of the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development in February 1989 and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth";

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of a substantive report of the Secretary-

General, paying particular attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

General Assembly resolution 42/54

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/772) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 65-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.19); agenda item 90.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

Co-ordination and information

In a March 1987 report on co-ordination and information in the field of youth,⁽⁵⁾ submitted in accordance with a 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General, on the basis of information from United Nations bodies and NGOs, described progress achieved during the period following IYY and listed suggestions for further co-ordination regarding follow-up activities.

The Secretary-General concluded that follow-up activities to IYY had in many instances intensified and improved the co-ordination of efforts on youth, both within the United Nations system and among the United Nations, Member States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. This was manifested in co-operative efforts at all levels in information exchange, joint projects and activities, including surveys, reports, studies, seminars, conferences and advisory missions. Those activities were made possible through special institutional arrangements and procedures in various forms, such as co-operation with national co-ordinating committees, consultation among non-governmental youth organizations through umbrella organizations, United Nations inter-agency consultations, the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level, and similar mechanisms at the regional level.

To ensure the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, the Secretary-General recommended that the national co-ordinating committees or similar mechanisms continue and that the relationship between the committees and the United Nations system be consolidated. He further suggested that future inter-agency co-operation focus on identifying and elaborating the specific types of supportive services to be provided to the structures created at the national level, that the regional commissions be encouraged to establish mechanisms for inter-agency co-operation and that the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level continue to meet once a year.

Recommendations were also made on channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

Through an Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes, sponsored under the regular programme of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DIED), CSDHA advised Governments, at their request, in developing long-term integrated national youth policies within the framework of IYY objectives. The Adviser focused on strengthening institutionalized arrangements, structures and procedures designed to secure the effective integration of youth into national development planning. During 1987, he undertook missions to Barbados, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Mali, the Netherlands Antilles, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and Suriname.

Throughout 1987, CSDHA continued to publicize the goals and strategies of IYY and the guidelines, through exchange of information between Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, regional commissions and NGOs. It prepared and published a directory of centres and institutes engaged in youth research, while a directory of national co-ordination mechanisms on youth—an instrument for fostering information exchange and co-operation among national counterparts and other interested bodies—was updated and reissued.

The United Nations regional commissions promoted IYY'S objectives within the context of both the regional plans of action and the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up. Governments and regional NGOs were actively involved in that process. The regional commissions provided substantive support for technical co-operation activities and strengthened relations with CSDHA through exchange of information, the organization of regional meetings on youth and advisory missions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted without vote resolution 1987/51.

Co-ordination and information in the field of youth

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/27 of 9 May 1979, 1980/25 of 2 May 1980, 1981/25 of 6 May 1981, 1982/28 of 4 May 1982, 1983/26 of 26 May 1983, 1984/44 of 21 May 1984, 1985/30 of 29 May 1985 and 1986/13 of 21 May 1986,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 34/151 of 17 December 1979, 36/28 of 13 November 1981, 37/48 of 3 December 1982, 38/22 of 22 November 1983, 39/22 of 22 November 1984 and 41/97 of 4 December 1986, as well as resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985, adopted by the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among young people the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development, and considering also the importance of the free flow of objective and accurate information, regardless of frontiers, to the achievement of those objectives through better understanding, mutual respect and friendship among all peoples,

Conscious of the need to consolidate and build further on the positive results achieved in the process of preparing for and observing the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the timely and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Youth Year should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate actions for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth endorsed by the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, in its resolution 40/14,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination and information in the field of youth;

2. Calls upon all United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, and to consider at their meetings appropriate ways and means for the improvement of co-ordination and information in the field of youth;

3. Stresses the importance of the active and direct participation of youth and youth organizations in the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth at all stages of implementation of the guidelines, and the importance of undertaking practical measures to encourage the voluntary association of youth and youth organizations in this process;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General continue to direct the attention of the competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the need for continued co-ordination and information in the field of youth, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/97;

5. Decides to consider at its first regular session of 1988 practical ways and means for improving co-ordination and information in the field of youth, on the basis of a specific report of the Secretary-General, under the item entitled "Social development";

6. Affirms the importance of freedom of association, expression, movement and religion, as well as of economic, social and cultural rights, for the full development of young people in every aspect of society and for their active participation in efforts to ensure economic development, social justice and human rights.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/51

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98/Add.1) without vote, 21 May (meeting 18); 39-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.5/Rev.1); agenda item 18.

SPONSORS: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Nige-

ria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Following a revision of the original draft, the United States withdrew amendments(7) by which the Council would have stressed the importance of the voluntary nature of associations of youth, of the free flow of information across national boundaries to achieve the objectives of progress and development, and of the freedom of association, expression, movement and religion for the full development of young people in every aspect of society.

Strengthening communication between youth and the United Nations

The scope of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, trends and developments connected with those channels, and the role of the Secretariat in strengthening them were considered, among other youth-related matters, in an October 1987 report of the Secretary-General.(4)

The report, submitted in response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution,(8) gave an overview of national, regional and international activities geared towards strengthening those communication channels. Their further improvement, the Secretary-General said, continued to be vital as an instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations system, and as a tool for informing the United Nations of the problems confronting young people. He recommended that they be reinforced and that co-operation between Governments and NGOs in the areas of information exchange, research and promotion of youth issues be encouraged. A similar recommendation had been made in a March 1987 report to the Economic and Social Council.(5)

Among the most important communication channels mentioned were the Geneva Informal Meeting, which served as a platform for co-operation between youth organizations through regular meetings, workshops and participation in United Nations meetings, and the Vienna NGO Committee on Youth. CSDHA provided assistance to both and participated in their meetings. The NGO Committee formulated a plan of action for 1987, focusing on unemployment, the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (see p. 715) and the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 900). A major activity was a round table on youth unemployment (Vienna, September).

CSDHA'S Youth Information Bulletin continued to serve as a principal communication channel by providing publicity for and about youth, highlighting major youth issues, facilitating information

exchange, and reporting on youth programmes and activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/55.

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as well as its resolution 41/99 of 4 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace", in particular the section dealing with the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Convinced that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced also of the importance for youth and youth organizations of freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, so as to enable them to participate in the United Nations system and to act effectively as channels of communication,

Convinced **further** that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues, wherever appropriate, can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Bearing in mind the important role that non-governmental youth organizations can play in co-operation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies in solving the problems of young people,

1. Calls upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication

adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures that take into account the issues of importance to young people;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17, and to encourage other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to do the same;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to develop methods that specifically indicate how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in his report thereon to the General Assembly concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

4. Calls upon youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forth their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should similarly continue to act as channels of communication;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

General Assembly resolution 42/55

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/772) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 31-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.20); agenda item 90.

Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Botswana, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

The right of youth to education and work

Concerned about unemployment among youth, especially those who had not received adequate training and education, Austria organized an international event, HOPE '87 (Hundreds of Original Projects for Employment) (Vienna, 28 April-2 May), to share with other countries its expertise on educational and vocational training and to develop education and training programmes that could serve as models. The event consisted of an international competition to generate ideas for youth employment projects, an exposition and a symposium on youth employment. A total of 406 projects from participants from 80 countries were submitted to the symposium. The Secretary-General described the event in his October report

on policies and programmes involving young people,(4) as he had been requested by the General Assembly in 1985.(9)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted, by recorded vote, resolution 1987/44.

Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to life, to education and to work

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984, 40/15 of 18 November 1985 and 41/98 of 4 December 1986, in which the Assembly, inter alia, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also Council resolutions 1983/17 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/27 of 29 May 1985 concerning youth participation in social and economic development and their exercise of the rights to life, education and work,

Recognizing that in many countries young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with special regard to the right to life, to education and to work,

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the improvement of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasize the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace in order to contribute, inter alia, to the increasing participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country,

1. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to life, to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problems of unemployment among youth;

2. Requests all the appropriate United Nations bodies to give adequate attention on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to life, to education and to work;

3. Invites national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Parti-

cipation, Development, Peace to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to life, to education and to work;

4. Decides to consider the matter as part of the review of the follow-up of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/44

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 48-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) by vote (48-1), 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20); agenda item 18.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Haiti.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions dealing with rights and opportunities of youth, both on the recommendation of the Third Committee.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/52 by recorded vote.

Efforts and measures for securing the implementation by States and the enjoyment by youth of human rights in conditions of peace, particularly the right to education and to work

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/29 of 13 November 1981, 37/49 of 3 December 1982, 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984, 40/15 of 18 November 1985 and 41/98 of 4 December 1986, in which it, inter alia, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, inter alia, to the

increasing active participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their countries,

1. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. Requests the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, when preparing his interim report on the stage of implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, to take account of the implementation by States and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work, so that the Commission may adopt recommendations aimed at a solution to youth unemployment;

4. Invites national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the follow-up activities to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

General Assembly resolution 42/52

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 156-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/772) by recorded vote (131-1), 3 November (meeting 32); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.17), orally revised, and orally amended by Netherlands; agenda item 90.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Against: United States.

Explaining its vote, the United States said it believed that opportunities to work and receive an

education were best provided by a society which respected individual liberty and fundamental freedoms; the provision of such opportunities was a worthy goal for all societies and that goal was best achieved by unleashing the talents of individuals so that they could produce economic growth and expansion which created opportunities for all.

Ireland said that as a result of the revisions, the text better expressed the fact that the enjoyment of human rights by youth should be brought to the attention of the Commission for Social Development; the inclusion of the words "in conditions of peace" in the title was not conducive, however, to maintaining a sharp focus on States' obligations for implementing human rights.

The Assembly adopted resolution 42/53 without vote.

Opportunities for youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling the achievements of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in particular the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,

Recalling also its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 on opportunities for youth,

Aware that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process, and emphasizing the importance of adequate education of young people and access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Recognizing that greater awareness should be brought about by Member States in the various sectors of the economy in order to accord the highest priority to the elimination of youth unemployment,

Noting with serious concern the existence of a rapidly growing number of young people in the world, many of whom have never had work, and that with growing unemployment it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the basic social and economic aspirations of young people,

Noting with appreciation the results of the international competition for youth employment projects, "HOPE '87", held at Vienna from 28 April to 2 May 1987, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the establishment at Vienna, with the assistance of the Government of Austria, of an Institute of HOPE '87, for the purpose of promoting the participation of youth in development through income-generating activities, particularly in developing countries, through, inter alia, comprehensive data-collection and analyses, the organization of competitions and the provision of technical and financial assistance in the implementation of youth employment projects,

1. Calls upon Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment through pragmatic measures in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

2. Urges Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase, wherever possible, technical co-operation activities with a view to

narrowing the gap between the demand for and supply of educational and training opportunities at all levels in developing countries, particularly in the least developed ones, and thus to contribute to the achievement of greater equality of employment opportunities for young people in those countries;

3. Calls upon Member States to promote greater awareness of the need to preserve and increase work opportunities for young people, whenever possible, with particular emphasis on equal opportunities for girls and young women;

4. Further calls upon Member States to pay increased attention to conditions that will create work opportunities for young people, inter alia, by facilitating the realization of income-generating projects for young people;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87, including, if appropriate, the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations, the Institute of HOPE '87 to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the Institute would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on youth, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, an account of the work undertaken by the Institute of HOPE '87.

General Assembly resolution 42/53

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/772) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.18), orally revised; agenda item 90. Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

Explaining its position, the United States said it considered the premise of paragraph 4 to be seriously flawed: government-funded make-work projects for youth did not contribute to economic growth, which was the only lasting generator of job opportunities.

UN Youth Fund

In 1987, the United Nations Youth Fund continued to provide technical and material support to catalytic and innovative youth-related activities.(10) Special attention was paid to strengthening international capacities, promoting the integration and participation of youth in national development, and expanding the body of knowledge on youth and development. Particular importance was also attached to data collection and information exchange activities, as well as applied research on youth.

Since becoming operational in 1984, the Fund had received about 250 requests for assistance, of which 36 were approved for funding as at the end of 1987, involving total resource commitment of approximately \$300,000. Although grants were

modest, \$7,500 on average, they served to mobilize an additional three to four times in matching resources.

During the year, funding was provided for a project in Mali aimed at promoting the participation of youth in agriculture and enhancing their earning capacity. Another project in Nepal was aimed at promoting community action and youth participation for the development and testing of methods to slow down deforestation. The Fund also supported a global project on surveys and manuals on youth and co-operatives. During 1986-1987, the Fund dispersed \$152,895 for 22 projects, of which 7 were in training, 6 in support and assistance to youth organizations and bodies concerned with youth, 4 in income-generating activities, and 1 each in promotional activities and information exchange.

Income, which peaked during the celebration of IYY in 1985, remained far below the Fund's expenditures. In 1987, only one Member State contributed to its resources. As a result, the Fund sought to establish co-financing agreements to obtain earmarked contributions for selected projects and activities in developing countries.

During 1987, the managerial responsibilities for the Fund were transferred from the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, thereby consolidating the managerial and substantive aspects of the Fund's operations at one duty station. A Trust Fund operations committee was set up within CSDHA, which reviewed project funding proposals prior to submission for financial approval.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 979, GA res. 40/14, 18 Nov. 1985.
- (2)E/CN.5/1987/6. (3)YUN 1986, p. 826, GA res. 41/97, 4 Dec. 1986. (4)A/42/595. (5)E/1987/41. (6)YUN 1986, p. 824, ESC res. 1986/13, 21 May 1986. (7)E/1987/C.2/L.11. (8)YUN 1986, p. 828, GA res. 41/99, 4 Dec. 1986. (9)YUN 1985, p. 983, GA res. 40/16, 18 Nov. 1985. (10)E/1988/29.

PUBLICATION

The Situation of Youth in the 1980s and Prospects and Challenges for the Year 2000 (ST/ESA/186), Sales No. E.86.IV.10.

Aging persons

The United Nations continued in 1987 to consider the question of the aged-persons aged 60 and over—in the context of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging, adopted in 1982 by the World Assembly on Aging(1) and endorsed later that year by the General Assembly.(2) The Plan's primary aim was to assist States in adjust-

ing national plans and programmes to increasing aging populations.

An International Institute on Aging was established at Valletta, Malta, as had been proposed at an expert group meeting in 1986.⁽³⁾ The Institute was to be funded from voluntary contributions by Governments, NGOs and individuals. The Assembly welcomed the Institute's establishment and noted a proposal for the creation of a world foundation on aging.

In December 1987, in response to a request by Senegal, CSDHA organized in co-operation with DTC and UNDP a two-week advisory mission to the country, to identify a tentative set of rules and procedures for a proposed African gerontological society.

Implementation of the Plan of Action

Reflecting their different approaches and specialized concerns, several United Nations bodies and agencies dealt with the question of aging and implementation of the Plan of Action. CSDHA, as the focal point within the United Nations system, carried out two research projects, on living arrangements for the aging and on their participation in development, which were to constitute the basis for a comprehensive study of the world aging situation requested by the General Assembly in 1986.⁽⁴⁾

In order to facilitate the exchange of information, the Centre was preparing a global directory of organizations active in the field of aging and issued twice during the year the Bulletin on Aging, which reported on activities of the United Nations system, the NGO community and Member States, particularly from developing regions. CSDHA also continued co-operating with a number of networks, including approximately 70 national committees on aging and NGO committees on aging in New York and Vienna.

In a September 1987 report,⁽⁵⁾ compiled in response to a 1986 Assembly request,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General described national and international activities related to the question of aging, and updated information received from Member States on their implementation of the Plan of Action. He suggested that the Assembly urge States that had not done so to establish national committees to promote policies on aging; invite NGOs to associate themselves with United Nations activities; invite Governments to participate in the second review of the implementation of the Plan of Action beginning in 1988; consider a declaration on the rights of the aged; establish and strengthen regional and international institutes as a means for greater exchange of knowledge, particularly among developing countries; encourage Governments to introduce and strengthen train-

ing programmes in gerontology; and invite them to give priority to projects and activities on aging within the framework of bilateral assistance. The Secretary-General also asked the Assembly to note his plan for appointing an adviser on aging.

The Commission for Social Development, at its February/March 1987 session, adopted a resolution,⁽⁶⁾ by which it recommended that the Secretary-General, when preparing the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, give priority to the elaboration of strategies to implement the Plan of Action, to the co-ordination of United Nations activities concerning aging, and to adequate budget allocations. The Commission also recommended that he propose a phased implementation of research and policy analysis of aging issues, bearing in mind the work of the specialized agencies, and that he include issues related to aging in his preparations for the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (see p. 616). It urged Governments and the United Nations to involve NGOs to a greater extent in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

As suggested by the Commission, the question of aging was discussed at the Interregional Consultation. In its Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, the Consultation noted that, in some countries, a greater share of resources would need to be directed to programmes for the aged. A population structure that included more old people required rethinking of assumptions on the normal working life-span; the demarcation between paid work and retirement; the method of financing pensions; the type of services to be provided; older people meeting their own needs; and the role of older people in family and society.

The ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters), in March,⁽⁷⁾ recommended that an inter-agency meeting on system-wide co-ordination of aging policies and programmes be convened in early 1988, in conjunction with the thirty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May 1987, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/41 without vote.

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the results of the World Assembly on Aging, held at Vienna from 26 July to 6 August 1982, including the International Plan of Action on Aging, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982.

Acknowledging the need to implement recommendation 57 of the Plan of Action, which calls for practical training centres to train personnel in the field of aging, especially personnel from developing countries,

Endorsing the recommendations contained in the Report of the Interregional Seminar to Promote the Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging, Kiev, 9-20 September 1985, and recalling General Assembly resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which the need for training centres was again confirmed,

Taking note of the report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute on Aging, held at Valletta, Malta from 15 to 19 December 1986,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Aging Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in spite of a shortage of resources to perform its duties in implementing the Plan of Action,

Recalling the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Noting that the institute on aging, as proposed by the Expert Group Meeting, would be financed solely by voluntary contributions and by the Government of Malta,

1. Confirms the need to implement recommendation 57 of the International Plan of Action on Aging;
2. Thanks the Government of Malta for its continuing efforts in the field of aging;

3. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he take into consideration the conclusions contained in the report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute on Aging, bearing in mind that the proposed institute in Malta would essentially be a training institute to fulfil the training needs of developing countries in implementing the Plan of Action and that the proposed institute would not preclude the establishment of other institutes or training centres related to the United Nations and voluntarily financed in other countries or regions of the world;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider additional ways of solving the great need for world-wide training of staff in the gerontological area and of using the existing structures within and outside the United Nations system to help fulfil this task better, and to report thereon to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session;

5. Urges the entities involved to avoid any duplication of work in the areas of research, data collection and information within the United Nations system;

6. Requests the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of aging, including the experience of the proposed institute, at its thirty-first session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/41

28 May 1987 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/98) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission for Social Development (E/1987/20), amended by 7 nations (E/1987/C.2/L.8); agenda item 18.

Sponsors of amendment: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Senegal, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 November 1987, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/51 without vote.

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, by which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging, adopted by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/29 of 29 November 1985, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging-in assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes on aging,

Reaffirming further its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, which it expressed its conviction that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and reaffirming also that developing countries, in particular, need assistance in order to implement the Plan of Action,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which it urged Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

Taking note of Commission for Social Development resolution 30/1 of 4 March 1987 relating to the preparation by the Secretary-General of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging,

Recognizing the importance of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, which will be undertaken by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, in 1989,

Taking note of the importance accorded to the question of aging in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Convinced that the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging is a valuable mechanism for promoting activities in the implementation of the Plan of Action, and concerned that the resources of the Trust Fund are being depleted without adequate replenishment,

Acknowledging with appreciation the invaluable role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting greater awareness of issues that involve the aging and in advocating measures to implement the Plan of Action,

1. Reaffirms once again its endorsement of the International Plan of Action on Aging, and requests the Secretary-General, through the Commission for Social Development, to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly through the review and appraisal process requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51;

2. Invites Member States to participate actively in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

3. Welcomes the establishment in Malta of the International Institute on Aging in pursuance of recommen-

ation 57 of the Plan of Action and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/41 of 28 May 1987;

4. Supports the recommendation made to the Secretary-General by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, he should give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strategies to implement the Plan of Action by providing fuller co-ordination of aging activities in the United Nations system and maintaining adequate programme budget allocations;

5. Takes note with satisfaction of the recommendation made by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that the Secretary-General, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, should propose a phased implementation of research and policy analysis activities in the field of aging, bearing in mind the work of the specialized agencies;

6. Requests the Commission for Social Development to convene an informal open-ended ad hoc working group at its thirty-first session in order to consider adequately the support of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action and propose to the Commission at its thirty-first session appropriate measures to advance further the cause of the aging;

7. Considers that the tenth anniversary of the 1982 World Assembly on Aging should be marked by appropriate follow-up activities in order to maintain awareness on a global level of issues affecting the aging;

8. Calls upon those governments which have not already done so to establish and strengthen national mechanisms in order to promote policies and programmes in the field of aging;

9. Once again requests the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984, for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the existing programmes on aging, as well as the United Nations system-wide co-ordination in this field, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat serving as the focal point in the United Nations system for activities in the field of aging;

11. Strongly appeals to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging;

12. Calls upon the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other funding organizations concerned to continue to support activities relating to the question of aging, in particular by providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

13. Welcomes initiatives by non-governmental organizations that encourage the private-sector to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging by mobilizing resources for implementing the Plan of Action, and in this respect takes note of a proposal for the creation of a world foundation on aging;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of aging".

General Assembly resolution 42/51

30 November 1987 Meeting 85 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/771) without vote, 3 November (meeting 32); 9-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 89.

Sponsors: Austria, Barbados, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malta, Senegal, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 14-22, 28, 32; plenary 85.

UN trust funds

As at June 1987, the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging supported nine projects, of which three were global, four were in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one each was in Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia.

Among the projects supported were an expert seminar on the promotion of national infrastructures for aging populations in Asia and the Pacific, convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (Bangkok, Thailand, 8-12 December). Attended by 16 experts and representatives of United Nations agencies and bodies, the seminar adopted a guide for future activities on aging in the region, which emphasized a human resources development perspective and the strengthening of relationships between governmental and non-governmental sectors in providing alternative support systems for the elderly. Other projects supported by the Fund included an evaluation of the socio-economic situation of the aging population in Argentina; training courses on gerontology in Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico and Uruguay; a needs assessment survey of the urban elderly in Latin America and the Caribbean; a multiple activities centre for the elderly in Bolivia; and the development of innovative, responsive and comprehensive services in Lebanon. Global projects included promotion of co-operatives for the aging, development of care for the elderly, and a sample survey on the conditions of the elderly in 700 towns.

The Director-General of UNOV continued to carry out the managerial responsibilities of the Fund. In 1987, a Social Development Trust Funds Operations Committee was established, which served to halve the time required to appraise and approve projects.

The trend of the Fund's expenditures exceeding income continued, reflecting the Fund's response to the growing number of requests for assistance. Expenditures in 1987 totalled \$315,133, while income amounted to \$158,669, leaving a balance of \$311,392 available as of 31 December 1987. The operations of the Fund would have to cease, unless additional and substantial contributions were received in the near future, the Secretary-General stated in a September report on the question of aging.⁽⁵⁾ At the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, pledges of \$27,858 were made by seven States.

The Trust Fund for the Promotion of a United Nations Programme for the Aging, established in July 1986(8) on a provisional basis until 31 December 1987, was extended through 1988, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.(5) He reviewed options for using the Fund's resources of \$17,000; among them was the creation of a world foundation on aging, to encourage the private sector to support United Nations activities in the field.

No action was taken by the Assembly's Third Committee on a draft sponsored by Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Swaziland and the United States,(9) consideration

of which had been deferred by the General Assembly in 1986.(10). By that text, the two trust funds would be merged as a United Nations International Fund for Aging administered by UNDP and included among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1982, p. 1184. (2)Ibid., p. 1186, GA res. 37/51, 3 Dec. 1982. (3)YUN 1986, p. 830. (4)Ibid., p. 831, GA res. 41/96, 4 Dec. 1986. (5)A/42/567. (6)E/1987/20 (res. 30/1). (7)ACC/1987/5. (8)YUN 1986, p. 831. (9)A/C.3/42/L.4. (10)YUN 1986, p. 832, GA dec, 41/424, 4 Dec. 1986.

Chapter XX

Refugees and displaced persons

The year 1987 marked a series of successes in finding solutions to the plight of refugees, the advent of new and serious refugee situations and, in a number of instances, a deterioration in the treatment of refugees. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to co-operate actively with concerned Governments and the international community in efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of refugees throughout the world and sought to provide international protection to refugees to compensate for their lack or the denial of national protection.

The promotion of durable solutions, such as voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, remained the primary and long-term objective of UNHCR's assistance programme. UNHCR responded to requests for emergency assistance for many new arrivals and continued to pursue care and maintenance programmes for refugees for whom no immediate solution could be found. More than a quarter of a million people shed their status as refugees in 1987 and started new lives through voluntary repatriation and resettlement in third countries.

The Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme condemned military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements and considered, among other things, international protection, the situation of refugee children, refugee aid and development and durable solutions.

In December, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General to give all possible assistance to preparations for an international conference on the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa (resolution 42/106), as well as to the follow-up to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (42/107). It also called for assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America (42/110), emergency assistance to Chad (42/128), humanitarian assistance to Djibouti (42/126), and assistance to Ethiopia (42/139), Malawi (42/132), Somalia (42/127), the Sudan (42/129) and student refugees in southern Africa (42/138).

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1987/89 and decision 1987/158, requested the enlargement of the Executive Committee, as did the General Assembly by resolution 42/130. In addition, the Assembly urged States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve dura-

ble solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons and called on them to contribute to UNHCR's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees were met (42/109). It decided to continue UNHCR for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989 (42/108).

The Nansen Medal for 1987—awarded since 1954 in honour of Fridtjof Nansen, the first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—went to King Juan Carlos I for developments in Spain, which spanned a decade and had had a profound impact on the world's refugee problem.

Topics related to this chapter. Asia and the Pacific: South-East Asia; Kampuchea situation; Western and south-western Asia; Afghanistan situation; Iran-Iraq armed conflict. Middle East: Palestine refugees. Human rights: Human rights violations.

UNHCR programme and finances

Programme policy

Executive Committee action. At its thirty-eighth session (Geneva, 5-12 October 1987), the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme, recognizing that the complexity of the refugee problem underscored the importance of the High Commissioner's international protection function, called for the strengthening of that function. The Committee appealed to Governments to promote conditions conducive to attaining durable solutions such as providing adequate resettlement quotas with flexible selection criteria, including a more liberal policy towards disabled and medically at risk refugees, and distinguishing between refugees and ordinary immigrants.

The Committee called on the international community and UNHCR, in co-operation with development agencies, to review and redefine refugee self-sufficiency and to devise a mechanism to provide financial support to host countries to meet the cost of refurbishing infrastructures located in organized rural settlements.

The Committee expressed concern regarding continued violation of the principle of non-refoulement—whereby refugees and asylum-seekers would not be forcibly returned to countries where

they faced persecution or other danger; the deteriorating situation of refugees and asylum-seekers in southern Africa; and lack of protection for groups of refugees, including a large number of Palestinians.

Regarding refugee children, the Committee expressed serious concern about human rights violations and called on the High Commissioner to develop further guidelines to promote co-operation between UNHCR and concerned organizations to improve their international protection, physical security and well-being.

The Committee called on States and concerned agencies to support the High Commissioner's efforts to improve protection and assistance programmes for refugee women.

The Committee condemned military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements and called on States and international organizations to provide assistance to victims. It welcomed a proposal to convene an international conference on the situation of refugees and war victims in southern Africa under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations Secretary-General and UNHCR.

Concerning development projects for refugees and returnees, the Committee urged the High Commissioner to intensify efforts to promote such activities in co-operation with the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations specialized in development assistance. It also requested Governments of asylum countries to consider formulating and implementing in their regional or national development plans, with the assistance of the international community, development-oriented programmes addressed to refugees and local populations. The Committee called on the international community and the United Nations system, particularly UNDP and UNHCR, to pursue the establishment of a link between refugee aid and development in follow-up action to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II).⁽²⁾

The Committee acknowledged the adoption by several States of national administrative and legislative measures to implement the provisions of international refugee instruments, including the establishment of procedures to determine refugee status, and emphasized the need for States, intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to sensitize public opinion to the special circumstances and needs of refugees and asylum-seekers.

In meeting refugee needs, UNHCR continued co-operating with other United Nations organizations, in particular with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing food aid, with the World Bank and the International Labour Organi-

sation in promoting self-reliance and income-generating or employment opportunities and with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in responding to primary health care, water supply and basic sanitation needs. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) worked with UNHCR to produce textbooks and educational programmes for refugees. Ways of incorporating a number of established refugee settlements into the normal development process were being studied by UNHCR and UNDP. UNHCR collaborated closely with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with the World Health Organization (WHO) on nutrition and guidelines on mental health in refugee camps, and with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in family planning programmes. It also co-operated with OAU, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, the Organization of American States (OAS), the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, as well as liberation movements and NGOs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 June 1987, by decision 1987/160, the Economic and Social Council transmitted the High Commissioner's report for 1986/87(3) to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 42/109 without vote.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-eighth session, and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 13 and 17 November 1987,

Recalling its resolution 41/124 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, which are undertaken in the common interest of humanity,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, at least one hundred States are now parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,

Deeply concerned that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems in various parts of the world,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made in dealing with the problem of rescuing asylum-seekers in distress at sea,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection, particularly in the context of the increasing complexity of the contemporary refugee problem, and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function,

Noting the efforts of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that in various parts of the world it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their countries of origin,

Commending States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance in accordance with the conclusions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session,

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention given to refugees who have already spent an inordinately long time in camps,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks, as well as the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the High Commissioner's continuing efforts to reorganize and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, particularly with respect to activities in the field,

Commending the High Commissioner and his staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. Strongly reaffirms the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the

relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement;

2. Notes with particular concern the continued violation of the principle of non-refoulement in certain situations, and stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect refugees against such action;

3. Appeals to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to these instruments in order to enhance their universal character;

4. Condemns all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of violence;

5. Endorses the conclusions on military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session, and calls upon all States to observe these principles:

6. Endorses the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session, and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner so as to ensure that the special needs of refugee children are met;

7. Urges the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to identify and meet the special needs of refugee women;

8. Recognizes the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status and/or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

9. Recognizes the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and in particular the need to address in this process the causes that force refugees and asylum-seekers to flee their countries of origin, in the light of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

10. Urges all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees as appropriate or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

11. Expresses deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

12. Urges the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

13. Recognizes with appreciation the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Con-

ference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and further urges Governments to support these efforts;

14. Emphasizes the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees and urges the High Commissioner and those organizations and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen their mutual co-operation towards the attainment of durable solution; and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to promote such co-operation;

15. Calls upon all Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing and in every way feasible, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

General Assembly resolution 42/109

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/808) without vote, 23 November (meeting 56); 28-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.78), orally revised; agenda item 103. Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 45, 47-50, 52, 54, 56; plenary 93.

The United States said it would join the consensus on the understanding that paragraph 4 would be read in the light of the conclusions on armed attacks adopted by the UNHCR Executive Committee (see p. 898), which were endorsed in paragraph 5 and were consistent with international law. Its support of the text should not be construed as support for the view that it was unlawful under any circumstances to use force against a refugee camp or settlement, even if it was being used in a manner inconsistent with its civilian purpose.

Malaysia said it had joined the consensus but questioned the use of the term "asylum-seekers" in the sixth preambular paragraph as it appeared to include all those who were rescued at sea; a growing number of people leaving their countries of origin were not refugees but were seeking a better life abroad.

In a related action, the General Assembly, in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 42/186), recommended that countries hosting large numbers of refugees receive more assistance through UNHCR and other bodies to improve environmental conditions in refugee settlements.

Continuation of UNHCR

In accordance with a 1982 General Assembly resolution,(4) the Assembly reviewed the arrangements for UNHCR to determine whether the Office should continue beyond 31 December 1988.

On 7 December 1987, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/108 without vote.

Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/196 of 18 December 1982, in which it decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1988,

Recognizing the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Considering the outstanding work that has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989;

2. Decides to review, not later than at its forty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1993.

General Assembly resolution 42/108

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/808) without vote, 23 November (meeting 56); 25-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.77); agenda item 103.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 45, 47-50, 52, 54, 56; plenary 93.

Financial and administrative questions

UNHCR voluntary funds expenditure in 1987(5) amounted to \$461.4 million compared with \$441.5 million in 1986. Of the total, some \$335.6 million was spent on General Programmes and \$125.8 on Special Programmes and other trust funds. Total income for 1987 was \$475.6 million compared with \$449.9 million in 1986.

In October, the UNHCR Executive Committee called on Governments to make additional funds available to cover a shortfall of \$51 million under the General Programmes as at October 1987, to meet fully 1987 projected requirements and possibly prepare for an adequate carry-over of funds to 1988.

The Committee noted the allocations made by UNHCR from its Emergency Fund during the period 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987, and the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).(6)

It adopted conclusions proposed by its Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters concerning the issues of management, programme support and administration.

Contributions

Contributions in cash and kind in 1987 totalled \$428 million. Paid contributions in cash totalled \$330.5 million, while outstanding pledges amounted to \$41 million. Contributions in kind were \$43 million with an additional \$13 million in outstanding pledges. In addition, \$746,269 was received from Canada, \$298,507 from Norway, \$782,473 from Sweden, and \$3 million from the United States for a World Bank project for refugees in Pakistan. Contributions in cash and kind from government sources totalled some \$376 million in 1987. Intergovernmental organizations provided \$44 million, and NGOs and private sources made donations valued at \$7.7 million.

At its 1987 session(1) the UNHCR Executive Committee approved a target of \$368 million (not including the \$10 million for the Emergency Fund) for 1988 General Programmes and called on Governments to contribute generously.

Government pledges of \$121 million were announced at a 19 November 1987 meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the 1988 Programme of UNHCR.

Accounts

1986 accounts

The audited financial statements on funds administered by UNHCR for the year ended 31 December 1986 showed a total expenditure of \$441.5 million and total income of \$449.9 million.(7)

In July 1987,(8) the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a synthesis of the main observations of the Board of Auditors on the audit of various United Nations funds; comments relating to UNHCR concerned, among other things, delivery and distribution of food aid items, programme evaluation and procurement and accounting records.

Concurring with the Board's findings, ACABQ in a September report,(9) recommended improving management, procurement and accounting methods.

In October,(1) the UNHCR Executive Committee took note of the accounts and reports, and recognized further current efforts to improve financial and programme management, in particular in the areas of food aid and programme evaluation.

In December, the General Assembly, in resolution 42/206, accepted the financial report and the Board's audit opinions, concurred with

ACABQ's observations and requested the High Commissioner to take the required remedial action.

Special programme audit examination

As requested by ACABQ the Board of Auditors conducted a special programme audit examination of the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR in order to evaluate the effectiveness of UNHCR and the efficiency of its operations in the field. The report on the results of the examination, which was annexed to an ACABQ report to the General Assembly,(9) covered UNHCR field operations in two countries. A representative sample of the 31 organizations assisting refugees in one of the countries was selected to review the working relationships with such organizations.

The Board found UNHCR succeeding in providing protection for refugees and making regular efforts towards finding durable solutions. It noted that UNHCR was prevented from achieving the highest level of efficiency in delivering immediate assistance owing to major physical, geographical and infrastructural obstacles and its inability always to select its implementing partners. Under those circumstances, it was felt that UNHCR was achieving an acceptable minimum level of effectiveness.

Six key areas for special attention were identified: improving working relationships with implementing partners; simplifying and standardizing operating structures and procedures in field offices; matching staff postings with field operations requirements; enhancing the responsiveness of the UNHCR planning cycle; improving procurement procedures; and reviewing purchasing policy.

Commenting on the Board's findings, ACABQ stated that of the six areas identified by the Board, that of improving working relationships with implementing partners, particularly ensuring more support for partners who were weak in technical and management skills, and closer monitoring of their performance was regarded as being the most important. ACABQ requested UNHCR to submit in 1988, a comprehensive report on its implementation of the Board's recommendations.

In October, UNHCR's Executive Committee(1) noted the ACABQ report on the special programme audit examination.

Administrative and personnel issues

UNHCR's Executive Committee(1) authorized an increase in the working capital of the Revolving Fund for Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities from the 1987 General Programmes up to a ceiling of \$3.5 million, while confirming that the Fund's resources should be used strictly for hardship duty stations. It supported the High

Commissioner's efforts to reorganize and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, and urged him to take special measures to increase the number of women in the Professional and higher categories, especially in policy-making and senior management positions, and to report to the Committee on progress made. The Committee expressed support for the practice of staff rotation and for the High Commissioner's efforts to improve conditions for staff at difficult field duty stations.

Executive Committee

Enlargement of the Executive Committee

On 26 May,(10) Somalia requested that the Economic and Social Council consider enlarging UNHCR's Executive Committee. Citing the excessive number of African and Asian countries shouldering the burden of UNHCR work by hosting the largest refugee population in the world and which therefore had a paramount interest in the Committee, Somalia hoped the Council would recommend enlarging the Committee to allow at least two more members from Africa and Asia to participate in its work.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/158 of 29 May, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its second regular session the question of enlarging the Executive Committee. On 9 July, the Council adopted resolution 1987/89 by roll-call vote.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of
the Programme of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958(XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2294(XXII) of 11 December 1967, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee,

Noting the note verbale dated 26 May 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Recommends the General Assembly to take a decision at its forty-second session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-one to forty-three;

2. Recommends the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consider ways and means of improving the possibilities for observers to participate effectively in its work

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/89

9 July 1987 Meeting 37 30-0-19 (roll-call vote)

4-nation draft (E/1987/L.48), orally amended by India, sub-amended by Denmark; agenda item 5.

Sponsors: Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Meeting numbers. ESC 20, 36, 37.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Djibouti, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Prior to adopting the text, Ethiopia had moved that no action be taken at that session on the draft. The motion was rejected by 22 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions.

Colombia noted that an entire regional group had abstained, which, it said, was an indication of the importance they attached to avoiding any disturbance of the balance established in the Executive Committee. It believed that the Committee should continue to make its decisions by consensus. Egypt said it had abstained to maintain its neutrality as Vice-President in charge of informal consultations.

Although Japan voted for the resolution, it regretted that it had not been possible to adopt it by consensus and hoped that this would not set a precedent for the Executive Committee, which should maintain its tradition of taking decisions by consensus. Denmark expressed similar views.

Executive Committee action. In October,(1) the Executive Committee established a working group to consider ways to improve possibilities for observer delegations to participate in its work and asked the group to make proposals to be considered at the Committee's 1988 session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/130 without vote.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of
the Programme of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/89 of 9 July 1987 on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-one to forty-three;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its first regular session of 1988;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner has begun to consider ways and means of improving the possibilities for observers to participate effectively in its work.

General Assembly resolution 42/130

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 35-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.73/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Ethiopia believed that increasing the Committee's membership by only two was not commensurate with actual needs.

In-depth study of the
UN intergovernmental structure

By decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council established a Special Commission, open to all United Nations Member States, to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields in accordance with recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).⁽¹⁾ The Group of 18 had recommended that the study should, among other things, identify measures to rationalize and simplify the structure and consider consolidating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to make the structure more responsive to current needs. The study also aimed to improve the system of reporting by reducing the number of reports.

In response, the UNHCR Executive Committee in October⁽²⁾ outlined its structure, agenda, calendar of meetings and work programme, and described UNHCR'S co-ordination of assistance activities with other United Nations bodies. The Executive Committee said it had already taken steps to rationalize its work, including reducing the duration of its meetings and documentation and streamlining its agenda. It did stress, however, that despite efforts by UNHCR, the Committee's work was seriously affected by late receipt of documents in five United Nations official languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

The Committee had decided to maintain its summary records and had communicated that decision to the Chairman of the United Nations Committee on Conferences.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/42/12/Add.1. (2) YUN 1984, p. 942. (3) A/42/12. (4) YUN 1982, p. 1195. GA res. 37/196, 18 Dec. 1982. (5) A/43/5/Add.5. (6) A/AC.96/698. (7) A/42/5/Add.5. (8) A/42/372 and Corr.1. (9) A/42/579. (10) E/1987/105. (11) YUN 1986, p. 1022. (12) A/AC.96/703.

Refugee assistance and protection

Assistance

During 1987,⁽¹⁾ UNHCR continued to co-operate with concerned Governments and the international community in efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of refugees throughout the world. The promotion of durable solutions, namely, voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, remained the primary and long-term objectives of 3 UNHCR assistance programmes. UNHCR responded to requests for emergency assistance for many new arrivals and continued to pursue care and maintenance programmes for refugees for whom no immediate solution could be found. Relief-oriented programmes also included measures to promote basic self-sufficiency activities among refugees.

Total UNHCR expenditure in 1987 amounted to \$461.4 million, an increase of some \$20 million over 1986, which reflected additional requirements due to the emergence of new refugee situations, changes in programme content and a higher rate of programme delivery. In 1987, General Programmes expenditure totalled \$335.6 million, including \$6.3 million obligated from the Emergency Fund. Of that \$6.3 million, the largest amounts included \$678,631 for assistance to Mozambican refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, \$1.9 million for relief to returnees and displaced persons in Sri Lanka, \$540,000 for emergency relief supplies for newly arrived Iraqi refugees in Iran, \$475,000 for assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan and almost \$1 million to Yemen to assist refugees from Democratic Yemen.

Pending the identification and implementation of durable solutions, UNHCR continued to provide intermediate assistance in the form of care and maintenance (food, water, shelter, health services, sanitation, education). In 1987, the largest single care and maintenance programme was for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, for which \$51.3 million was obligated under General Programmes. Ethiopia, Somalia and Thailand also received major care programmes, as did Mozambican refugees in several neighbouring countries, particularly Malawi.

UNHCR's primary objective remained the promotion of durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, local integration in a country of first asylum or resettlement in a third country. In 1987, over \$110.6 million was obligated under General Programmes and some \$19.9 million was made available under Special Programmes for rehabilitation assistance to returnees in their

countries of origin. Voluntary repatriation movements in 1987 included the return of 81,000 Ugandan refugees, 47,000 Mozambicans, 37,000 Ethiopians and some 10,000 Chadians. In addition, 5,000 Zairean refugees registered for voluntary repatriation, of whom some 900 returned to Zaire. Over 13,000 Nicaraguans, Salvadorians, Guatemalans and Haitians returned to their countries, while repatriation of Argentinian and Uruguayans continued. Resettlement remained the principal durable solution for Indo-Chinese refugees—some 45,800 Indo-Chinese were resettled in 1987, as were an additional 12,961 Vietnamese under the Orderly Departure Programme. Over 19,000 Europeans, about 3,000 Africans, 5,300 from the Middle East and some 700 from the Americas also benefited from resettlement, as did 2,400 persons under assistance programmes for disabled refugees and their families. Expenditure on local integration activities in 1987 totalled some \$88.8 million, while resettlement assistance amounted to approximately \$16.5 million.

Elementary education continued to be provided mainly in local government schools or in specially established settlement schools. UNHCR had 108 projects in post-primary, vocational/technical and academic education. Some \$10.2 million was spent to enable 18,800 refugee students to study at secondary and tertiary levels—31 per cent of them took technical training courses, 58 per cent attended secondary schools and 11 per cent were enrolled in universities.

Of the 42 counselling activities carried out in the field by UNHCR's operational partners, 22 were in Africa for an amount of \$3.3 million. An additional 26 counselling projects totalling \$4.1 million were implemented by UNHCR through its professional social services staff. Both types of projects facilitated the provision of case management assistance to refugees. Assistance to handicapped refugees continued with the provision of medical facilities and services in asylum countries. In 1987, the needs of some 10,000 refugees were met at a cost of \$1 million. In addition, 24 refugees were evacuated from one country to another for medical treatment, and another 9 refugees were treated in their country of asylum at a cost of \$100,000.

The annual amount of food aid to refugees, including that from WFP, totalled about \$200 million; some \$59.2 million in food aid was channelled through UNHCR.

In October, the UNHCR Executive Committee(2) urged the High Commissioner to intensify efforts to promote activities benefiting refugees and returnees, in co-operation with the World Bank, UNDP, the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), the European Economic Community and other organizations specializing in development assistance.

In 1987, UNHCR's assistance activities in Africa totalled \$171.6 million, of which \$112 million was spent on local settlement activities, \$1.2 million on resettlement, \$17.7 million on voluntary repatriation and \$40.6 million on relief and other assistance. Somalia and the Sudan received the most assistance, \$48 million and \$42 million, respectively.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, \$36.8 million went for assistance activities, of which \$15.4 million was spent on local settlement, \$261,500 on resettlement, \$4 million on voluntary repatriation and \$17 million on relief and other assistance. Honduras and Mexico received the highest amounts—\$15 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

In Europe and North America, UNHCR expenditures totalled \$13.7 million, of which \$2.5 million was spent on local settlement, \$4 million on resettlement, \$676,000 on voluntary repatriation and \$6.6 million on relief and other assistance. Turkey and Italy received the most assistance with allocations of \$2.8 million each, and Yugoslavia received \$2.1 million.

In Asia and Oceania, assistance expenditures amounted to \$66.3 million, of which \$7 million was spent on local settlements, \$11.8 million on resettlement, \$2.7 million on voluntary repatriation and \$44.7 million on relief and other assistance. Thailand and the Philippines received the most assistance, with allocations totalling \$27 million and \$6.5 million, respectively.

In South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, expenditures amounted to \$111 million, of which \$72 million was spent on local settlement, \$441,600 on resettlement, \$3,600 on voluntary repatriation and \$38.5 million on relief and other assistance. Pakistan, Iran and Algeria received the most assistance with totals of \$79.4 million, \$16.1 million and \$6.9 million, respectively.

UNHCR promoted greater public awareness of the refugee problem by producing and distributing a variety of written and audio-visual materials, arranging for journalists' visits to refugee settlements and organizing a number of special events. Special events included a major exhibition in Paris entitled "Refugees in the World", two benefit concerts hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, and a round-table on the protection of refugees: humanitarian action and political considerations. The magazine *Refugees* continued to be published monthly in English, French and Spanish, with special editions in Arabic, German, Italian and Japanese. New language versions of a booklet produced for schoolchildren were published in French, German, Italian and Spanish, as were posters, a world refugee map and a calendar. A series of country fact sheets was produced and updated on a quarterly basis to provide in-

formation on UNHCR's main programmes around the world.

Refugee aid and development assistance

In an August 1987 report to the Executive Committee,⁽³⁾ the High Commissioner stated that he had augmented his efforts to promote development activities benefiting refugees and returnees in co-operation with the World Bank, UNDP and other international, regional and governmental and non-governmental organizations. He described UNHCR's activities in that regard in Pakistan, Somalia and the Sudan and in connection with follow-up action to ICARA II (see below). In March, an agreement was reached to foster collaboration between UNHCR and IFAD.

In October 1987,⁽²⁾ the Executive Committee, stressing the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in implementing programmes benefiting refugees and returnees, urged them to strengthen their co-operation with the High Commissioner. It requested Governments of countries of asylum to consider formulating and implementing, in co-ordination with UNHCR, development-oriented programmes for refugees and local populations in their regional and national development plans.

Assistance to refugees in Africa

In 1987, the already substantial portion of the refugee population in Africa witnessed an increase of well over half a million refugees, bringing the total refugee population to 3.5 million. At the same time, close to 150,000 refugees returned voluntarily to their respective countries of origin.

Continuing insecurity and conflict within Mozambique led over 300,000 Mozambicans to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. The largest influx was in Malawi where the numbers rose from 150,000 to 452,000. The UNHCR emergency programme for Mozambique was characterized by rapidly increasing needs, with a number of technical missions revising and updating requirements to ensure a rapid response. Some 72,000 Mozambican refugees were living near the Tanzanian border, of whom 15,000 received UNHCR emergency assistance. In addition, 30,000 remained in Zambia, 65,000 in Zimbabwe and 20,000 in Swaziland, and several thousands sought asylum in South Africa. Another major exodus was that of southern Sudanese fleeing the effects of civil strife, exacerbated by drought in some regions; they sought asylum in Ethiopia. The number of Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia was reported at 140,000 in April 1987 but by year's end this rose to 250,000.

However, progress was recorded in several areas. The organized repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti and Somalia benefited 4,450 persons. Some 65,000 Ugandans were repatriated

from the Sudan, as were 7,000 from Zaire. Repatriation efforts continued for Chadians, thus UNHCR was assisting only 20,000 in western Sudan, some 8,500 in Cameroon, and much smaller numbers elsewhere in the region. During the year, some 42,000 South African refugees were reported to be living in various countries of asylum in southern Africa; 31,000 of them received UNHCR assistance. The majority of 75,000 Namibian refugees were assisted in Angola and Zambia. In addition, progress was made in promoting measures to address the needs of areas affected by the presence of refugees in an integrated manner, and within the framework of national development plans, and in encouraging national and international development institutions to take the lead in their area of competence.

Concerning the deteriorating conditions particularly within South Africa, and southern Africa in general, UNHCR was directly involved with the United Nations, OAU and UNDP in organizing an international conference on the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa (see p. 886).

In a September report to the General Assembly,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General described major developments in the situation of refugees in Africa since July 1986. He stated that durable solutions, particularly voluntary repatriation, should be actively pursued. There was a need for closer co-operative arrangements, covering returnee and refugee programmes. While giving UNDP primary responsibility for assistance to refugee-related development projects, UNHCR would continue to assist host countries in Africa with the task of caring for and maintaining refugees.

During 1987, total UNHCR expenditure in Africa amounted to \$183.4 million, of which \$120.2 million was obligated under General Programmes and \$63.2 million under Special Programmes.

Communication. In July,⁽⁵⁾ Burundi transmitted the text of an article which had appeared in a June 1987 newspaper in that country, reflecting Burundi's position on refugees.

Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa in 1984,⁽⁶⁾ the international community in a spirit of solidarity had sought to launch a process of burden-sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa.

In a September report,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General discussed the follow-up to ICARA II taken since July 1986. A steering committee initially set up for the preparatory work for the Conference had encouraged the integration of refugee assistance into development. Action continued to be

taken by the Secretary-General, UNHCR and UNDP to that end. UNDP continued to give due consideration to refugee-related development needs and to assist in co-ordinating refugee-related development activities. Donor resources earmarked for ICARA II projects were spent in part on emergency relief programmes, thus modifying or delaying implementation of refugee programmes. UNDP estimated that the international community had met 45 per cent of the project needs presented at ICARA II. Since 1984, UNDP had received a total of \$7.6 million for refugee-related development activities. Among UNDP activities were four review missions in Chad, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia and an additional mission to Ethiopia to prepare a rehabilitation and recovery programme for the repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti and Somalia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/107 without vote.

Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, particularly resolution 41/122 of 4 December 1986, relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,

Mindful that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, was to launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

Aware of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the great sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Deeply concerned that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, which refers in particular to the need for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Recognizing that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief, and for medium-term and long-term development aid,

Taking note of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and

Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Emphasizing the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

Reiterating once again the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Noting once again with deep concern that many of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa have yet to be funded and implemented,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Noting the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to promote increased and effective co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the signing of an agreement on co-operation, as well as the measures he has taken to revitalize the Trust Fund of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

2. Reiterates its appreciation to all donor countries, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

3. Urges the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. Emphasizes the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problem of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for their concerted action aimed at revitalizing and further strengthening the mechanisms of implementation of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

6. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is avail-

able for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

7. **Requests** the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning;

8. Calls upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference;

9. **Again** requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the effective follow-up to the Conference;

10. Further **requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/107

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/808) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); draft by Senegal for African Group (A/C.3/42/L.68); agenda item 103. **Meeting numbers.** GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 45, 47-50, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Refugees in southern Africa

1988 international conference

In October,⁽¹⁾ Madagascar submitted resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 20-25 July 1987). Among other things, the Council commended the OAU Secretary-General for steps he had taken to convene an international conference on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa and asked him to enlist the support of the international community, particularly UNHCR, the United Nations and the secretariat of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Also in October,⁽²⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee welcomed the proposal to convene an international conference on the situation of refugees and war victims in southern Africa, under the auspices of OAU, the United Nations Secretary-General and UNHCR.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted **resolution 42/106** without vote.

International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and op-

pression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and the policies of **apartheid**,

Conscious also of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the **apartheid** régime of South Africa,

Aware that **apartheid** in South Africa, the illegal occupation of Namibia and acts of destabilization carried out by South Africa and its surrogate elements continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and the displacement of persons in the southern region of Africa,

Taking note of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, to convene an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa and to enlist the active support of the international community, in particular the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to that end,

Taking note also of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to endorse the proposal for the convening of an international conference to address the specific situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa,

Appreciating the current efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons displaced by armed conflict in the countries of southern Africa,

Recognizing that the task of caring for refugees is a matter of international concern and solidarity in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, international and regional instruments, in particular the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, of 1969,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. **Reiterates** its **appreciation** to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the **apartheid** régime of South Africa;

3. Welcomes the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees on the convening of the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

5. Appeals to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed for the convening and success of the Conference;

6. Calls upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/106

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/808) without vote, 20 November (meeting 54); draft by Senegal for African Group (A/C.3/42/L.67), orally revised; agenda item 103.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 45, 47-50, 52, 54; plenary 93.

Explaining their positions, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States emphasized that their support for the draft did not imply support for armed struggle.

Southern African student refugees

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽⁸⁾ the High Commissioner reported in August 1987 on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa—Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe—from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.⁽⁹⁾ During that period, there was no substantial increase in the number of South African or Namibian refugees and asylum-seekers, despite the escalation of violence in both countries.

The number of South African refugees remained stable (some 1,000 urban refugees and 130 in Dukwe) in Botswana, but the number of Namibians receiving UNHCR assistance had increased from 63 to 106. UNHCR sponsored five South African refugees at the primary level and 22 at the lower secondary level, as well as eight Namibian students at the lower secondary level. In addition, 89 South Africans and 65 Namibians received educational assistance from various intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, with more than half studying outside Botswana, their country of asylum.

In Lesotho, the number of persons in a refugee-like situation remained stable at 11,500. Of these, 274 were registered as refugees and some 242

received assistance from UNHCR. Seventy-one South Africans were sponsored in primary schools, 49 of them by UNESCO and 22 by UNHCR. Of the 378 South Africans and five Namibians sponsored, 96 students were at the secondary level and 130 at the university level. Eleven students were sponsored for agricultural and technical/vocational studies, and 65 for business. Another 10 students were sponsored at the university level in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Registered refugees in Swaziland numbered some 13,000, with an estimated equivalent number having spontaneously settled in border areas. The official case-load, comprising 6,500 South Africans, 5,500 Mozambicans and others of various nationalities, represented an increase of some 30 per cent since 1984. South Africans receiving educational assistance from UNHCR rose from 193 to 274; of these, 44 were at the primary school level and 230 at the secondary level. Other United Nations, governmental and non-governmental agencies sponsored 378 South African refugee students at the secondary and post-secondary levels and in vocational schools.

The number of South African refugees in Zambia increased as a result of young refugees being evacuated there from Lesotho. The majority of those 3,400 refugees were affiliated with the African National Congress of South Africa. Namibian refugees, mainly affiliates of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), remained unchanged at about 7,400. The urban case-load consisted of some 430 South Africans and non-affiliated refugees. For Namibian refugees, UNHCR funded the construction of two primary school classroom blocks and one girls' dormitory and provided textbooks and other school materials at the SWAPO Health and Education Centre at Nyongo. UNHCR sponsored two Namibian students, one at the secondary and one at the post-secondary level. The United Nations Institute for Namibia sponsored 500 Namibian students at the post-secondary level. Other United Nations, governmental and non-governmental agencies sponsored 76 South African and 164 Namibian students at all educational levels.

In Zimbabwe, the number of refugees had greatly increased due to an influx of some 60,000 displaced Mozambicans. Urban refugees, mainly South Africans, declined from nearly 470 to 266, either through local integration or resettlement in other countries. Educational programmes for South Africans focused on formal education and on vocational and technical training. UNHCR sponsored 24 student refugees (22 South Africans and 2 Namibians), 3 at the primary level, 8 at the secondary level and 13 in vocational training. A further 249 students (230 South Africans and 19

Namibians) were sponsored by other United Nations, governmental or non-governmental agencies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/138 without vote.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/136 of 4 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. Notes with appreciation the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for

student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, that were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. Also urges all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. Calls upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/138

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) without vote, 27 November (meeting 61); 44-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.70); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61; plenary 93.

Refugees in other African countries

Chad

Pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly request,(10) the Secretary-General submitted in August 1987 a report(11) on emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad. He reported that a November 1985 national reconciliation policy and improved climatic conditions had resulted in the return of over 120,000 Chadian refugees early in the year. During the first half of 1987, 17,000 people returned from the Central African Republic and 15,000 from the Sudan, while smaller numbers continued to return from Cameroon, Nigeria and other countries. Under a joint UNHCR/Chad special programme of assistance to returnees, some 70,000 persons who returned to the south after the 1986 planting season received limited relief assistance. Immediate assistance was provided to those returning from

Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Sudan. Basic food needs were covered by WFP. The UNHCR programme provided non-food items such as blankets, household utensils, seeds, agricultural tools and funds for transportation, including the transportation of food within Chad. Support was also provided to assist in rehabilitating and developing a rural water supply in the home areas of returnees in southern Chad.

Concerning the population of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, displaced as a result of a conflict in northern Chad, about half of the 120,000 people moved south into other prefectures. Initial assistance to that new group of displaced people was provided by Chad, the Federal Republic of Germany, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross Societies. An additional 10,000 to 15,000 people left the combat zones and moved south in early 1987. When Chad assumed control over large parts of the prefecture at the end of March 1987, more emergency assistance became necessary as no crops had been planted for the duration of the conflict. Bilateral aid was provided by Japan and channelled through WFP. Health, housing, agricultural recovery, education and transportation efforts for repatriation were made by France, Médecins du Monde (a French NGO), ICRC, WHO, CARE-Chad and the United States Agency for International Development.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/128 without vote.

Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/140 of 4 December 1986 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons resulting from the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Considering the mass return to their home villages of persons displaced as a result of war and drought in the northern region of Chad,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced per-

sons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. Endorses the appeals made by the Government of Chad for emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the action undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. Again requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/128

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 31-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.64); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Djibouti

In an August 1987 report on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,⁽¹²⁾ submitted in response to a 1986 Assembly request,⁽¹³⁾ the Secretary-General reported that the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees had continued and by mid-year 3,223 persons had returned home. Djibouti's commitment to an asylum policy also continued with 292 new asylum-seekers entering the country. A multi-purpose assistance programme provided improvements in preventive health and nutrition and primary education, vocational training and library facilities for new asylum-seekers.

In terms of durable solutions, physical and economic obstacles to successful local integration through self-reliance continued throughout the country. Resettlement remained a durable solution for only a small percentage of the refugee population—for cases of family reunion or for security reasons.

At the end of the year, the Government estimated that there were 11,356 refugees in Djibouti.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/126 without vote.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/137 of 4 December 1986 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep their situation under constant review;

2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. Urges the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

5. Calls upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/126

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 88-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.50); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Ethiopia

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(14) the Secretary-General, in an August 1987 report on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,(15) noted that UNHCR continued to provide emergency assistance to Sudanese refugees. By July 1987, 136,700 persons had been recorded at the Itang Settlement, 31,000 at Dimma, almost 20,000 at As-sosa town and some 400 of various origins at Addis Ababa. In addition, relief was requested for some 6,000 Somali refugees in the Hararghe region.

Activity in 1987 concentrated on settling some 1,000 refugee families under a horticulture project in Itang; establishing new refugee sites at Dimma; improving road, logistical, water and environmental sanitation systems; and providing shelter, health, food and domestic needs.

In April, UNHCR launched a special appeal for \$10.5 million for rehabilitation assistance to Ethiopian returnees from neighbouring countries. By July, some 3,170 persons repatriated voluntarily from the Gedo region of Somalia to the Sidamo region. That repatriation operation was suspended in June because of heavy rains and flooding of the Dawa and Genale rivers. Some 6,830 refugees had returned from the Sudan to Eritrea and over 3,220 refugees had returned home from Djibouti. According to Government estimates, there were 310,500 refugees in Ethiopia at the end of the year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/139 by recorded vote.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 41/141 of 4 December 1986, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as to voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. Commends the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. Appeals to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide Ethiopia with adequate material, financial and technical assistance in order to carry out relief and rehabilitation programmes for displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees;

3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/139

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 153-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803/Add.1) by recorded vote (137-0-2), 27 November (meeting 61); 64-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.72); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-61; plenary 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Malaysia.^a United States.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

In the Committee, the United States had introduced an amendment(16) to the text, calling for humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, victims of natural disasters and all civilians in need, without distinction. Ethiopia's subsequent motion that no action be taken on the amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 57 to 31, with 32 abstentions.

Malawi

The High Commissioner, in a September report,(17) stated that in mid-June 1987, an estimated 235,000 refugees from Mozambique had entered Malawi, and by August the figure had risen to 280,000. By year's end that figure had risen to 401,600. The two most severely affected areas, Nsanje and Ntcheu/Dedza were each supporting more than 150,000 refugees.

During 1987, UNHCR provided food supplies with a commercial value of about \$4 million to Mozambican refugees. In March, it launched an appeal for \$2.3 million to provide relief for some 100,000 persons to the end of 1987.

A United Nations inter-agency mission visiting Malawi from September to December found that the rural subsistence economy was under severe strain and food production and water resources in the affected areas were insufficient to satisfy the needs of the Malawi population and the refugees. The mission recommended that UNDP and UNHCR work together on programmes linking emergency aid to refugees with long-term development assistance of benefit to all concerned. It called for a series of actions to relieve Malawi's situation and foster long-term development and economic growth.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/132 without vote.

Assistance to refugees and
displaced persons in Malawi

The General Assembly,

Having hard the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the refugee situation in Malawi,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Malawi in providing shelter and asylum to thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Malawi as a result of the influx of refugees and displaced persons and the subsequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of that country,

Noting with appreciation the action already taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian organi-

zations in establishing a programme of emergency assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Noting that a United Nations inter-agency team is currently visiting Malawi to discuss with the Government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, which will respond both to refugee-related humanitarian and to development needs for eventual submission to the international community,

1. Commends the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for their timely action in sending an inter-agency mission to Malawi to ascertain the needs of the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi and the magnitude of assistance required;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to give the report of the inter-agency mission the widest possible circulation to all States, all pertinent international organizations and voluntary agencies;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize international assistance and to launch an international appeal for generous contributions to the projects and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission;

4. Appeals to Member States, the High Commissioner, the organizations concerned within the United Nations system and voluntary agencies to render maximum financial and material assistance to the Government of Malawi in its efforts to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees and displaced persons in that country;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/132

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 30-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.75); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Somalia

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(18) the High Commissioner submitted in August 1987 a report on assistance to refugees in Somalia.(19) He stated that an umbrella agreement was concluded on 17 March with the Government covering the re-enumeration of the refugee population in Somalia, and it was decided, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to send a high-level inter-agency mission to review existing refugee programmes and to prepare a comprehensive assistance programme.

A large proportion of refugees were women and children being accommodated in 41 centres located in four regions. Following discussions between the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia, voluntary repatriation of refugees began in the Gedo region in December 1986. At mid-July 1987, 2,753 of the 7,000 initial applicants had returned to Sidamo. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the World Bank on 29 May, under which the Bank agreed to appraise and implement a local settlement project for 500 to 1,000 refugee families in the Furjano area, while UNHCR would finance the project on a grant basis. WFP and other donors continued to provide basic food supplies. The material assistance programme continued to focus on health services, water supply systems, shelter and domestic needs, transport and logistics, education, construction, community development and income-generating and agricultural projects. Little progress was made towards local settlement or self-sufficiency because of the limitations of Somalia's natural resources.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October 1987 report,(20) the Secretary-General stated that an inter-agency mission, made up of representatives from UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, WFP and UNHCR, had visited Somalia from 13 to 20 September. The report of the mission, annexed to the Secretary-General's report, reviewed the refugee situation and the burden it imposed on Somalia. It described the assistance required to strengthen services and infrastructures to meet refugee needs and proposed a comprehensive programme of action. The greater part of the proposed programme of action was directed towards meeting the needs of refugees in established camps and settlements. Since there was no means of identifying the number of unregistered refugees, the mission recommended strengthening communal services that would benefit both that group and the local population. The mission concluded that in the light of the tremendous pressure created by the refugee presence, the situation called for a structured and co-ordinated approach in formulating the programme and mobilizing resources. As Somalia was among the poorest of the least developed countries, the mission recommended that assistance needed to cope with the refugee situation should be sought over and above the resources provided under regular assistance programmes. The mission emphasized UNDP's leading role in refugee-related development projects and stated that the mobilization of financial and technical means required should be assumed by UNDP, in close co-operation with the World Bank.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/127 without vote.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985 and 41/138 of 4 December 1986 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the refugee situation in Somalia and the comprehensive programme of assistance required to enable Somalia to cope with the situation,

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the continued influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Concerned about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in severe ration restrictions, malnutrition and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Conscious of the pressure that the refugee presence continues to impose on the public services, in particular education, health, transport and communications, and water supplies,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their reports;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Somalia for the measures it is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. Appeals to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to carry out the projects and activities described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Endorses for urgent and favourable consideration the list of projects contained in the report of the Secretary-General as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action;

5. Recommends for urgent and favourable consideration by the Government of Somalia, as well as by the United Nations system and the international donor community, the suggestions proposed in paragraphs 67 to 69 of the report of the Secretary-General, which would facilitate the implementation of the programme of action recommended in the report;

6. Calls upon the High Commissioner to ensure, as appropriate, that the care, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the refugees are adequately covered;

7. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to assume the leading role, as required by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in the conceptualization, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related projects, and to be involved in the mobilization of the financial and technical means required, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner and the World Bank;

8. Requests the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consult with the Government of Somalia on how best the international community can assist Somalia in protecting and rehabilitating its damaged environment;

10. Recognizes the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. Calls upon the international community to support the activities of non-governmental organizations, both local and international, in Somalia, in the planning and implementation of refugee projects and refugee-related development activities;

12. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner and United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/127

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 83-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.61), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Sudan

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(21) the Secretary-General submitted in October 1987 a report on the situation of refugees in the Sudan.(22) During 1987, he arranged for a review mission to visit the Sudan from 22 to 30 Sep-

tember to define an operational approach for immediate implementation. The report of the mission, annexed to the Secretary-General's report, described the refugee situation, the burden it imposed on the Sudan, and assistance required to strengthen services and infrastructures to meet the needs of refugees.

The Government estimates the refugee population at nearly 1 million, more than half of whom were assisted by UNHCR through the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees. Although these figures reflected a downward trend, it was feared that the imminence of another drought in the region might cause a large influx of refugees.

The mission recommended technical missions and activities to draw up concrete projects in priority sectors, including food, agriculture and livestock, water, health, education, transport and communications, and training, employment and income-generation. It stated that there was an urgent need for sectoral follow-up missions, but the preparatory work would have to be carried out by Government ministries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/129 without vote.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/139 of 4 December 1986 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned at the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan reported to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/139 and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. Commends the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. Expresses grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country for its security, stability and development, as reflected in the reports of the inter-agency missions;

5. Also expresses grave concern at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation for the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in following up on the reports of the inter-agency missions and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take concrete steps, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for the early implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. Appeals to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. Requests the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/129

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/803) without vote, 24 November (meeting 58); 72-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.65); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 51-53, 55-58; plenary 93.

Asia and Oceania

UNHCR activities in Asia and Oceania continued to focus on Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers. Frustrations resulting from the unabated influx of Indo-Chinese led to an aggravation of protection problems in East and South-East Asia. During the year, UNHCR confronted the most serious infringements on humanitarian norms since 1979, including the principle of non-refoulement, despite a 5 per cent decrease in the refugee population since 1986, the result of a large resettlement. At year's end, the refugee population stood at 138,248.

A total of 45,836 Indo-Chinese, of whom 51 per cent were Vietnamese, 36 per cent Lao and 13 per cent Kampuchians, were resettled in 1987. Under the Orderly Departure Programme, 12,961 persons left Viet Nam for family reunion abroad. A total of 2,429 refugees were rescued at sea, of whom 793 benefited from the Rescue at Sea Resettlement Offers (RASRO) scheme, while 586 persons were disembarked and resettled under the Disembarkation Resettlement Offers (DISERO) scheme.

Thailand allowed some 7,000 Kampuchians, previously denied access to resettlement screening, to be processed for resettlement in third countries. It also agreed to regularize the status of 10,000 Hilltribe Laotian asylum-seekers.

UNHCR stepped up its efforts to promote voluntary repatriation through closer consultations with Governments of countries of origin. The number of Irian Jayans in Papua New Guinea at the end of 1987 decreased to about 9,600, of whom over 7,000 continued to receive UNHCR assistance. After the voluntary repatriation of 1,325 persons to Irian Jaya under UNHCR auspices in 1987, total repatriates numbered 2,700.

Following the signing of an Indo-Sri Lankan Peace Accord in July, UNHCR, at the request of Sri Lanka, initiated a programme of assistance to promote the return of Sri Lankan Tamils from India. After the opening of a UNHCR office in Colombo in November 1987, the organized repatriation movement started with a group of 252 repatriates from the State of Tamil Nadu in India in December. With UNHCR assistance, 112 Afghans, 12 Iranians and one Somali were voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin. In addition, 960 refugees departed for resettlement in third countries.

In November, a joint China/UNHCR mission reviewed the impact of UNHCR assistance projects in that country to assess their effectiveness concerning local settlement and refugee self-sufficiency. The mission reported certain continuing problems in bringing the refugee case-load to full self-sufficiency.

In October,(2) the Executive Committee of UNHCR expressed concern about the number of so-called long-stayers among the Indo-Chinese

refugees in camps in South-East Asia and, for humanitarian reasons, called on Governments that were not doing so to participate in resettlement efforts on a regular basis by applying criteria which allowed the admission of refugees who did not have links in any third country.

In 1987, UNHCR expenditure in the region stood at \$61.8 million under General Programmes and \$9.9 under Special Programmes.

Communication. On 13 August,(23) Thailand transmitted various documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Singapore, 15 and 16 June 1987). The ASEAN Foreign Ministers noted that since the invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, hundreds of thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees had fled their countries and had taken temporary refuge in ASEAN countries. They expressed concern that while resettlement in third countries was waning, the influx of Vietnamese refugees and illegal immigrants by sea to the ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, had continued unabated.

Europe and North America

In Europe, the number of asylum-seekers decreased from 204,000 in 1986 to 183,000 in 1987, with over two thirds originating from countries outside Europe. The largest number of arrivals was 57,400 recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In North America, Canada and the United States continued to act as resettlement countries, registering asylum claims by 26,000 persons. In addition, persons who might otherwise have qualified for admission as refugees were admitted under categories such as family reunion. During 1987, 6,000 and 28,000 refugees were admitted for resettlement in Canada and the United States, respectively.

UNHCR expenditures in the region for 1987 totalled \$18 million, of which \$16.4 million was under General Programmes and \$1.6 million under Special Programmes.

Latin America and the Caribbean

By the end of 1987, 119,400 refugees had received UNHCR assistance in the Central American/Mexican region. For the first time in the last several years, the total refugee population reflected a decreasing trend, as voluntary repatriates outnumbered new arrivals. In Costa Rica, 23,100 refugees were assisted, and a labour insertion programme enabled 500 to obtain official work permits. In Honduras, 40,400 remained at the end of 1987, 15,150 of whom were Salvadorians, 24,865 Nicaraguans and 416 Guatemalans. There were also over 40,990 Guatemalans in Mexico.

The number of repatriates increased considerably in 1987, with 5,595 Salvadorians repatriated

and 3,737 Miskitos and Sumos from the Honduran Mosquitia. About 2,050 Haitians were repatriated from the Dominican Republic. Smaller repatriation movements took place from Mexico (853 Guatemalans) and Costa Rica (267 Salvadoreans, Guatemalans and Nicaraguans). The total number of repatriates in the region during the year was 12,937.

In southern Latin America, the estimated refugee population stood at 25,000, of whom 6,739 received UNHCR assistance. While new Chilean asylum-seekers were registered, approximately 670 refugees were assisted to repatriate.

During 1987, UNHCR expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled \$40.1 million, of which \$35.5 million was under General Programmes and \$3.8 million under Special Programmes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 42/110 without vote.

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 on the current peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and in particular point 8 thereof concerning refugees and displaced persons in the region,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session concerning refugees in Central America, in which the Executive Committee, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of continuing to apply regional approaches for the consideration of this problem and the initiative to organize a conference on this question in 1988,

Bearing in mind further the principles contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on refugees and the conclusions and recommendations of the colloquium held in Mexico in 1981 on asylum and international protection of refugees in Latin America,

Recognizing the generous efforts made by the countries receiving Central American refugees despite the enormous difficulties facing them, especially the present economic crisis,

Aware of the complexity and seriousness of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Central American region and its effects on the social and economic development of the area,

Considering that voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate solution to the problem of refugees, provided that it is on the basis of individual volition and with the collaboration of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and that it is carried out under conditions of complete safety, preferably to the country of origin,

Bearing in mind the means of co-operation established in the region through the setting up of tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the country of origin, the country of asylum and the Office of the High Commissioner, to facilitate and co-ordinate activities relating to the repatriation of refugees,

Recognizing the urgent need for co-operation with the countries of Central America and Mexico in the various phases involved in the repatriation, relocation, local integration and resettlement of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions,

Aware of the adverse situation of persons displaced within their own country and of the need for assistance in order to reintegrate them in their places of origin,

Underlining the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the authorities of the countries of origin and of asylum, and of all participating agencies,

Noting that the Executive Commission established pursuant to the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting decided to establish a sub-commission on refugees and displaced persons, composed of representatives of the Central American countries, in order to study and propose formulas for promoting and facilitating voluntary repatriation and to propose machinery for regional co-operation as well as joint activities with the international community,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the commitments made by the Presidents of the Central American countries to protect and aid refugees and displaced persons, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;

2. Commends the valuable humanitarian work carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, governmental and non-governmental organizations and countries of asylum as well as the important contribution of the donor countries in solving the most critical problems involved in rendering assistance to Central American refugees and displaced persons;

3. Also commends the important initiative taken by the Central American countries, the Contadora Group and the Support Group on the refugee question as part of the efforts made to restore peace in the region;

4. Appeals to the international community and governmental and non-governmental organizations, drawing upon their humanitarian and apolitical character, to provide and increase co-operation and assistance to Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. Invites Member States to co-operate with the countries of the region in solving the social and economic problems arising from the flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. Appeals to the international community to intensify its co-operation in the process of voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of returnees in their country of origin, and urges it to facilitate the resettlement or transfer of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions and, while that process is taking place, to continue international humanitarian assistance for the benefit of the refugees;

7. Stresses the need to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance projects with the national development plans

of the countries of the region and emphasizes that the assistance provided for refugee-related projects must be considered special and independent of co-operation for the development of the countries of the region;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures to prepare programmes of assistance to persons displaced in their own country and facilitate the reintegration and rehabilitation of returnees;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner and competent bodies, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/110

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/808) without vote, 23 November (meeting 56); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.80), orally revised; agenda item 103. Sponsors: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 45, 47-50, 52, 54, 56; plenary 93.

South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East

During 1987, UNHCR obligated a total of \$114.2 million, \$72.8 million under General Programmes and \$41.5 under Special Programmes, to assist over 5 million refugees in South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East.

Afghan refugees in Pakistan, estimated at 2.9 million, continued to be the world's largest single concentration. In 1987, UNHCR increased efforts to promote self-reliance among Afghan refugees, providing primary and secondary education, veterinary services for Afghan-owned livestock, vocational training and income-generating projects. Another 2.2 million Afghans living in Iran received UNHCR assistance amounting to \$14 million for health, water supply, agriculture and vocational training. Also in Iran, some 10,000 Kurds from Iraq received emergency assistance of \$500,000.

Some 5,900 refugees living in Lebanon continued to receive UNHCR assistance. A regional office at Manama, Bahrain, became operational during 1987, monitoring UNHCR activities in that area.

In Yemen, 2,400 refugees of Eritrean origin received assistance for health, education, shelter, community development and income-generating activities.

UNHCR continued to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, providing aid to persons displaced as a result of the 1974 events (see also p. 246).

Also in 1987, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to assist over 2.2 million Palestinian refugees (see p. 325).

Refugee protection

During 1987, the magnitude and complexity of the refugee problem demonstrated that concerted international action was the sole means of creating conditions to solve refugee problems, thereby facilitating the High Commissioner's task of providing international protection. As in previous years, UNHCR continued to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with various measures of protection, against a growing trend among countries to be restrictive in granting asylum.

Most States continued to adhere to the principle of non-refoulement. Nevertheless, some countries continued to push back asylum-seekers. Others occasionally resorted to the refoulement of larger groups of asylum-seekers and even some recognized refugees. The number of people subjected to refoulement exceeded several thousand, higher than in recent years. Many hundreds of refugees and asylum-seekers were detained, and in several instances detention was enforced to discourage further arrival or was part of a deliberate government policy to deny asylum to persons coming from certain countries or regions.

In South-East Asia where several refugee flows had lasted for over 13 years, further restrictive measures were taken to stem the flow of asylum-seekers. Africa continued its policy of hospitality towards refugees, although their reception often entailed great sacrifices for receiving countries. Central America continued to be the main source of concern for UNHCR in the Americas where the refugee problem was part of a larger political, social and economic situation that rendered the task of providing international protection extremely difficult. In Europe, the High Commissioner continued to hold consultations with countries to reach humane solutions to the problems of refugees and asylum-seekers.

A UNHCR/Thai Government Anti-Piracy Programme continued to deal with piracy attacks against asylum-seekers at sea. Similarly, the RASRO and DISERO schemes benefited large numbers of asylum-seekers in distress at sea.

The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection(24) of the UNHCR Executive Committee, at its twelfth meeting (Geneva, 29 September-1 October 1987), discussed refugee children, military and armed attacks on refugee settlements, and travel documents for refugees, and recommended draft conclusions on these issues for adoption by the Executive Committee (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In November 1987, the General Assembly had before it a draft text on international procedures for the protection of refugees,(25) on which action had been deferred in 1986.(26)

By that draft, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with UNHCR's co-operation, to draw up a report evaluating the costs involved in setting up enough United Nations refugee-processing centres to deal with the existing flow of refugees and indicating the number of refugees that each Member State, according to its population, population density and gross national product, might be able to receive. Introducing the draft in the Third Committee, Denmark said, in its view, it contained the elements of a comprehensive approach to the refugee problem. The Third Committee decided to take no action on the draft.

Refugee law

International instruments

As of 31 December 1987, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees(27) had been ratified or acceded to by 100 States as a result of the 1987 accession by Malawi and Mauritania. The 1967 Protocol(28) to the Convention had 101 States parties as a result of the 1987 accession by Cape Verde, Malawi and Mauritania.(29) While the majority were parties to both instruments, some were parties to only one; the number of parties to one or both instruments, therefore, totalled 101.

Other intergovernmental legal instruments of benefit to refugees included the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and its 1973 Protocol, the 1959 European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, the 1980 European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees, and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, Pact of San José, Cost Rica.

As at 31 December 1987, there were 34 States parties to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons(30) (Madagascar had acceded to the Convention in 1962, but denounced it in 1965) and 14 States parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.(31)

By 1987, over 50 countries had established procedures with respect to the determination of refugee status. UNHCR continued to emphasize the need for such procedures to ensure that all claims to refugee status were dealt with in an efficient, expeditious, fair and humane manner.

Promotion and dissemination of refugee law

In 1987, UNHCR intensified efforts to promote respect for refugee law and protection. Some activities were undertaken in co-operation with UNESCO, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, others with regional organizations

such as OAU, OAS, the League of Arab States and the Council of Europe and various NGOs, universities and research centres.

UNHCR organized regional refugee law seminars and training courses for government and NGO officials in South America and southern Africa. Field offices around the world also organized courses for operational-level governmental and NGO officials. Training of UNHCR staff in refugee law and protection was improved. In addition, UNHCR strengthened its Centre for Documentation on Refugees, expanding both holdings and services. The Centre published a bibliography on refugee children, initiated work on a multilingual thesaurus of refugee-related terms, and continued to publish the quarterly *Refugee Abstracts*. In co-operation with Oxford University Press, UNHCR planned and prepared for the first issue of the *International Journal of Refugee Law*, to be published in 1989.

Travel documents for refugees

In October,(2) the UNHCR Executive Committee expressed satisfaction that the majority of countries parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or the 1967 Protocol had met or exceeded the provisions regarding travel documents for refugees. It noted, however, that problems continued to exist concerning arrangements for their issue, geographical and temporal validity, extension or renewal, a return clause, transfer of responsibility for their issue and obtaining visas.

The Committee urged States which had not done so to take legislative or administrative measures to implement the provisions of the Convention and Protocol.

Protection of refugee camps

In October,(2) the UNHCR Executive Committee condemned violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly military or armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, and urged States to abstain from such violations against the principles of international law. It also called on States and international organizations to provide all necessary assistance to victims of these attacks. The Committee set forth a number of considerations to enhance protection of refugee camps and settlements and urged States and other parties to be guided by them.

Protection of refugee women and children

Although specific measures had been adopted in a number of refugee situations, refugee women and girls continued to suffer physical violence, sexual abuse and discrimination. Refugee children were exposed to physical violence, exploitation,

forced recruitment and detention and also faced problems concerning registration, determination of their refugee status and nationality,

In October,(2) the Executive Committee, reiterating the necessity to give particular attention to refugee women's needs and to improve protection and assistance programmes, called on all States and concerned agencies to support the High Commissioner's efforts in that regard. It recognized the need to collect reliable information and statistics about refugee women, to increase awareness of their situation and to incorporate information concerning their needs in UNHCR training programmes, and called on the High Commissioner to report in 1989 on the protection and assistance problems and needs of refugee women and on measures taken to meet them.

Also in October, the Committee noted with concern the human rights violations of refugee children and their special needs as well as their vulnerability within the broader refugee population. It also urged States to register the births of refugee children born in countries of asylum and recommended that children who were accompanied by their parents be treated as refugees if either parent was determined to be a refugee. The

Committee reaffirmed their right to education and called on States to intensify efforts to ensure that all refugee children benefited from quality primary education while respecting their cultural identity. It also asked host countries to develop and support programmes to address nutritional and health risks. The Committee called on the High Commissioner to maintain and strengthen the UNHCR Working Group on Refugee Children at Risk as his focal point on refugee children and to keep members of the Committee apprised of its work.

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Chapter XXI

Drugs of abuse

The abuse of drugs, both natural and synthetic, had increased so rapidly over the past decades that it imperilled all countries and all segments of society, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) stated in 1987. Drug abuse was not limited to urban areas, to the educated or the uneducated, or to the rich or poor; it was prevalent everywhere—in schools, at work, in the entertainment field and in sports arenas.

The United Nations convened the first global conference to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 June). The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, attended by 138 nations at every stage of political development, adopted a declaration, agreeing to intensify efforts against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and an outline of future activities in drug abuse control.

The Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to give priority, in allocating United Nations resources, to the follow-up activities of the Conference and stressed the importance of co-ordination between the drug control units of the United Nations (resolution 1987/29). The General Assembly affirmed its commitment to the Conference's declaration, urged Governments and organizations to take account of its outline of future activities and decided to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (42/112).

The Assembly underlined the Conference's appeal, calling for the urgent preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the convening of a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for the signing of the convention (42/111). The Economic and Social Council had established an open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the articles of the draft (1987/27), and decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should hold a special session in 1988 to expedite the preparation of the new convention (1987/33).

Acting as the preparatory body for the Conference, the Commission, in February, adopted one decision and four recommendations for action by the Council. At its thirty-second session, also in February, the Commission considered the preparation of a new convention, the implementation of international treaties on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, trends in

drug abuse and illicit traffic, action related to international drug control, and future work and priorities; it recommended for adoption by the Council seven resolutions and four decisions.

INCB continued its evaluation and overall supervision of the implementation of drug control treaties. The Council requested INCB to accord priority to monitoring its earlier call for restraint in the production of opiate raw materials for export (1987/31). The Council further requested Governments to improve mechanisms for control of certain psychotropic substances (1987/30).

During 1987, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) revised its total budget upward from \$31.6 million to \$39.8 million and expanded its programme: 35 countries were assisted through 85 multisectoral projects for rural development, preventive education and public information, treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons and law enforcement. In the area of public information, the Council urged Governments to ensure that preventive information did not evoke curiosity or the desire to experiment with narcotic drugs and did not contain details that might facilitate access to illicit drugs (1987/28).

The Council encouraged UNFDAC to continue building its capacity to respond to needs with regard to drug abuse control, assisting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions and regions in their fight against drug abuse, furthering the implementation of policy recommendations and acting as a catalytic agent for the United Nations system (1987/32). The Assembly, in a resolution on an international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (42/113), commended UNFDAC for its work and called for increased support of the Fund.

Topic related to this chapter. Social and cultural development: crime prevention.

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

In 1985, following a proposal by the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁾ the General Assembly decided⁽²⁾ to convene in 1987 a world conference to deal with all aspects of drug abuse.

The Economic and Social Council, in 1986,(3) had invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body.

As the preparatory body, the Commission held its first session in 1986(4) and its second session at Vienna from 12 to 18 February 1987.(5) At the second session, it considered preparations for the Conference and a draft comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future drug abuse control activities. It offered one decision and four recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. The decision and one of the recommendations concerned the procedure for revising and formulating, respectively, the draft outline of future activities. The other recommendations dealt with the Conference's provisional draft declaration, the chairmanship of pre-Conference consultations, and the availability to the Conference of the report of the 1986 Inter-regional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs.(6)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1987, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/127 without vote.

Preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on its second session;

(b) To approve the decision of the Preparatory Body on the procedure for revising the draft Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

(c) To adopt recommendations I to IV made by the Preparatory Body at its second session.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/127

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); 28-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.2); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Australia, Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987,(7) preceded on 15 and 16 June by consultations on organizational and procedural matters open to all States invited to the Conference.

Participants included 138 States members of the Secretariat, the regional commissions, United Nations bodies and programmes, 7 specialized agen-

cies, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 178 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (for participants and officers, see APPENDIX III).

On 26 June, the Conference adopted the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Declaration of the Conference. The Outline's recommendations were drafted in terms consistent with the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (8) and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.(9)

The Outline comprised four chapters: the prevention and reduction of illicit demand; control of supply; suppression of illicit trafficking; and treatment and rehabilitation. Each chapter indicated specific targets, 35 in all, at the national, regional and international levels. The targets included assessment of the extent of drug abuse, prevention programmes and role of the media (chapter I); strengthening of international controls, identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation and redevelopment of areas formerly under drug crop cultivation (chapter II); disruption of major trafficking networks, mutual judicial and legal assistance, and controls over international mails, ships and aircraft (chapter III); and treatment policy, personnel training and care for drug-addicted offenders within the prison system (chapter IV).

Two suggestions, to be undertaken by the United Nations Secretary-General, concerned high-resolution satellite imagery and environmentally safe methods of eradicating illicit plants.

The Declaration expressed the determination of the participating States to take action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking and recognized the importance of the role of the United Nations. It emphasized the significance of the roles of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB and UNFODAC. The Declaration also described eight concepts-two for each of the four chapters of the Outline-that should guide international action. The Secretary-General was requested to propose how the priority attached to drug abuse control could best be carried out. In addition, the Conference recommended that the General Assembly consider the designation of a day for the annual observance of the international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Following the Conference, responsibility for overall co-ordination of United Nations drug control-related activities was given to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. That was in conformity with the Secretary-General's view that the Vienna Office, which also comprised the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should be the nucleus for all programmes relating to social policy and development.

Pursuant to a 1986 Assembly resolution,(10) the Secretary-General submitted in September 1987 a report(11) on the Conference. He discussed its background and organization, its consideration of how drug abuse control could be carried out, and specific proposals by Member States. He summarized possible actions by the Assembly with respect to the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policy-making body on drug control and in follow-up activities referred to in the Declaration and Outline; to the role of the Secretary-General in facilitating co-ordination and interaction among Member States and within the United Nations system; and to Member States' specific proposals. The proposals included deciding on the observance of an annual day on the fight against drug abuse, considering the designation of an international year for that purpose, and convening a second conference in five years. The Secretary-General added that it would be necessary to constitute on 1 January 1988 a small unit to support the system-wide follow-up.

ACC action. A number of developments related to co-ordination of United Nations activities drug abuse control occurred in 1987.

An Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control (Vienna, 14 February)(12) recommended that it reconvene following the International Conference. The meeting was approved by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in March.(13) The Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting (Vienna, 16 and 17 September)(14) reviewed the Conference's Outline of Future Activities and considered follow-up activities, the role of the regional commissions in those activities, and progress towards a new draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In October, responding to a 1979 General Assembly resolution,(15) the Secretary-General submitted a report on international co-operation in drug abuse control,(16) covering co-ordination within the United Nations and its specialized agencies. He said that 18 entities of the system had devoted particular attention to action required by each agency and collectively to achieve the targets set forth in the Outline.

Communications. Communications dealing with the International Conference were received by the Secretary-General in 1987.

On 13 August,(17) Sweden transmitted the report of an NGO forum held during the Conference. The report summarized the forum's findings and approach to aspects of the drug abuse problem, such as research, prevention, reducing risks and limiting harm, education and training, information and communication, rural development and supply reduction, and future activities.

In their communique, the Commonwealth heads of Government (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October)(18) welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference and expressed support for the Outline. They committed themselves to working for the early conclusion of a convention against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (see p. 909).

Zimbabwe transmitted the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October),(19) welcoming the successful conclusion of the Conference and calling for the early implementation of the Outline.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/112 without vote.

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which it decided to convene in 1987, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level, at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action, and as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace and as a means of tackling the serious and complex international drug problem in all its forms,

Recalling also its resolution 41/125 of 4 December 1986, Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council decision 1987/127 of 26 May 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Expressing its determination to strengthen action and co-operation at the national, regional and international levels towards the goal of an international society free of drug abuse,

Noting the need for a review and assessment of the follow-up activities to the Conference,

Noting with appreciation the offer of the Government of Bolivia to act as host to a second international conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and welcomes the successful conclusion of the Conference, in particular the adoption of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

2. Affirms its commitment to the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace;

3. Urges Governments and organizations, in formulating programmes, to take due account of the framework provided by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as

a repertory of recommendations setting forth practical measures that can contribute to the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available, within existing resources, an adequate number of copies of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

5. Decides to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

6. Appeals to Member States to provide additional resources to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a priority goal in the follow-up activities to the Conference to enable it to strengthen its co-operation with the developing countries in their efforts to implement drug control programmes;

7. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and, in this context, to give appropriate consideration to the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/112

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/781) without vote, 12 November (meeting 44); 57-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.42); agenda item 104.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 31-35, 42, 44; plenary 93.

On 12 November, Poland and the USSR withdrew as sponsors of the draft resolution.

The USSR stated that it had withdrawn because Democratic Kampuchea was a sponsor. Democratic Kampuchea said the withdrawal attested to the fact that the USSR supported the invaders of Democratic Kampuchea.

Drug abuse and international control

The Secretary-General, in a note⁽²⁰⁾ to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, explained that INCB reported to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,⁽⁸⁾ as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁽²¹⁾ and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.⁽⁹⁾

The INCB report for 1987⁽²²⁾ provided an overview of drug abuse world-wide and operations of the international drug control system. It said drug abuse had increased so rapidly over the preceding two decades that it currently imperilled all countries and segments of society. Illicit produc-

tion of drugs was taking place in a growing number of countries, financed by criminal organizations with international links and with accomplices in financial circles. Drug traffickers corrupted officials, spread violence and terrorism, influenced compliance with international drug control treaties, and even exercised political and economic power in some regions of the world.

More countries were assigning higher priority and greater resources to drug control. However, more vigorous action to locate and destroy illicit crops was urgently needed. Most countries were co-operating with one another and with INCB to prevent the diversion of psychotropic substances into the illicit traffic. During 1986 and the first eight months of 1987, almost 19 tons—more than 100 million dosage units of methaqualone, secobarbital and fenetylline—were prevented from being diverted. Those successes were possible because most countries provided assessments of their medical requirements for psychotropic substances, which were published by INCB, providing guidance to exporting countries so that exports could be limited to medical needs.

Increased support by more countries to UNFDAC had resulted in an expansion of its annual budget by some 300 per cent since 1984. Financial and technical field co-operation activities had been extended to 35 countries through 85 multisectoral projects for rural development, preventive education and public information, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement. In addition, UNFDAC supported training projects, research seminars and workshops.

Division of Narcotic Drugs. During 1987, the Division of Narcotic Drugs carried out its responsibilities deriving from the international drug control treaties and from mandates adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Division provided advice and assistance to Governments and United Nations specialized agencies on the application of the international drug control system; provided them with information and advice on supply and demand reduction; gave professional and technical advice to UNFDAC and executed projects for it; contributed to the improvement of drug law enforcement by strengthening national and regional narcotics laboratories and by organizing regional training seminars for law enforcement officials; and analysed and published data on illicit drug traffic, seizures, countermeasures and trends. It also published a quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics as well as period Letters.

In the area of demand reduction, the Division organized a workshop on the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction

of drug abuse in Asia and the Pacific (Manila, Philippines, 7-11 December). It also participated in drug control meetings organized by various intergovernmental bodies.

The Division organized several meetings on law enforcement. They included: the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa region (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 30 March-3 April); Latin America and Caribbean region (Santiago, Chile, 28 September-2 October); and Asia and the Pacific region (Tokyo, 30 November-4 December) (see below). The Division also continued its follow-up of the first interregional HONLEA meeting held in 1986.(23)

Requests for material, information and audio-visual services were received in growing numbers from Member States, groups and individuals. Responses were supplied to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities providing a greater understanding of drug abuse.

Annual reports for 1987 on the functioning of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were received from 94 countries and territories. The Division was currently computerizing the cumulative index of national laws and regulations on drug control.

In 1987, groups of chemists and pharmacists from national narcotics laboratories of 13 African Member States received training at Vienna in laboratory techniques for the identification and analysis of seized drugs. Another group from four Asian States received similar training in the regional training centre at Bangkok, Thailand. Arrangements were being made to establish a regional training centre at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

National laboratories in Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, the Sudan and Thailand received technical assistance in the form of laboratory equipment, chemicals and reagents. Scientific documents and reference books on the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse were provided to national laboratories and other institutions in more than 50 countries.

Three expert group meetings on testing methods for drugs of abuse were held: on rapid testing methods (Vienna, 25-29 May), on recommended methods for testing cocaine, opium, morphine and amphetamine-related compounds (Buenos Aires, 14-18 September), and on guidelines for establishing national testing programmes and laboratories (Brussels, Belgium, 26-30 October).

UNDP activities. In 1987, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to assist in the execution of projects financed by UNF-DAC as well as financing programmes from its own resources. UNDP and the Fund concluded a new

working arrangement for UNDP resident representatives and the Fund's field advisers; the arrangement aimed at supporting the Fund's goal of securing greater operational visibility and more direct control of field programmes.

Activities were concentrated in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. Under its interregional programme, UNDP contributed \$120,000 to the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute for a research project on drug abuse in the context of development: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Two projects were carried out by UNDP in Asia and the Pacific. One provided \$599,598 for the training of drug rehabilitation professionals; the other aimed at increasing airport security in 19 countries to reduce illegal drug trafficking. A total of \$1,146,000 was approved.

At the national level, UNDP approved almost \$1 million for the prevention of the use of illicit drugs in Indonesia. In Sri Lanka, it approved a project to institutionalize a system for monitoring the trends in drug abuse and to establish an early warning system to activate programme response.

WHO activities. In 1987, the World Health Organization (WHO) continued to emphasize the importance of maintaining a strong public health response to drug abuse problems.

A WHO consultation group on the WHO global programme on prevention and control of drug abuse (Geneva, January) reviewed work undertaken in 1986 and recommended priorities for 1987. Both the consultation group and the WHO advisory group on the alcohol programme (Geneva, May) noted the decision by WHO to create a more integrated global programme on alcohol and drug abuse.

As recommended by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in June, WHO made renewed efforts to improve the quality of local, national and international reporting systems on relevant health indicators. An expert consultation (September) was held to discuss methods of achieving such improvements within the context of mental health statistics.

A WHO report on the adverse health consequences of cocaine abuse was issued; it related current trends in cocaine abuse to prevention programmes and innovative treatment approaches. A document on the process of formulating, implementing and assessing national policies of drug abuse was also completed. It contained guidelines for the different phases of policy development. The WHO regional office for Europe prepared a report on drug abuse research and policy.

In 1987, WHO designated two new collaborating centres on research and training in alcohol and drug abuse—at San José, Costa Rica, and at Auckland, New Zealand. In addition to an assess-

ment of the drug abuse situation in six European countries, WHO, with support from UNFDAC, carried out national programmes in Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Burma, China, Colombia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka, as well as drug-related activities in Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Palau and Spain.

Two reports were completed in 1987 on topics on which international opinion had been divided and of which a comprehensive review was lacking. They concerned the prevention of drug abuse and the role of methadone in treating opioid dependence.

The Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (Geneva, March) recommended five designer drugs for control under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.⁽⁸⁾ It also recommended that secobarbital be moved from Schedule III to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,⁽⁹⁾ and that racemate of metamphetamine be added to Schedule II.

A meeting was organized (Geneva, January) to review collaboration between the pharmaceutical industry and international agencies in reducing drug abuse. A conference organized by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration and WHO was held (Rabat, Morocco, September) to discuss problems caused by controlled substance analogues.

A WHO team visited medical schools in Beijing and elsewhere in China to provide training sessions on the rational use of psychoactive drugs.

Publications were issued on the rational use of psychotropic drugs, with emphasis on tranquilizers in non-psychiatric settings; psychoactive drugs and health problems, and the rational use of anxiolytics and hypnotics in medical practice.

ILO activities. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to expand its programme on drug abuse control, focusing on drug rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons, and prevention and reduction of alcohol problems in the workplace. The International Labour Conference (Geneva, 3-23 June) adopted an action plan, which was endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in November.⁽²⁴⁾ The plan was to assist member States and organizations in developing policy, strategies and programmes for drug-dependent persons, drug rehabilitation staff training, expansion of regional collaboration, and analysis and dissemination of latest developments and trends. Workplace initiatives would be promoted and supported along three lines: preparation of training material and training of resource persons; implementation of plant-level, union-based or community-based action programmes and assessment of the impact of those programmes; and further refinement of responses and methodologies through comparative

analyses and cross-cultural exchanges of experiences.

ILO produced a multi-media resource kit on drug abuse control programmes in the work setting, and devoted an issue of *Conditions of Work Digest* (vol. 6, No. 1) to the subject of alcohol, drugs and programmes of assistance for workers. It also provided a curriculum on drug rehabilitation and lecturers for a West African/Nigerian training course on drug dependence (Porto-Nova, Benin, 14-25 September) and the eastern and southern African training course on substance abuse (Port Louis, Mauritius, 26 October-6 November). Activities funded from extrabudgetary resources were carried out in Burma, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

UNESCO activities. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) took part in preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. During the Conference, UNESCO distributed the July issue of *The Courier*, containing articles on drug abuse prevention, the publication *Educating against Drug Abuse*, and UNESCO Memo on steps taken by UNESCO relating to prevention. An audio-visual montage on young people and drugs was displayed in English, French and Spanish.

In Africa, an epidemiological survey on the use of drugs by young people was undertaken in Ghana and Senegal. Educational and informational aids on the question of drug abuse were produced in Senegal, and new approaches to reduce drug demand, such as increased community participation and production of audio-visual aids, were tried in Benin.

In the Caribbean, UNESCO collaborated with the community in drawing up projects for preventive education to deal with drug abuse.

ICAO activities. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking a document on its activities in the suppression of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air. The Air Navigation Commission reviewed existing ICAO provisions to identify areas in which it might be necessary to develop, upgrade or strengthen provisions or provide guidance material to assist States in detecting or suppressing illicit transport. The Commission considered flight operations, airworthiness, accident investigations and air traffic services and prosecution. It stated that any measures that might be taken to prevent or suppress the illicit traffic of drugs by air could be instituted with little or no change in existing ICAO provisions.

The Air Transport Committee reviewed the need for guidance material in the area of facilitation. The ICAO Council decided to refer for consideration by the Facilitation Committee in 1988 the question of

developing any additional material relating to narcotics control.

Other activities. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continued to work on drug control within the areas of crime trends and the assessment of crime prevention strategies. The Interregional Adviser on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice continued to advise countries in all regions on various issues related to drug abuse and illicit drug traffic.

The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) submitted two documents to the International Conference: a report on the international survey on drug-related penal measures and a research study on drug abuse in the context of development. The study emphasized the need to strengthen or initiate comprehensive national information systems to improve policies and programmes for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. UNSDRI convened a working group (Rome, Italy, 4 and 5 June) to discuss that proposal. The working group consisted of experts from India, Italy and Poland, the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, WHO and UNESCO. It advocated the production of a model *pro forma* for use by Governments in monitoring trends in the non-medical use of dependence-producing drugs, collecting information on existing resources and activities, assessing national needs, evaluating programmes and activities, and formulating policies and programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

The forty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (Bangkok, April) approved proposals involving information development, data development for treatment and rehabilitation, and drug abuse prevention. In October, representatives of ESCAP, UNFAC and WHO decided to commission comparative studies of rehabilitation techniques in Burma, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia and Thailand.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) continued its collaboration with custom authorities in the Customs Co-operation Council/UPU Contact Committee, which held its twelfth session (Brussels, 19-21 February). The Committee considered methods of training postal officers in the detection of narcotic drugs.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) submitted to the International Conference a document on issues related to the substitution of illicit crops. During the year, FAO continued to provide assistance to Burma in drug crop substitution. An informal inter-agency meeting was held to discuss FAO follow-up to the Conference in the areas of rural development and crop substitution, the use of satellite imagery tech-

niques for drug crop identification, and environmentally safe methods of eradicating illicit plants, particularly through herbicides.

Measures to prevent the smuggling of drugs on board merchant ships were considered by the International Maritime Organization's Facilitation Committee (seventeenth session, 14-18 September).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/28 without vote..

Education and information on drug abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with great concern the continued massive abuse of narcotic drugs in most parts of the world, and its harmful effect, particularly on youth,

Aware of the urgent need to protect society from the harm caused by abuse of narcotic drugs,

Emphasizing the need to take effective measures to reduce the demand for illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that in some cases information about narcotic drugs and drug abuse gives a result that is the opposite of the one desired, evoking undesirable curiosity, and leading to young people experimenting with drugs,

1. Calls upon States to make every effort to ensure that preventive educational work in respect of narcotic drugs and drug abuse is carried out by persons with appropriate training and skills, taking into account the particular needs of groups of people of similar age, skills and psychological characteristics who are at particular risk of abuse of drugs;

2. Urges Governments to encourage efforts to ensure that preventive information does not involve elements that evoke curiosity or the desire to experiment with narcotic drugs, such as detailed descriptions of euphoria, but clearly indicates the negative, harmful consequences of drug abuse and emphasizes the positive effects of alternative activities and a life-style free from narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. Recommends that Governments ensure that preventive information does not contain details that might facilitate access to illicit drugs, such as detailed descriptions of methods and routes of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, places of origin of illicit production and non-medical uses of narcotic drugs;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their consideration and corresponding action;

5. Requests Governments to inform the Secretary-General of their experience, so that draft special methodological guidelines for a preventive public information programme on the evils of drug abuse may be compiled for consideration and adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/28

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

During 1987, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control continued to provide assistance to a number of Member States through individual country programmes or programmes involving assistance for the mutual benefit of several countries. The total UNFDAC budget for 1987 was \$39.8 million (\$18.4 million greater than in 1986), providing assistance for 85 projects in 30 countries in addition to 30 general co-operation projects in the areas of training, research, seminars and workshops. According to the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁶⁾ UNFDAC'S efforts under its technical co-operation programmes involved an intensification of its operations in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Covered by the Fund's programmes were, *inter alia*, treatment, rehabilitation, public awareness, law enforcement and crop substitution.

Of the total 1987 budget, 45 per cent was allotted to reduce illicit supply; 28 per cent to strengthen control measures; 18 per cent to reduce illicit demand; 5 per cent to a working arrangement with UNDP; 3 per cent to administration and programme evaluation; and 1 per cent to research.

UNFDAC's new activities in 1987 included: approval of a \$12 million multisectoral programme in Brazil; design of a regional plan in the Caribbean; launching a \$5 million drug control project in China; signing a memorandum of understanding with India providing the framework of a \$20 million assistance programme; approval of treatment and rehabilitation projects in Argentina, Colombia, Mauritius and Sri Lanka; approval of law enforcement projects in Pakistan and Turkey; signing a memorandum of understanding with Morocco under which UNFDAC committed \$2.5 million to an assistance programme; preparatory work for the design of a \$3 million programme in Nigeria; concluding an agreement committing an additional \$20 million to new activities in Peru; and approval of two highland development projects and three projects on demand reduction in Thailand.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Fund supported operations in the countries of the Andean subregion aimed at reducing illicit coca cultivation, enhancing the effectiveness of drug law enforcement agencies, improving the facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and heightening public awareness of the dangers of drugs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/32 without vote.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse contained in General Assembly resolution 39/142 of 14 December 1984, in which the Assembly declared, *inter alia*, that the illegal production of, illicit demand for, abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs impeded economic and social progress, constituted a grave threat to the security and development of many countries and peoples and should be combated by all moral, legal and institutional means at the national, regional and international levels, and that the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs was the collective responsibility of all States, especially those affected by problems relating to illicit production, trafficking or abuse,

Convinced that the world-wide character and the new dangerous dimensions of the drug-related phenomena require urgent action for the implementation of a dynamic and comprehensive international response, based on a concerted effort by all States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2719(XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the Assembly welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in pursuance of the request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1559(XLIX) of 11 November 1970,

Recalling also the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs commending the positive action of the Fund in supporting prevention, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation programmes, as well as integrated rural development projects, including projects for the substitution of illegal crops, in the most severely affected areas,

Acknowledging the vital role of the Fund in enhancing the multilateral approach to the provision of international assistance in this field,

Noting with satisfaction that, in recent years, the Fund has considerably extended its activities and programmes, thus becoming an effective, flexible and operational tool of multilateral co-operation, as well as a repository of a high degree of professionalism and specialization, in combating illegal drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting also the continuing collaboration and calls for increased co-operation between the Fund and the other entities of the United Nations system responsible for drug abuse control, in particular the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, as well as the close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing that the increased level of voluntary contributions and the growing political support from many Governments to the Fund, its expanded programme of action and the broadened scope of its technical co-operation activities, make it necessary to adapt the administrative and operational procedures of the Fund so that they are commensurate with the increasing responsibilities entrusted to it and the rising expectations of Member States, thus strengthening its operational flexibility and reinforcing its capacity to respond to the urgent needs of developing countries,

Noting with concern that only a very small number of Governments are currently providing the bulk of the financial contributions to the Fund and that its resources are not yet sufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the serious existing needs,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for

Drug Abuse Control for the initiative and leadership that have characterized the development of the Fund;

2. Endorses the recently adopted policy approach of the Fund, based on the formulation and implementation of national and regional plans, referred to as "master plans", in which both donor and assistance-receiving countries are actively involved;

3. Encourages the Fund to continue:

(a) To build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system and other international bodies, and the continuous collaboration of interested Governments, in terms of political and financial support, the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional and global needs in the field of drug abuse control;

(b) To extend systematic and sustained assistance to countries and regions, with particular attention to developing countries and regions, at their request, so as to enable them to combat more effectively their drug abuse problems through the formulation and execution of technical co-operation activities, the direct monitoring of the implementation of projects and programmes, the close supervision of the execution of projects and programmes, the evaluation of the results achieved, the designation, as appropriate, of executing agencies, including Government institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, fund-raising and the proper management of the resources of the Fund;

(c) To play its important role in the United Nations system as an effective operational instrument to further the implementation of policy recommendations that deal with drug abuse and to act as an innovative and catalytic agent for the United Nations system as a whole;

4. Decides that the Executive Director of the Fund shall report regularly on the activities and programmes of the Fund to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the Economic and Social Council when the Council considers the report of the Commission;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly give appropriate consideration to the Fund under the relevant item of its agenda;

6. Recommends that the Executive Director of the Fund, in view of the very delicate nature of his responsibilities, should be able to report direct to the Secretary-General, when appropriate and necessary;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the Fund to take the necessary steps to strengthen its technical capability and enhance its effectiveness and usefulness in the delivery of drug abuse control programmes;

8. Reiterates the invitation to the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system concerned to initiate and continue programmes aimed at the reduction of illicit production and demand for drugs, in close co-operation with and incorporating the experience of the Fund;

9. Expresses its appreciation to Governments for both regular and earmarked contributions to the Fund;

10. Appeals to Governments to continue and substantially to increase their contributions to the Fund;

11. Calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

12. Requests the Executive Director of the Fund, in preparing the next report on the activities of the Fund for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to highlight the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/32

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

Supply and demand

Narcotic raw materials for licit use

Under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs(8) and resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly, INCB had the responsibility of monitoring the supply and demand of opiates for legitimate needs. However, for lack of resources, that task was accorded low priority.(16)

INCB reported that the demand for opiates for medical use had stabilized since the mid-1970s at approximately 190 tons per year in morphine equivalent. With regard to the production of opiate raw materials, provisional statistics submitted by the major producing countries indicated that global production in 1987—approximately 170 tons in morphine equivalent—declined by 10 tons as compared with 1986, reaching its lowest level since 1974.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/31 without vote.

Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/9 of 21 May 1986,

Bearing in mind the supplement to the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980 on demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the special report on the same subject prepared by the Board in 1985,

Having considered the report of the Board for 1986, in particular paragraphs 38 to 42 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes, as well as the report of the Board on statistics on narcotic drugs for 1985,

Noting that the Board again reports that supply and demand are in approximate balance,

Noting with concern that the Board has been provided with insufficient resources, and that this affects the priority given to the implementation of the request of the Council contained in its resolution 1986/9,

Bearing in mind the burden already borne by the traditional supplier countries faced with the question of excessive stocks of raw materials,

Reaffirming the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in the effort, consistent with the relevant provisions of the Single Convention on Nar-

cotic Drugs, 1961, to maintain a balance between legitimate supply and demand of opiates and in overcoming the problem of excessive stocks,

1. Urges all Governments that have not yet done so to seriously consider ways of implementing the above-mentioned resolutions and, as far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, to bring about an expeditious improvement in the current situation;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to the monitoring of the implementation of Council resolution 1986/9 and to report thereon to the Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 1988;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/31

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

Illicit traffic

Illicit production and manufacture of drugs were taking place in a growing number of countries, according to INCB. Those activities, which had reached alarming proportions, were financed and master-minded by criminal organizations with international links and accomplices in financial circles. Major drug traffickers maintained the flow of drugs around the world, ensuring the availability of drugs in high-demand areas and the "drug of choice" in specific geographical locations. Traffickers corrupted officials, spread violence and terrorism, influenced compliance with international drug control treaties and even exercised political and economic power in some regions. Destruction of illicit cultivation of the cannabis plant, opium poppy and coca bush was being carried out on a larger scale, but cultivation remained vast. More vigorous action to locate and destroy illicit crops was urgently needed. Equally determined action was needed to prevent and reduce drug abuse.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of its Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, adopted in February three resolutions relating to illicit traffic. The Commission(25) urged all Governments to improve their reporting procedures, their export/import controls and their facilities for exchanging drug law enforcement information with regard to psychotropic substances and essential precursor chemicals. It also urged Governments to improve and facilitate ways in which their drug law enforcement officers could exchange intelligence in a secure and expeditious manner. The Commission urged Governments(26) to give full support to UNFEDAC, particularly by increasing or making contributions, to consider ways to improve training facilities for drug law enforce-

ment agencies, and to assist in the development of communication systems in order to strengthen drug law enforcement agencies in the Near and Middle East. The Commission(27) recommended that the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs give high priority to training drug law enforcement officers. The training programme should include the detection and identification of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as certain precursors and essential chemicals.

In addition, the Commission(28) decided that States concerned should submit draft provisions for a convention (see below) for suppressing illicit transit drug traffic through their territories to the next meeting of an intergovernmental group of experts.

Draft convention against illicit traffic

In February 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/104 without vote.

Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/126 of 4 December 1986, decided to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue at its thirty-second session its work on the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it might be effective and widely acceptable and enter into force at the earliest possible date, and to report thereon to the Council at its first regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/104

Adopted without vote

Draft in informal working paper; agenda item 2.

At its February session, the Commission of Narcotic Drugs discussed the preparation of the draft convention, the text of which had been circulated in 1986.(23) It also considered a compilation of comments and textual changes submitted by Governments on the draft text.

In a resolution on the preparation of the convention,(29) the Commission invited States to consider the main causes of abuse, illicit production and traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so that their comments might assist an intergovernmental expert group provided for in a draft resolution submitted to the Economic and Social Council (see below). It also asked the expert group, when preparing the draft convention, to give attention to the enhancement of national, regional and international efforts against drug abuse.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1987/27 without vote.

Preparation of an international convention
against illicit traffic in narcotic
drugs and psychotropic substances
The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 39/141 of 14 December 1984, in which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was requested to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/143 of 14 December 1984, and 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse, in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that States shall utilize the legal instruments against the illicit production of and demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and adopt additional measures to counter the new manifestations of this crime,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(S-IX) of 14 February 1986 on guidance on the drafting of an international convention to combat drug trafficking, by which the Secretary-General was requested to compile comments and/or textual changes received from Governments and to circulate them for consideration at the thirty-second session of the Commission, so that the Commission might give direction on the further development of the draft convention,

Considering General Assembly resolution 41/126 of 4 December 1986, by which the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, was requested to continue, at its thirty-second session, its work on the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it might be effective and widely acceptable and enter into force at the earliest possible time,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984, the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984, and the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985, in which profound alarm was expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for the efficient way in which he dealt with the request made in paragraph 4 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(S-IX);

2. Also expresses its thanks to the States that responded to the appeal made in paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 1(S-IX) to submit their comments on the draft convention or proposals for textual changes thereto;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a working document that would consolidate the draft prepared by the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 4 of Commission resolution 1(S-IX), the comments made by Governments as well as the comments made by States participating in the thirty-second session of the Commission, and information on the results of the session and the working group, established by the Commission to examine article 1 of the draft convention, and to cir-

culate that document to States by 1 May 1987; the document should also include a draft preamble, a section on the implementation mechanism and draft final provisions;

4. Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to meet in 1987, twice if necessary (perhaps in July and October), each session lasting one to two weeks, within available resources, to review the working document, to reach agreement on the articles of the draft convention, wherever possible, and to prepare a revised working document;

5. Invites all interested States to submit any comments on and/or textual changes to the working document to be circulated for consideration at the meetings of the expert group;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held at Vienna in June 1987, on the progress made in the preparation of the draft convention

7. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute to States, by 1 November 1987, the revised draft prepared by the expert group, for review;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Commission on the results of the meetings of the expert group and to provide any comments from Governments on the revised draft;

9. Requests the Commission, at its next session, to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved by the expert group and the comments from Governments on the work of the group, and to make recommendations on the steps to be followed in the further elaboration of the draft convention, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 to adopt it;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient funds from the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 for the expert group to meet; if necessary, the Secretary-General should seek to provide the funding from voluntary contributions or from the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for the convening of a plenipotentiary conference during the biennium 1988-1989.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/27

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

Communication. On 18 June 1987.(30) Guyana transmitted the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, 9-12 March). The Ministers urged the early conclusion of a convention against traffic in narcotic and psychotropic substances and related activities. They also stressed the need to extend technical and economic co-operation to countries most affected by drug abuse and the illicit production and traffic in drugs; urged the industrialized countries to increase their financial contribution to those programmes; and, in particular, urged that attention be paid to effective programmes of crop substitution.

Expert group activities. The expert group established by the Economic and Social Council (see above) held its first session (Vienna, 29 June-10 July), attended by 135 experts from 57 States, and its second session (Vienna, 5-16 October), attended by 183 experts from 65 States.(31) The group examined various articles and sections of the draft convention; it was the consensus at the second session that a third session would be desirable and that if authorized could be held before the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1988.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an August report,(32) the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly of progress in preparing the draft convention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/111 without vote.

Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant provisions,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolution 41/126, in which it is recognized that the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(S-IX) of 14 February 1986 constitutes a positive step in the preparation of the convention and that the elements included in the draft correspond to many of the interests of the international community in its efforts to confront the problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

Recalling that in paragraph 3 of its resolution 41/126 it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue the preparation of the draft convention so that it might be effective and widely acceptable, and might enter into force at an early date,

1. Expresses its appreciation to and commends the Secretary-General for the report submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit traffic in drugs;

2. Underlines the importance of the appeal made in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in which the Conference called for the urgent but careful prepa-

ration and finalization, taking into account the various aspects of illicit trafficking, of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date as a complement to existing international instruments;

3. Welcomes the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the preparation of the draft convention, drawn up in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(XXXII) of 10 February 1987, and urges Member States to submit in due course their observations on the draft revised by the Expert Group;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, using existing resources, to consider the possibility of convening the Intergovernmental Expert Group for a period of two weeks immediately prior to the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to continue the revision of the working paper on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and, if possible, to reach agreement on the convention;

5. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider and, if possible, approve at its tenth special session the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding the preparation of the convention, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of any agreed plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for the signing of the convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. Once again urges all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/111

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/781) without vote, 12 November (meeting 44); 52-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.41); agenda item 104.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/850; S-G, A/C.3/42/L.46, A/C.5/42/51.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 31-35,42,44; 5th Committee 54; plenary 93.

By decision 42/422 of 7 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.(32)

International campaign

By a March note to the Economic and Social Council,(33) the Secretariat gave an overview of

legislative action in relation to the international campaign against traffic in drugs. On 26 May, by decision 1987/128, the Council took note of the note.

In August,(34) the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of a 1986 General Assembly resolution(35) on the campaign. By decision 42/422 of 7 December, the Assembly took note of the report.

Communications. During the year, the Secretary-General received a number of communications concerning the campaign against drug traffic.

On 15 July,(36) Malaysia transmitted the final statement of the InterAction Council (fifth session, Kuala Lumpur, 19-21 April). The Council, comprising former heads of State or Government, recommended that Governments adopt stronger national and international measures and collaborate and co-ordinate to combat illegal drug trafficking.

On 13 August,(37) Thailand transmitted the joint communique and statements of the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Singapore, 15 and 16 June). The ASEAN Foreign Ministers commended the efforts of the Secretary-General and of various United Nations bodies in combating the drug problem.

Bolivia and Paraguay, in a joint declaration transmitted on 8 September following a meeting of their Foreign Ministers (Asunción, Paraguay, 14-17 August),(38) condemned drug trafficking as a crime against humanity and called on other countries and international organizations to continue efforts to put an end to the problem.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/113 without vote.

International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the adverse effects of the global problem of drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, both on individuals, in that it has pernicious physical and psychological effects and limits creativity and the full development of human potential, and in relation to States, as it is a threat to their security and is prejudicial to their democratic institutions and their economic, social, legal and cultural structures,

Considering that the situation continues to deteriorate, owing, inter alia, to the growing interrelationship between drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations that are responsible for much of the drug traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the increase in violence and corruption, which injure society,

Recognizing the collective responsibility of States for providing appropriate resources for the elimination of illicit production and trafficking and of the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing also that measures to prevent and control supply and to combat illicit trafficking can be effective only if they take into consideration the close link between illicit production, transit and the abuse of drugs and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and that they must be formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking due account of community traditions, harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

Recognizing once again that transit routes used by drug traffickers are constantly shifting and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world and even entire areas, because of their geographical location and other considerations, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic,

Considering that regional and international co-operation is required in order to reduce the vulnerability of States and regions to the illicit transit traffic and to provide necessary support and assistance, particularly to countries hitherto unaffected,

Taking into account the need to reaffirm the effectiveness of human, moral and spiritual values for preventing the consumption of narcotic drugs, at the national and international levels, through information, guidance and educational activities,

Considering the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a catalyst in the United Nations system, and that it has become one of the major sources of multilateral financing for technical co-operation programmes in the context of the international campaign against abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that the policy adopted by the Fund for the formulation of master plans takes into account the principal social, economic and cultural factors of countries, as well as their national and regional programmes, and that in those plans both donor countries and recipients of technical assistance are actively involved in concerted action with a view to combating the problem at all stages,

Taking note of the close link existing between Governments, public institutions and the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with controlling abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council adopted to advance the international campaign against abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. Condemns unequivocally once again drug trafficking in all its forms—illicit production, processing, marketing and consumption—as a criminal activity and requests all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete and final elimination;

2. Urges States to acknowledge that they share responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production, transit and trafficking and therefore to encourage international co-operation in the strug-

gle to eliminate illicit production and trafficking and the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the relevant international and national norms;

3. Acknowledges the constant and determined efforts of Governments at the national, regional and international levels to cope with the increase in drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and its increasingly close links with other forms of organized international criminal activities;

4. Notes with appreciation the unanimous adoption of the Declaration and the adoption by consensus of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and urges States to carry out the recommendations contained in those documents in a determined and sustained manner;

5. Takes note of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987, the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October 1987, and the Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider their recommendations at its tenth special session, in order to determine the specific measures required for implementation thereof, for possible adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

6. Encourages States to use the meetings of the working group of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the purpose of exchanging experiences in their struggle against the illicit transit of drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase regional and interregional co-operation in this matter;

7. Reiterates once again its request to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

8. Commends the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the productive work that it has done as one of the main bodies of the United Nations system providing technical co-operation in the field of drug abuse control, and encourages it to continue its activities, paying particular attention to requests from developing countries;

9. Calls upon all States to continue and increase their political support of and financial contributions to the Fund, and encourages its Executive Director to continue systematically and consistently strengthening the activities of the Fund in affected countries and regions, so as to enable them to combat all aspects of the problem effectively;

10. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications information designed to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs, especially by young people;

12. Calls upon the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit demand for drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and to provide appropriate information and advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the way in which appropriate community action can be promoted;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, including through redeployment;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and decides to include in the provisional agenda of that session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

General Assembly resolution 42/113

7 December 1987 Meeting 93 Adopted without vote.

Approved by Third Committee (A/42/781) without vote, 13 November (meeting 46); 34-nation draft (A/C.3/42/L.43), orally revised; agenda item 104. Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 3rd Committee 31-35, 42, 44, 46; plenary 93.

Regional issues

Africa

The African region was highly vulnerable to international developments in illicit traffic, INCB stated in its 1987 report.(22) Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances originating in Asia, Europe and, to a lesser extent, South America, were becoming increasingly available to consumers in Africa, despite the fact that the intended final destination of some of the drugs was outside the continent. The continent itself, as a whole, had become a major source of cannabis for other regions. Nationals of a large number of African countries were active in the traffic in opiates, cocaine, cannabis and psychotropic substances. Those factors also encouraged the spread of drug abuse.

In many African countries, the drug control system required substantial improvements, as adequate national legislation and regulations were lacking in several countries.

Current developments in illicit trafficking and drug abuse confirmed the trends of recent years. Heroin trafficking affected an increasing number of African countries, which also were becoming stages in the transit of heroin to European and North American markets. In addition to Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritius and Nigeria, new transit countries included Cameroon, Kenya, the

Niger, Senegal and Somalia. Cocaine trafficking was a no less serious threat, with an increasing number of transit countries.

Cannabis remained the drug most widely cultivated and trafficked in Africa, with significant illicit production occurring in a number of countries. Cultivation was expanding to meet demands in Western Europe.

With regard to psychotropic substances, large quantities—mostly secobarbital and methaqualone—continued to be trafficked to the African region.

Asia

East and South-East Asia. During 1987, the eradication of opium poppy and cannabis cultivation in East and South-East Asia was extended further and drug seizures remained high. Nevertheless, illicit poppy cultivation and opium production was estimated to be on the increase in comparison with the previous crop year. Opiates and increasing quantities of cannabis continued to be available for domestic consumption and for trafficking abroad, mainly to the United States, Europe and Australia. In view of the growing traffic in and abuse of psychotropic substances, control measures needed to be improved and the sources of production identified. An INCB mission visited China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand in April/May.

China reported increasing attempts by international traffickers to use it as a transit country. Drugs had been seized mainly in the southern provinces. Meanwhile, the Government, in collaboration with UNFDAC, was designing a plan for prevention and control of abuse. The first phase, extending over three years and costing \$5 million, would aim at strengthening control mechanisms in Yunnan province. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, opium poppy cultivation, which had been practised for at least two centuries by mountain people in border areas, was being discouraged by the Government. In Thailand, a 10-year plan (1985-1994) for alternative development of poppy cultivating areas was progressing. Nevertheless, Thailand remained the conduit for opiates illicitly produced in the region.

South Asia. Heroin abuse was spreading in India, not only in the major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras, but in other parts of the country. Extremely large seizures of heroin and cannabis resin reflected the extent of trafficking, much of which was reported to originate in the Near and Middle East. The Government worked out a plan to reduce the illicit demand and supply of drugs; UNFDAC provided \$20 million for its implementation.

Europe

Eastern Europe. In general, drug addiction did not constitute a major public health problem in Eastern Europe. However, some countries were concerned at instances of abuse of certain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances diverted from local sources. In Czechoslovakia, the number of narcotic abusers known to health authorities had reached 6,000. In Poland, there were some 8,000 registered addicts; the number of unregistered addicts was estimated at 30,000. In the USSR, 46,000 were registered as drug addicts.

Western Europe. While heroin and cannabis abuse seemed to be decreasing slightly, or at least remaining stable, in most countries of Western Europe, cocaine and stimulant abuse were increasing. Drug abuse no longer affected only large urban populations; it was spreading to small towns and villages. The proportion of women addicts, especially to prescription drugs, was growing. Studies in Scandinavian countries and the Federal Republic of Germany showed that young people were more aware of the risks of abuse than they had been three to five years earlier.

Near and Middle East

The enormous quantities of locally produced opiates and cannabis resin seized both within the Near and Middle East region and abroad continued to reflect the ready availability of those drugs. That again raised the question of the extent and location of illicit cultivation. INCB reiterated its view that a systematic survey of areas where illicit poppy cultivation was believed to take place was required if an effective attack was to be mounted against illicit opium production. Seizures abroad of large amounts of heroin and cannabis originating in Afghanistan indicated widespread cultivation of the opium poppy and cannabis plant. Iran remained committed to making the country drug-free, but despite intense law enforcement, trafficking of opiates from its eastern borders by armed groups had not diminished. In Pakistan, an estimated 75 to 80 tons of opium were estimated to have been produced in 1987 from the illicit cultivation of some 9,000 hectares of poppy.

North America

Widespread illicit consumption of a variety of drugs, often taken in combination, remained a serious public health concern in the United States. Cannabis was by far the most widely abused drug and the potency of street samples had continued to increase. Heroin abuse continued to cause great concern, as did the relationship of intravenous abuse of that drug to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Drugs such as methamphetamine and phencyclidine were increasingly abused, while abuse of depressants appeared to have

declined. There was evidence that cocaine was becoming more widely available and that prices had been decreasing and purity increasing. Cocaine accounted for higher rates of overdose deaths, drug emergency cases and other serious medical problems than any other drug abused.

The cocaine originated in Latin America. Heroin originated in Mexico and in South-West and South-East Asia. Synthetic narcotics and psychotropic substances were manufactured for the most part in clandestine laboratories in the United States.

The illicit trafficking and abuse of drugs remained a relatively serious problem in Canada. Cannabis was the most widely used drug. The abuse of hashish and of cocaine was increasing. Diversion from licit supplies of various types of opiates, as well as some benzodiazepines, occurred mainly in metropolitan areas.

In June 1987, Canada acceded to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.⁽⁹⁾ A month earlier, it had announced a comprehensive national drug strategy, introducing a multidisciplinary approach to drug abuse control in the areas of law enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation and education.

Mexico increased resources for the fight against illicit cultivation and drug trafficking. More than half of the budget of the Office of the Attorney-General was directed to drug law enforcement. Transit of drugs through Mexico posed a difficult problem, and in an effort to contain it, the army, air force and navy carried out support operations. Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused drug.

South America

In some countries of South America, illicit drug-related activities took on new dimensions as criminal syndicates challenged the authorities. In addition to the multiplicity of economic, social and cultural problems posed, the distortion of national economies by money from drug trafficking had become a serious danger. In some areas alliances between traffickers and guerrillas threatened regional security.

Against this background, the vast areas cultivated with coca bush appeared to be expanding, not only in the Andean countries but in other parts of the region.

Bolivia, in recent years, had launched several campaigns to reduce cultivation and trafficking of coca leaf. Unfortunately, those campaigns had not achieved the desired effects and the vast areas planted with the coca bush were expanding. The widespread and increased smoking of coca paste was Bolivia's most acute drug abuse problem. It was estimated that about 11 per cent of Bolivians between the ages of 12 and 25 were users of illicit

drugs and that a growing number were becoming addicted to coca paste.

Peru's north-eastern jungles and the Upper Huallaga Valley had been the scene of a bitter struggle against drug trafficking waged through a series of operations called "Condor". Begun in 1985, the operations had resulted in the destruction of over 170 clandestine airstrips, the shutting down of many large-scale laboratories and smaller installations for coca-leaf processing, and the confiscation of several tons of coca paste and cocaine. In retaliation, however, the traffickers unleashed a wave of terror, murdering peasants, workers involved in coca eradication and policemen.

Brazil was increasingly a base for traffickers. Cultivation of coca as a cash crop was a recent development in the Amazon region. Cannabis appeared to be a staple crop both for farmers and for commercial-scale cultivators in the north-east.

Colombia continued to fight against illicit drug production and trafficking in spite of a wave of killings of judges, law enforcement and prosecutorial officers, journalists and private citizens. In 1984, the Government invoked an extradition treaty that had been signed with the United States in 1979; under the treaty, a number of suspected traffickers were extradicted. In June 1987, however, Colombia's Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law ratifying the 1979 treaty. The Government set up a special commission to study the implications of the Court's ruling.

In a February resolution,⁽³⁹⁾ the Commission on Narcotic Drugs invited Latin American and Caribbean and other interested Governments to participate in a meeting establishing a HONLEA in the region. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to adopt the measures needed and allocate the financial resources so that the meeting could be convened, and asked the Economic and Social Council to recognize a Latin American and Caribbean regional HONLEA as a subsidiary body of the Commission, similar to those already recognized.

The first meeting of HONLEA, Latin American and Caribbean region (Santiago, Chile, 28 September-2 October),⁽⁴⁰⁾ was attended by 23 States members and one associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. It recommended for adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs draft resolutions on measures for improving co-operation and co-ordination in combating drug abuse in the region; development of investigation techniques and methods; co-operation through training programmes; harmonization of the laws of different countries; a course on multilateral international conventions against illicit traffic in drugs; the 1973 South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; measures to

improve co-operation among organizations operating in the Americas; the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; and the place and date of its second (1988) meeting.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/34 without vote.

Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind recommendation 19 of the first Inter-regional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, resolution VIII/4 of the Eighth Conference of the States Parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and, in particular, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3(XXXII) of 11 February 1987,

1. Invites the Governments of the Latin American and Caribbean countries and other interested Governments to participate in the regional meeting of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with a view to establishing the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required for holding the regional meeting during the second half of 1987 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean or at the capital of any State in the region that may wish to act as host;

3. Decides to grant to the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region, the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, similar to that accorded the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Meetings of Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region and Africa Region.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/34

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); 16-nation draft (E/1987/C.2/L.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The United States said it strongly supported co-operation in narcotics matters at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels. The fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, a priority of the United Nations, must receive the necessary funds from its programme budget for 1988-1989. Regarding the financial implications of the resolution on the Latin American and Caribbean HONLEA, the United States expected that travel and subsistence costs would be covered by extrabudgetary resources.

Conventions

To reduce the complexity arising from the existence of several treaties on narcotic drugs, the international community brought together most of the provisions of those treaties in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.(8) In 1987, Brunei Darussalam, Liberia, Nepal and Oman became parties to the Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to 122.(41) During the year, four States—Brunei Darussalam, Hungary, the Netherlands and Oman—became parties to the 1972 Protocol(21) amending the Convention; the number of States parties totalled 88. The number of States parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances(9) also rose to 88, with the adherence in 1987 of the Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam and Burkina Faso.

At its February 1987 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs welcomed the deletions and simplifications which had been proposed by the secretariat in the annual reports questionnaire on the functioning of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Commission agreed that the revised questionnaire could be used in the collection of annual reports for 1986. Nevertheless, it said, the questionnaire required further simplification and should be redrafted. As at 1 October 1987, annual reports for 1986 on the functioning of the treaties had been received from 95 countries and territories.

1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

In some regions of the world, in particular in southern and south-eastern parts of Asia and Oceania, less than 30 per cent of States were parties to the Convention on Psychotropic substances. In the Americas, Europe and North Africa, the majority of countries had acceded to or ratified the Convention. Nevertheless, according to INCB, it was essential for the effectiveness of international control that all major manufacturing and exporting countries be bound by the treaty. In that regard, the announcements by Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland that they were taking steps to ratify or accede was encouraging.

On 27 August 1987, fenetylline became subject to the control measures for substances under Schedule II of the Convention. However, some parties were not able to implement fully the applicable controls as of the date when they became effective under the Convention. In view of the serious consequences of abuse in certain countries, INCB urged Governments to accelerate the setting up of the required control mechanisms and, as a high priority, those relating to the export or re-export of fenetylline, of which large quantities were smuggled into the Near and Middle East from Europe.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/30 without vote.

Improvement of the control of international trade in psychotropic substances

listed in Schedules III and IV of the

1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/8 of 21 May 1986,

Having considered the report of the International Control Board for 1986, especially that part concerned with trade in psychotropic substances,

Recognizing with concern that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances does not require import and export authorizations for international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV, thus facilitating the diversion of some of those substances into illicit channels,

Concerned that this lack of a treaty obligation makes it difficult for the competent authorities of both exporting and importing countries to prevent shipments of substances prohibited under article 13 of the Convention,

Bearing in mind that the International Narcotics Control Board needs relevant information in order to monitor effectively the international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

1. Reiterates its request to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

2. Requests all Governments to establish, in any event, mechanisms for monitoring exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV and to take the necessary steps to alert importing countries, in advance, of shipments that may be a cause of concern;

3. Also requests all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to furnish information to the International Narcotics Control Board on the countries of origin of imports and the countries of destination of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

4. Further requests all Governments that have decided to prohibit the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to notify the Secretary-General of this decision, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for their consideration and implementation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/30

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

Scheduling of psychotropic substances

In February 1987, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that 5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid (butalbital)(42) should be included in Sched-

ule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (allobarbitol),(43) 5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid (butobarbital),(44) 5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid (secbutabarbitol)(45) and 5-(1-methyl-butyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid (vinylbital)(46) should be included in Schedule IV.

In 1986,(47) the Commission had requested Governments to comply with article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, obliging parties to notify the Secretary-General of exemptions granted by them, and requested them to consider not granting exemptions from the export and import requirements provided by article 12. It recommended, among other things, that WHO defer the evaluation of exemption notifications until such time as a substantial number of such notifications were presented to the Secretary-General. At its 1987 session,(48) the Commission decided that, in the absence of other notifications, WHO should be invited to review the pending notification from Finland. It also decided to request the Secretary-General to ask all Governments to make suggestions to improve the system of review of preparations exempted under article 3 of the Convention.

Organizational questions

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-second session at Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1987.(49)

Also in February, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 1987/105.

International campaign against traffic in drugs

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986, decided to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-second session:

(a) To consider convening, within available resources, a sessional working group to facilitate the exchange of information on experience gained by States in combating the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to report thereon to the Council at its first regular session of 1987;

(b) To consider also, in the light of comments from Governments and United Nations bodies, the recommendations of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/143 of 14 December 1984, so that the specific measures required for their implementation might be identified with a view to their inclusion, for possible adoption, in the report to be submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/105

Adopted without vote

Draft in informal working paper; agenda item 2.

On 26 May, the Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1987/33 without vote.

Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001(LX) of 12 May 1976,

Recognizing that the social and human problems associated with drug abuse require the continuous attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need for the Commission to expedite the preparation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to consider the question of the scheduling of a number of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization, as well as to consider appropriate action to give effect to recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Decides that the Commission shall hold a special session of ten working days in 1988 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings, and within existing United Nations resources, to expedite the preparation of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to consider appropriate measures to give effect to relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the question of the scheduling of a number of substances, the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, an interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and other urgent matters.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/33

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

Also on 26 May, the Council, by decision 1987/123, approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third (1989) session of the Commission; by decision 1987/124, it approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth special session; and by decision 1987/126, it took note of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

International Narcotics Control Board

In 1987, INCB held two sessions, at Vienna, its forty-first from 18 to 22 May and its forty-second from 12 to 23 October. It discussed the operation of the international drug control system and analysed the drug control situation world-wide.

On 26 May, by decision 1987/125, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of INCB for 1986.(50) By decision 1987/128 of the same date, the Council took note of a summary(51) of the 1986 INCB report.

UN drug control bodies at Vienna

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/29 without vote.

Role of the drug control bodies of the United Nations at Vienna

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which the Assembly decided to convene an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987,

Aware of the intensive preparations being made for that Conference, within the United Nations system and by Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of the results of the Conference will require the best use of existing resources through the redeployment of available United Nations resources from lower priority activities or the use of voluntary contributions, and increased efforts by the United Nations, Governments, international organizations and other parties concerned to implement the recommendations of the Conference,

Taking fully into account the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Reaffirming its conviction of the importance of the activities of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control,

1. Notes with appreciation the valuable work of the United Nations drug control bodies located at Vienna;

2. Stresses the importance of close co-ordination between the drug control units of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/213, to continue his efforts to further improve the efficiency of the United Nations drug control bodies in order to strengthen their effectiveness in dealing with the drug problem;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate financial information about current and future drug control activities so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs can make recommendations on priorities on the basis of all relevant information;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen the activities and existing mechanisms of the United Nations in the area of international control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and with a view to the implementation of the follow-up activities of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to give this sector priority, as a matter of urgency, in the allocation of available United Nations resources;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its next session, an analysis of practical ways and means of implementing the results of the Conference, through the United Nations system, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/213.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/29

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/102) without vote, 7 May (meeting 4); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1987/17); agenda item 20.

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Corr.1. (6)YUN 1986, p. 863. (7)Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 A/CONF.133/12), Sales No. E.87.I.18. (8)YUN 1961, p. 382. (9)YUN 1971, p. 380. (10)YUN 1986, p. 863, GA res. 41/125, 4 Dec. 1986. (11)A/42/594. (12)ACC/1987/PG/5. (13)ACC/1987/5. (14)ACC/1987/PG/12. (15)YUN 1979, p. 933, GA res. 34/177, 17 Dec. 1979. (16)A/42/658. (17)A/C.3/42/2. (18)A/42/677. (19)A/42/681. (20)E/CN.7/1987/6. (21)YUN 1972, p. 397. (22)Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987 (E/INCB/1987/1), Sales No. E.87.XI.3. (23)YUN 1986, p.867. (24)A/43/770. (25)E/1987/17 (res. 4(XXXII)). (26)Ibid. (res. 5(XXXII)). (27)Ibid. (res. 6(XXXII)). (30)A/42/357-

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Chapter XXII

Statistics

In 1987, the United Nations Statistical Commission reviewed developments in economic, social and demographic statistics that had taken place since it last met in 1985. Discussing such issues as communications between national and international agencies and the development of data bases and special problems in the statistically least developed countries, the Commission examined its terms of reference and effectiveness and concluded that no radical changes in its mode of work were warranted.

Meeting in June, the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) discussed policy issues and follow-up matters raised by the Statistical Commission. In October, the Commission's Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination reviewed the provisional agenda for the Commission's 1989 session.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to collect and publish a wide range of statistical data on energy, the environment, industry, sea-borne trade, national accounts and balances, price statistics, and demographic and social statistics. Continuing its work on the development of standards and methods for improving international economic classifications, the Office promoted the co-ordination of international statistical activities among international organizations and provided statistical services to the United Nations Secretariat and intergovernmental expert bodies. Updated information on the work of the Office was outlined in a January 1987 report of the Secretary-General.⁽¹⁾ In co-operation with the Office, technical co-operation was provided by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) and the regional commissions.

In May, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/6 on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development. Emphasizing the significance of development indicators and the progress achieved in that field, the Council recommended that extrabudgetary resources be allocated for compiling data on development indicators and patterns of consumption. Interested donor countries and international and other organizations that wished to participate in the research should provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: Africa-statistics. Asia and the Pacific-statistics. Europe-statistics. Latin America and the Caribbean-statistics. Western Asia-statistics.

UN statistical bodies

Statistical Commission

Holding its twenty-fourth session in New York from 23 February to 4 March 1987,⁽²⁾ the Statistical Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a decision on the report of its 1987 session and the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1989 session. The Commission drew the attention of the Council to the recommendations made at its 1987 session, as well as to the views and conclusions submitted to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 948).

The Commission's recommendations pertained to communications between national and international statistical agencies and the development of data bases; special problems in the statistically least developed countries; dissemination of international statistics; national accounts and balances; the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) and links between the two; international economic classifications; price statistics; industry, energy and environment statistics; demographic and social statistics; technical co-operation statistics; co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes; programme planning and implementation; and the provisional agenda for the Commission's twenty-fifth (1989) session.

The Commission reviewed its terms of reference; the mode of conducting its deliberations and decision-making; its relationship with the United Nations Statistical Office and with the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination; and its effectiveness and use of resources. The Commission concluded that no radical changes in its functions, frequency of its sessions or mode of work were warranted.

On 26 May 1987, by decision 1987/117, the Council took note of the Commission's report and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 1989 session.

Working Group on Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination

In February/March 1987 the Commission examined the report(3) on the eleventh (1985) session of its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination. It noted that the Group had set out its views on the co-ordination of the statistical data-collection activities of international organizations and had stated in its report that more complete and detailed information needed to be included for the inventory of those activities to serve as a co-ordination tool for national statistical offices.

At its twelfth session (Geneva, 6-9 October 1987),(4) the Group reviewed the provisional agenda and documentation for the Commission's 1989 session and made suggestions on its content, considered the co-ordination of statistical activities, discussed special topics that the Commission might consider at future sessions, and reviewed progress on environment statistics and the revision of SNA.

ACC Sub-Committee

The ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (twenty-first session, Geneva, 22-26 June 1987)(5) considered a number of statistical issues, including follow-up to issues discussed by the Commission in February/March; work plans in the light of financial cuts; co-ordination of statistical data bases and review of communication and dissemination policy and practice; the use of microcomputers in statistical work; manuals on statistics; co-ordination of international economic classifications; international trade and transport statistics; co-ordination of social statistics and indicators, and development of indicators on special population groups; the National Household Survey Capability Programme and the Living Standards Measurement Study; price statistics; tourism and migration statistics; the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme; environment statistics; and indicative patterns of consumption.

The Sub-Committee also reviewed its functions and future organization. It recognized the need to upgrade communication which would facilitate collaboration among international organizations and lead to the effective utilization of statistical resources. It felt that annual meetings were essential for maintaining co-ordination of ongoing programmes and for initiating special co-ordination of new programmes.

The Sub-Committee recommended that its twenty-second session be held at Geneva in 1988.

Economic statistics

Energy, environment and industry statistics

Following its review of a 1986 report by the Secretary-General on energy statistics,(6) the Commission re-

quested the Statistical Office to continue its work programme in the area of energy statistics, including publication of methodological studies and the establishment of an information system on energy data sources. It urged the Office to increase its efforts in the area of technical co-operation for energy statistics, in accordance with national plans and priorities, to assist developing countries in establishing comprehensive energy information systems.

Having examined the Secretary-General's 1986 report on environment statistics,(7) the Commission reconfirmed the importance of the environment statistics programme and regretted the lack of progress in implementing the programme over the recent biennium. The Commission requested the Statistical Office to focus on: completing the Manual of Environmental Statistics; supporting developing countries in applying the methodologies it had developed in national environment statistics programmes; and co-ordinating international statistical activities concerning the environment.

The Commission requested that the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination and the Statistical Office discuss with the United Nations Environment Programme the development and implementation of a global programme on environment statistics. It endorsed a proposal that the United Nations invite the International Statistical Institute to assist the Statistical Office in further work on environment statistics.

Another 1986 report of the Secretary-General, which was reviewed by the Commission, introduced draft recommendations for a statistical programme for household and small-scale industries.(8) The Commission requested that the draft be circulated to individual national experts, the national statistical offices concerned, regional commissions and interested international organizations, and that the Secretariat revise the draft and recirculate it to regional commissions and international organizations for a final review. In addition, the Commission requested that the final version be issued as a handbook to supplement the *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics* issued in 1983.(9) It urged that training and other forms of technical co-operation be provided to developing countries.

National accounts and balances

At its 1987 session, the Statistical Commission examined four reports by the Secretary-General dealing with: the revision of SNA, the links between SNA and related statistics,(6) the state of basic economic information used in developing countries and updated information on the work of the Statistical Office.(9) SNA played a major role in

macro-economic description, analysis and policy-making both at the national and international levels.

The Commission endorsed the organizational arrangements and work schedules for the review of SNA, stressing high priority to the timetable established for it. It requested that the needs of developing countries be given full attention, that efforts continue to harmonize SNA with related systems of statistics and that the review of basic statistical information suitable for the preparation of national accounts in developing countries be continued in the context of the review.

In a follow-up report on progress in reviewing SNA,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General dealt with organizational matters, the conclusions of various global and regional expert meetings, the progress made in writing the revised SNA and handbooks on national accounting, and the activities of the Statistical Office aimed at developing a compilation methodology to assist countries in implementing SNA.

The Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, composed of the Statistical Office, the statistical offices of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the United Nations regional commissions, continued to co-ordinate the SNA review.

Two global expert meetings, dealing with guidelines for the revised SNA, preparation of the handbooks and approaches to technical issues, were held in 1987—one on external sector transactions, sponsored by IMF (Washington, D.C., 23 March-2 April), the other, sponsored by the World Bank, on household sector accounts (Florence, Italy, 31 August-4 September). EUROSTAT held two meetings in Luxembourg (March/April; September) to facilitate discussion on the subject-matter of the global expert meetings. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean organized a regional meeting, co-sponsored by the Latin American Centre for Monetary Studies (Santiago, Chile, 23-27 November).

Taking note of the SNA review, the ACC Subcommittee⁽⁵⁾ stressed that it was a major undertaking of the international statistical system with implications for all international organizations in economic or social spheres. The Sub-Committee concluded that the review was entering a critical stage and decided to consider the matter again in 1988.

Following consideration of a 1986 report on the links between SNA and MPS,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission requested that work continue on the elaboration of the conceptual framework for comparing the two systems. It endorsed the holding of a meeting on links between SNA and MPS as part of the SNA

review to harmonize further the concepts and classifications of the two systems, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1989 a report on the progress in linking the two systems. It also requested that priority be given to the revision of the publication entitled *Comparisons of the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy, Part One: Conceptual Relationships*.⁽¹¹⁾

Price statistics

Having considered a 1986 report of the Secretary-General on price statistics,⁽⁷⁾ the Statistical Commission at its 1987 session expressed continued support for the International Comparison Project (ICP), comparing real product and purchasing power in order to assess the relative economic development of countries. The Commission agreed that the benchmark years for the start of a new phase of the project should continue to be at five-year intervals, and that the preparatory work for phase VI, with 1990 as reference year, should start as early as 1988. The project had encountered financial difficulties which had caused the total absence of Latin American results and other consequences for phase V, during which regional comparisons were made. The Commission expressed concern that continued deterioration in the financial situation could jeopardize the co-ordinating role of the Statistical Office and of the regional commissions and further reduce the level of participation of developing countries. It requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to obtain extrabudgetary resources to support ICP.

International economic classifications

Following consideration of the Secretary-General's 1986 report on the harmonization of international economic classifications,⁽¹²⁾ the Statistical Commission in 1987 approved the overall structures of the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and the Central Product Classification (CPC). Concerning the overall coverage of CPC, which had originally been conceived as a classification of goods based on industrial origin, the Commission approved its extension to services and decided that the classification should maintain three basic categories: transportable and non-transportable goods, and services.

The Commission indicated that the work on service statistics should be undertaken with the revision of SNA since many aspects had a strong relationship, including trade and transport margins, banking transactions and international trade in services related to balance of payments. It stressed that the work on services should be a co-operative effort between international organizations and individual countries.

The Commission requested that the Secretary-General submit reports in 1989 on the harmonization of economic classifications and on plans for further development of service statistics; that the final drafts of the revised ISIC and CPC also be submitted at that time; and that the Statistical Office prepare a technical report on the collection, availability and use of service statistics.

Two expert meetings were held in 1987 by the Voorburg Group on service statistics—in Voorburg, Netherlands (January) and in Stockholm, Sweden (November). The first meeting undertook to determine the contributions countries could make to the work on service statistics; the second meeting discussed first drafts of service classifications. In December in Luxembourg, the Statistical Office of the United Nations and EUROSTAT discussed a range of issues, including those related to the classification of services.

Sea-borne trade statistics

In a January 1987 report,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General provided updated information on sea-borne trade statistics.

The short-term objective of the Statistical Office's programme in the area was to assess the demand for shipping services. The long-term objective was to provide, at least in developing countries, a uniform system of collecting economic statistics on shipping where the individual shipments of commodities could be linked to the respective ships that carried the goods in question. Despite problems in implementing the uniform system, the project had produced aggregates of the annual flow of goods on the world sea lanes. Although the uniform system had been implemented in a modified form in a number of countries, it had not, as yet, reached maturity. Reassessing the project's original objectives, it was concluded that there was a need to change the objectives and to rearrange the methodology of the project to achieve more realistic outputs. The Secretary-General recommended new immediate and long-term objectives.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to retain, in the immediate programme of the Office, the development of sea-borne trade statistics, with the implementation of the uniform system as part of its longer-term goal, and to raise extrabudgetary funds for those activities. The Commission also expressed its appreciation to Norway for its \$1.6 million contribution to the shipping statistics project between 1978 and 1985.

Social and demographic statistics

Social indicators

The Statistical Commission reviewed a report of the Secretary-General⁽¹³⁾ on social statistics and

indicators, submitted in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution.⁽¹⁴⁾ The report summarized current work of the United Nations Secretariat on indicators of living conditions, household income, consumption, patterns of consumption and poverty; in spite of advances in statistical methodology and development of household survey programmes, the availability of national indicators in those areas was still confined mainly to developed countries. The report also summarized work on international co-ordination and dissemination of social statistics, including those for special population groups and various international strategies and events. Progress had been made in the development and compilation of indicators on women, youth, children and disabled persons, on Health for All by the Year 2000 (see p. 646) and on agrarian reform and rural development, but serious problems of basic concepts and methodology, data gaps and co-ordination remained.

The Commission endorsed the results achieved in the development of social statistics and indicators; stressed the importance of the development of statistics on the situation of women; and urged countries to develop further their data collection on disabled persons and disability through their basic census and survey programmes.

Development indicators and patterns of consumption

The Statistical Commission in 1987 agreed that patterns of consumption and related socioeconomic indicators were a matter of priority for developing countries. It commended the work of the Statistical Office, the World Bank, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations regional commissions for progress in resolving problems of methodology and data availability for such indicators. The Commission also agreed that the issues raised by the General Assembly in 1985⁽¹⁴⁾ should take into account social, economic and environmental factors in development. Indicators should be seen as part of an information system to support development through assisting in the formulation and monitoring of specific policies and programmes. The choice of indicators was a critical matter if structural shifts and trends in the development process were to be accurately assessed. In assessing information needs, a long-term view should be taken in order to address issues that would be relevant in the twenty-first century.

The Commission drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the list of fields, topics and selected illustrative series for indicators to be issued in the Handbook on Social Indicators: Studies in Methods as a basis for compiling indicators in the

specific fields identified by the Assembly in 1985 (14) It also drew the Council's attention to the continuing need in the developing and least developed countries, in particular in Africa, for the development of basic data collection programmes. It recommended that the Office explore the possibility of an in-depth study of the development process itself so that the indicators would reflect the stage or level of development.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May 1987, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/6 without vote.

Indicative patterns of consumption: qualitative indicators of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985 on patterns of consumption and qualitative aspects of development,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth session, in particular the section on development indicators,

1. Takes note of the information on action to be taken in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/179, contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the regional commissions for the considerable progress achieved in the elaboration of development indicators, in accordance with the guidelines defined by the General Assembly;

3. Recommends that a report setting forth the views of Governments and containing a small number of case studies or national monographs on the preparation of a set of indicators in the fields identified in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 40/179 and the indicative patterns of consumption referred to in paragraph 3 thereof be prepared by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, in consultation with other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the regional commissions and other appropriate research institutes;

4. Recommends that appropriate extrabudgetary resources be allocated for the preparation of the above-mentioned case studies or national monographs, and invites interested donor countries, appropriate international organizations and other organizations wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development, to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for that purpose;

5. Also recommends that the report be considered by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session, and that the recommendations of the Commission on the

report be submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1989, the results of the Council's consideration thereon to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1987/91) without vote, 15 May (meeting 6); draft by Morocco (E/1987/C.1/L.5), orally amended by United States and further orally revised; agenda item 11.

Population and housing census

Following consideration of a 1986 report by the Secretary-General⁽¹²⁾ on preparations for the World Population and Housing Census Programme to be carried out from 1985 to 1994, the Statistical Commission in 1987 approved the draft supplementary principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses contained in the report, as modified by its comments which were aimed at ensuring global and regional uniformity to the extent possible. It requested additional technical documentation, emphasized the study of sampling methods employed in censuses, and supported census training workshops and seminars and other technical co-operation activities proposed in the report.

National Household Survey Capability Programme

The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCO) continued to execute the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) on the global level as an interregional project.⁽¹⁵⁾ The Programme, co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), was being carried out in co-operation with the regional commissions and interested specialized agencies. It aimed at developing the household survey capabilities of developing countries as a means of collecting demographic, social and economic data required for policy formulation, planning, programme implementation and evaluation.

Having considered a 1986 report of the Secretary-General on the Programme,⁽¹²⁾ the Statistical Commission in 1987 emphasized the need for continued support for implementing NHSCP country projects and urged all interested donor agencies to accord high priority to NHSCP. The Commission stressed the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in promoting NHSCP and recommended further work in the preparation of technical studies and documentation and promotion of experimentation.

Living Standards Measurement Study

Having examined a 1986 report⁽¹²⁾ of the World Bank on its Living Standards Measurement Study

(LSMS), the Statistical Commission in 1987 expressed its support of LSMS as a way of refining and testing statistical methodology and of promoting policy-oriented research using household survey statistics. The Commission invited the World Bank, in consultation with the Statistical Office and other interested national and international specialists, to report in 1989 on the methodology used and the results achieved, as well as on the best way of integrating the methodology into continuing survey programmes, such as those carried out under NHSCP (see above).

Other statistical activities

Technical co-operation

Technical co-operation in statistics and statistical data processing was provided by DTCD in co-operation with the Statistical Office and the regional commissions. Projects were primarily aimed at assisting developing countries to strengthen and extend national services and capabilities for collecting, processing, disseminating and using a broad range of development-related statistics.⁽¹⁶⁾ The United Nations technical co-operation programme in statistics provided technical support for the formulation and execution of country projects at a cost of \$21.4 million for 1987. In addition, technical co-operation in statistics was provided by specialized agencies such as WHO (\$9 million), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (\$7.1 million), the International Labour Organisation (\$670,000), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (\$630,000), the Universal Postal Union (\$115,000), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

To help national statistical offices respond to shortages of experienced staff, technical co-operation in statistics emphasized internal on-the-job training, international training when available and the assistance of international advisers.. Most technical co-operation projects included funds specifically earmarked for training.

A major UNFPA-funded project continued to provide software and training for editing, cross-tabulation, demographic analysis and development of population data bases. Under the project, a workshop for francophone West African countries was held in Togo, while individual national training workshops were conducted in Algeria, Anguilla, China, Egypt and Tunisia; also held were an international workshop in Ethiopia and a subregional workshop in Ghana. In all, some 90 people were trained under the project in 1987 and 350 units of statistical and demographic software

copies were distributed to 120 organizations and institutions in 85 developing countries.⁽¹⁵⁾

In a January 1987 report to the Statistical Commission,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General assessed the effectiveness of technical co-operation in statistics and described plans for a comprehensive assessment and for identifying indicators of national statistical capabilities.

The Commission stressed the importance of technical co-operation programmes and of strengthened co-ordination in multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation statistical activities. It requested the Secretary-General to report in 1989 on technical co-operation. Dealing with the assessment of the effectiveness of technical co-operation in statistics, the Commission emphasized the continuing need for evaluation; requested the Secretary-General to encourage preparation, perhaps by a non-governmental organization, of one or two country case-studies, analysing progress made in statistical development; and also requested him to continue work on indicators of national statistical capability and to report in 1989 on the results of the review of the state of statistics and statistical development in developing countries, as proposed in his report.

Special issues

The Secretary-General submitted a January 1987 report⁽¹⁸⁾ to the Statistical Commission, concerning the work of the Secretariat on the special problems of the statistically least developed countries. The report reviewed statistical priorities and requirements, identifying particular areas in which data were most urgently needed for economic and social development and the administration of public programmes; the organizational aspects and operational problems of statistical development; and personnel development and training. It presented the recommendations of an inter-regional workshop on statistical development for action by national and international organizations. The Commission endorsed the recommendations, requested the Statistical Office to give particular attention to the needs of the statistically least developed countries and expressed support for assistance to those countries.

Following consideration of a 1986 report⁽¹²⁾ on communication between national and international statistical agencies and data base development, the Commission requested international organizations to continue to improve their data collection activities and expressed support for adopting communication and computer technology.

Dissemination of in international statistics

The Secretary-General submitted a January 1987 report⁽¹⁹⁾ to the Statistical Commission on

the dissemination of international statistical data. The report reviewed the publications of the Statistical Office in terms of their timeliness and content and described current production methods and steps taken to provide wider dissemination.

The Commission endorsed the collation and dissemination of international statistics by the Statistical Office as meeting a well-established need, and requested that special attention be given to the quality and timeliness of data published, that additional efforts be made to make potential users aware of the statistical publications of the United Nations, and that international statistical data be disseminated through media other than publications, making expanded use of microfiche, magnetic tapes, diskettes and on-line access.

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Chapter XXIII

Institutional arrangements

In 1987, the institutional arrangements put into operation over the years by the United Nations began undergoing a reform process designed to give them greater cohesion, enhance their efficiency and facilitate co-ordination of the programme activities they administered. The reform process was begun in response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).

Early in the year, the Economic and Social Council set in motion the study called for in the resolution by creating the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (decision 1987/112). The Assembly affirmed that its 1986 resolution in that respect should be implemented in a timely, orderly and well co-ordinated manner (resolution 42/170) and reiterated the Council's request that Assembly and Council subsidiary bodies should submit to the Special Commission their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged by the Group of 18 (decision 42/431). In conjunction with that study, the Council also authorized its own study of its structure and functioning (decision 1987/189).

Implementation of the 1986 resolution gathered pace as the Secretary-General proceeded to institute those changes recommended to be made without delay. In response to an earlier Assembly request, he reported comprehensively to the Assembly and the Council, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), on the question of co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system, making a number of practical suggestions for improvement. With CPC'S comments, the report was forwarded by the Council to the Special Commission (resolution 1987/83), which was requested to review the roles of the Assembly, the Council and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with a view to enhancing co-ordination of the system's activities (decision 1987/180). The Secretary-General also gave his assessment of the various analytical tools for co-ordination.

During 1987, the Secretary-General further advanced the suggestion that, for optimum effectiveness, the Council might become a Council of Ministers for Economic and Social Affairs—a proposal he hoped would receive early and serious consideration.

Meanwhile, CPC, in co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in the yearly Joint Meetings with it, continued efforts to harmonize system-wide work programmes and activities. Its conclusions and recommendations at its 1987 session were endorsed by the Council (resolution 1987/83) and by the Assembly (resolution 42/215, section VI). In December, in order to broaden geographic representation in CPC, its membership was increased from 21 to 34 by recommendation of the Council (resolution 1987/94), as approved by the Assembly (decision 42/450).

In keeping with the established practice of promoting complementarity between the work of the Council and the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees, the Assembly approved the Second Committee's biennial work programme for 1988-1989 (decision 42/435), but deferred consideration of the Third Committee's proposed work programme (decision 42/423).

Co-operation with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations continued to broaden during the year, with the Council granting five intergovernmental organizations participation in its deliberations without the right to vote (decision 1987/161). Following the February biennial session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Council's granting of consultative status to 53 new applicants in May (decision 1987/113), the number of NGOS in consultative status with the Council rose to 827.

Also in 1987, the Assembly invited the Council to consider in 1988 guidelines for the designation of future international decades (resolution 42/171).

Topics related to this chapter. United Nations programmes: programme planning and budgeting; medium-term plan; programme evaluation; administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the UN system.

Co-ordination in the UN system

Reports of the Secretary-General. In 1987, CPC had before it two comprehensive reports by the Secretary-General relating to the question of co-ordination. One report, submitted pursuant to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ dealt with co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system.⁽²⁾ It described the established authorities for co-ordination at the intergovernmental and secretariat levels as well as interrelationships between them, identified causes of co-ordinating difficulties, particularly those confronting the Economic and Social Council, and ongoing measures to alleviate them, and it set out the Secretary-General's views on current mechanisms and practical suggestions for improvement.

At the intergovernmental level, the Assembly, the highest authority in co-ordination matters within the system, was the principal forum for providing policy frameworks for co-operation and co-ordination of activities, as derived from the mandates, concerns and priorities of the system's intergovernmental organs and specialized agencies. It was thus important for the Assembly, when formulating policy frameworks—such as the international development strategies for the second and third United Nations development decades—to establish a continuous dialogue, at the intergovernmental and secretariat levels, between the United Nations and relevant organizations, to consider varying sectoral concerns and arrive at some common understanding.

The Council, under the Assembly's guidance, was the central body for the effective co-ordination of the system's activities, with authority to negotiate relationship agreements and co-ordinate activities with the specialized agencies and obtain reports from them. It was responsible for overseeing activities of subsidiary bodies in the United Nations, including the regional commissions, and for taking final decisions regarding their work. Because the Council had so far failed to bring the system's economic and social activities closer together, it might consider devoting the general debate at its second regular session, every two or three years, to a review of the economic and social dimensions of the world situation, based on an integrated summary of economic and social development issues to be prepared by the Secretariat. In addition, it could convene its first and second sessional committees in joint meetings to consider the economic and social dimensions of selected issues.

To relate activities at the regional level to substantive issues at the global level, the Council at its second regular session could, where possible, allocate parts of the regional commission reports

for discussion under the appropriate agenda items, with the remaining parts to be considered under the item on regional co-operation proper; it could also transmit parts of those reports to other relevant intergovernmental bodies for consideration. A thematic approach to the yearly discussion of international co-operation and co-ordination would enable the Council to address co-ordination issues directly.

CPC, the intergovernmental body supporting the Council's co-ordinating role, was responsible for the technical review of the programmatic aspects of co-ordination to ensure that the system's activities constituted a coherent approach to system-wide mandates and to avoid duplication and overlap. It used several analytical tools for this purpose, notably the cross-organizational programme analysis (COPA), developed in 1978. In view of COPA's evolution towards increasingly complex undertakings and cumbersome methodology, its cost-effectiveness had become questionable. Therefore, CPC might wish to undertake a critical review of that tool so as to rationalize its scope, methodology and analytical framework.

The yearly Joint Meetings between CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), instituted in 1965 to keep under review system-wide activities in the economic, social, human rights and related areas and to draw attention to major questions requiring Council action, also assisted the Council in carrying out its co-ordinating function. While the conduct and outcome of the Meetings in the past two years had improved, further improvements could be brought about by raising the representation at the Meetings to a sufficiently high level of rank and expertise, by a more precisely chosen topic for discussion that was better related to questions for Council consideration, by a constructive dialogue based on a well-prepared background paper and by specific and readily implemented recommendations.

At the intersecretariat level, all system-wide co-ordination arrangements on a vast variety of subjects were worked out and supervised through ACC and its subsidiary bodies. Given the shortcomings of ACC that had become apparent over time, it should continue to rationalize its work, streamline its subsidiary machinery and keep its meetings to a minimum; it should further make maximum use of ad hoc arrangements to meet specific requirements.

The resident co-ordinator, charged with co-ordination of operational activities for development at the local level, required full support from both the recipient country and the donors represented in that country for the effective discharge of that role. Other mechanisms for co-ordination outside ACC included ad hoc arrangements, per-

sonal contacts and correspondence, all of which enabled quick and effective programme implementation by permitting better information exchange and co-ordination of initiatives.

Within the United Nations itself, a number of co-ordination instruments were available to the Secretary-General and, under his authority, to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC). These included regular meetings of senior United Nations officials in the economic and social sectors, of executive secretaries of the regional commissions, and of steering committees for the preparation of major world conferences. To intensify joint and co-operative efforts among various United Nations entities, it had been decided recently that the senior officials' meeting should serve also for strategic planning and monitoring of major activities.

Meetings on specific clusters of subjects could be convened at the level of programme managers on a rotational basis every two years, as part of the programme budget preparations. Since the regional commissions were the main centres of policy analysis and expertise in their respective regions, relationship agreements could be concluded between them and other entities working in similar fields. Guidelines for such agreements should be drawn up for consideration by a senior officials' meeting.

The report also discussed measures for closer co-operation and co-ordination of efforts to integrate women in the mainstream of all development activities (see p. 836).

In a related report,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General examined the origins and development of, as well as experience with, the various analytical tools at CPC'S disposal for improving co-ordination, with emphasis on COPA, the cross-organizational review (CORE) of medium-term plans, system-wide medium-term plans, the ACC annual overview report and the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC—with a view to improving their usefulness. In addition, it described the process of prior consultation on work programmes and plans, although not an analytical tool in the strict sense and limited in its impact.

In his conclusions and recommendations, the Secretary-General stated that, in view of the desirability of integrating the various tools of co-ordination and the need to conserve scarce resources, CPC might recommend that COPA and CORE reports on the same subject should be prepared using a single integrated methodological framework and incorporated in a single report. It might also consider adopting a more flexible methodology according to the particular circumstances of the subject to be analysed.

The new and complex tool of system-wide medium-term planning should be reserved for

areas of high priority to Member States that involved many organizations. For such a major effort to have an impact, the programmes of individual organizations must be available at the time of review.

As to CPC's conclusions and recommendations arising from the application of these analytical tools, the Secretary-General felt it important to ensure that those concerning organizational units within the United Nations be given appropriate programmatic effect through the medium-term plan and programme budget. CPC might wish to request the Secretary-General to report to it on implementation follow-up in this regard. It had already requested ACC to take action and report on follow-up to its recommendations affecting other organizations of the system.

In addition, the process of prior consultations on plans and programmes provided a potentially important means of giving programmatic effect to CPC's conclusions and recommendations where a system-wide medium-term plan appeared inappropriate. CPC might review the effectiveness of such consultations, including ACC follow-up arrangements of conclusions and recommendations of a system-wide character.

CPC consideration. CPC, which considered the Secretary-General's reports at its April/May 1987 session,⁽⁴⁾ felt that the report dealing with all aspects of co-ordination⁽²⁾ was of common concern to all entities in the United Nations economic and social sectors, and should be made available to the Special Commission set up to examine the intergovernmental structure and functions of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (see p. 948).

CPC agreed with the report's practical suggestions relating to operational activities for development; the Joint Meetings, with CPC emphasizing the need for them to produce recommendations for adoption by the Council to ensure their implementation; and intersecretariat co-ordination through an improved ACC. Noting the observation that the Council had never been satisfied with its own performance, CPC suggested that the Council's co-ordinating role should be further strengthened and consolidated and pointed to the desirability for more interaction and mutual feedback among its sessional committees.

CPC was of the view that the principle of *bienialization* of work programmes—among the measures established to help resolve co-ordination difficulties—should be pursued for suitable issues, with the Council working closely with the Assembly's Third Committee. The Council should improve co-operation and co-ordination between Headquarters and the regional commissions and obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies, including reports on steps taken to give effect

to its recommendations. In stressing the key co-ordinating role of the Office of the DIEC Director-General, CPC recommended that he should exercise a more effective leadership by ensuring coherence, co-ordination and efficient management of all economic and social activities performed by the system's secretariat components.

Commenting on the Secretary-General's report on the analytical tools for co-ordination,⁽³⁾ CPC concluded that the subject for a COPA and its conclusions and recommendations should be relevant to the programmes of the system's organizations. It decided that it was premature to institutionalize and widely apply system-wide medium-term planning. While agreeing that the various tools should be used as part of an integrated process, from the diagnoses made in COPAs to the use of system-wide medium-term plans to implement the changes needed to improve co-ordination, CPC did not believe in an automatic link between those tools. It agreed that, where feasible, COPA and CORE reports should be combined, using a single integrated methodological framework. It further agreed that prior consultations, rather than functioning as an analytical tool, should be regularly held in connection with the programme planning and budgeting process.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1987/83, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the Secretary-General's report on co-ordination,⁽²⁾ together with the relevant parts of the CPC report,⁽⁴⁾ to the Special Commission on the structure and functions in the economic and social fields.

In decision 1987/180 of 8 July, the Council requested the Commission to review the roles of the General Assembly, the Council and the DIEC Director-General with a view to enhancing the co-ordination of the system's activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In decision 42/434 of 11 December, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on co-ordination.

ACC activities

In 1987, during its yearly consideration of the question of development and international economic co-operation, ACC was apprised of the outcome of recent meetings of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields. The international debt problem and the adverse impact of required structural adjustments on the most vulnerable groups in debtor countries, initiatives for concerted action to tackle poverty, and ACC's contribution to the formulation of a new international development strategy for the fourth

United Nations development decade were among the main topics discussed. ACC also reviewed the activities of its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives and began preparations for a new international development strategy. (See p. 375.)

ACC considered the matter of human resources development, an ambitious programme for which, in its view, the United Nations system had a considerable capacity to support (see p. 651), and prepared a background paper on the topic for the 1987 Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (see p. 934). It considered policy issues and participatory activities to alleviate the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 437) and took a decision relating to a global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (see p. 645). ACC gave its view on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, considered the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (see p. 661), and continued its co-ordinating role in implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see p. 703).

Through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ(OPS)), ACC considered the implications for operational activities of the General Assembly's special session on the critical situation in Africa (see p. 438) and took part in elaborating terms of reference for the country case-studies on the functioning of operational activities for development. It reviewed proposals for statistical and procedural improvements of the practice of using national professional project personnel for technical co-operation activities, as well as current policies and procedures governing local and recurrent costs. It focused attention on: basic policy issues for enhancing collaboration with NGOs in operational activities; increasing the use of the entrepreneurial sector; the impact of operational activities on the environment; and women and development (see p. 836).

In the area of programmes, ACC in October 1987 issued the inventory of arrangements for system-wide programme co-ordination,⁽⁵⁾ which had been prepared in 1986.⁽⁶⁾ It continued to review activities in water resources development, in particular the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (see p. 571). Through its Sub-Committee on Nutrition, ACC monitored the five priority areas of work on nutrition (see p. 643) as outlined in 1986.⁽⁷⁾ Through its Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, it proposed steps to improve co-ordination and efficiency in the collection of statistics from Member States (see p. 921).

ACC continued to formulate policy guidelines for the harmonization of the system's policies in science and technology for development (see

p. 597), to promote broad-based rural development and to monitor progress of regional rural development centres (see p. 388). It also monitored support activities for an international conference on drug abuse (see p. 902), the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (see p. 715), follow-up to the International Youth Year (p. 864), and the United Nations decades for women (see p. 833) and of disabled persons (see p. 649). Other activities concerned CoPAs and medium-term planning (see p. 935).

With respect to management and institutional policy issues, the effects of the financial difficulties in the United Nations system—the disruption of work and output, the serious impact on planning, programme delivery and the provision of support for technical co-operation activities, and the difficulties facing the executive heads in the effective management of operations and finances—were given continuing consideration (see p. 1094). In view of the general worsening in the global security situation and the number of staff members arrested or detained by Governments, ACC held an ad hoc inter-agency meeting on security matters (see p. 1148). It approved a revised calendar which would advance the existing consultation procedures for the selection of candidates to the International Civil Service Commission. It continued to harmonize administrative, financial, personnel, planning and procurement procedures.

ACC also considered issues related to action in response to Assembly resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa (see p. 125), enhancing the public image of the United Nations (see p. 346), development of a more integrated public information and communication planning process, and co-ordination of information systems (see p. 1181). In addition, ACC issued comments on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on field representation of the organizations of the United Nations system (see p. 406), management of the system's interpretation services (see p. 1173) and storage problems (see p. 1178).

At the direction of ACC, its Organizational Committee continued to review the functioning of ACC machinery and its efforts to rationalize the scheduling of inter-agency meetings, their agenda and venues.

ACC described the foregoing activities in its annual overview report for 1987. (8) It met during the year in a first regular session (Rome, Italy, 22 and 23 April), a special session (Geneva, 21 June) and a second regular session (New York, 22 and 23 October), at which it adopted 27 decisions(9) relating to the topics mentioned above and to ACC machinery.

ACC's principal subsidiary bodies met as follows:

Organizational Committee (New York, 9 and 10 February, 13, 14 and 23 October; Geneva, 7-9 April; Rome, 24 April); Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (sixty-sixth session, New York, 2-20 March; sixty-seventh session, Geneva, 26 and 27 May, New York, 29 June-17 July); CCAQ (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (sixty-sixth session, London, 30 March-3 April; sixty-seventh session, New York, 8-11 September); CCSQ(OPS) (first regular session, Geneva, 27-29 April; second regular session, New York, 5-7 October); CCSQ (Programme Matters) (PROG) (Geneva, 16-20 March).

Bodies on specific subjects met as follows:

Ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women, New York, 19 and 20 January; ad hoc inter-agency meeting on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control, Vienna, 14 February and 16 and 17 September; fifth inter-agency meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, Vienna, 18-20 February; Sub-Committee on Nutrition and its Advisory Group on Nutrition, thirteenth session, Washington, D.C., 2-6 March; Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, sixth session, Geneva, 18-20 March; Task Force on Rural Development, fifteenth meeting, Paris, 2 and 3 April; Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, eighth session, New York, 8-13 April; Joint United Nations Information Committee, fourteenth session, New York, 28-30 April; Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, twenty-first session, Geneva, 22-26 June; Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, New York, 8-10 September (a technical working group met in New York between 8 and 10 June); Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems, Geneva, 23-25 September; inter-agency meeting on outer space activities, London, 7-9 October.

Report for 1986

The ACC annual overview report for 1986(10) was considered on 27 May 1987 by CPC,(4) which noted improvements in the report's presentation. CPC, urging ACC to continue rationalizing its work and streamlining its subsidiary machinery, noted with satisfaction ACC's decision to include in its yearly agenda an item on the follow-up to CPC conclusions and recommendations.

The report was taken note of by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1987/183) on 8 July.

CPC activities

In 1987, CPC met in New York for an organizational meeting on 30 March and for its twenty-seventh session, from 27 April to 29 May for the first part and from 14 to 30 September for the second part. (4)

At the first part of the session, CPC discussed a progress report by the Secretary-General on implementation of the economy measures he had proposed to alleviate the Organization's financial

crisis and their implications for the 1986-1987 programme budget (see p. 1194). It undertook a section-by-section examination of the programme aspects of the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium, setting out its conclusions and recommendations on the sections covered (see p. 1121). Discussed in this connection was the Secretary-General's proposal for a contingency fund to accommodate all additional expenditures within the overall level of the budget (see p. 1111).

CPC examined a number of other reports by the Secretary-General. These included—besides two reports on co-ordination (see p. 928)—in-depth evaluations of: the human rights programme, the programme on development issues and policies (see p. 384) and the programme on electronic data processing and information systems services; and several progress reports on implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of 18 to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning⁽¹¹⁾ (see p. 948), and the CPC recommendations on technical co-operation activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in manufactures financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see p. 421), on the work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) (see p. 423) and on recurrent United Nations publications (see p. 1177).

CPC gave its assessment of a JIU report on technical co-operation between UNDP and the Economic Commission for Africa (see p. 530), the ACC 1986 annual overview report (see above) and a progress report on the United Nations system register of development activities (see p. 1181).

In response to Economic and Social Council decision 1987/112, CPC recalled that it had made a detailed examination of its methods of work in 1986.⁽¹²⁾ It reiterated the resultant recommendations with a request that they be made available to the Special Commission on the structure and functions in the economic and social fields (see p. 948). CPC noted that implementation of the 1986 Assembly resolution⁽¹¹⁾ with respect to its role and functions outside the Special Commission's mandate would require a transition period before all the implications for CPC's work became evident; it therefore agreed to re-examine the entire question.

Other matters discussed concerned past and future COPAS, system-wide medium-term plans (see p. 935) and the 1988 Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (see p. 935).

At the second part of the session, CPC focused on the programmatic aspects as set forth in certain sections of the proposed 1988-1989 pro-

gramme budget in line with the reform measures called for by the 1986 General Assembly resolution. In addition, it considered a note by the Secretary-General proposing supplementary rules and regulations necessary for improvement of the planning, programming and budgeting process (see p. 1117), as well as a note on the preparation of the next (1990-1995) medium-term plan (see p. 1123).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, acting on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/83 without vote.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session,

Reiterating the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions carried out by the Committee as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination,

Emphasizing the importance of the additional responsibilities assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

1. Approves part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

3. Authorizes the Committee, subject to established procedures, to resume its twenty-seventh session for two weeks, starting on 14 September 1987, in order to consider the issues included in the provisional agenda for its resumed twenty-seventh session and to finalize its report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the documentation necessary for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to finalize its work is provided in good time;

5. Decides to transmit the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session concerning the detailed examination of its method of work to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Inter-governmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields;

6. Also decides to transmit the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system, together with the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session, to the Special Commission.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/83

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); draft by Bangladesh (E/1987/C.3/L.13); agenda item 15.

By decision 1987/194 of 20 October, the Council, having examined the conclusions and recommendations contained in the CPC report on its resumed twenty-seventh session,(4) endorsed them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By section VI of resolution 42/215 on programme planning, the General Assembly endorsed those 1987 CPC conclusions and recommendations which it had not approved elsewhere and decided that the relevant ones, as well as the related portions of the CPC report, should be brought to the attention of the Assembly's Main Committees; reiterated the need to implement the provisions of section II of the 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution on the report of CPC,(13) in particular those concerning priority setting; and requested CPC to keep under review its schedule of meetings, taking into account its new responsibilities, and to report to the Assembly in 1988 through the Council.

In resolution 42/211, the Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of its 1986 resolution approving the Group of 18 recommendations(11) concerning CPC's role and mandate.

CPC membership

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

At its resumed second regular session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a 15-nation revised draft resolution to increase the membership of CPC from 21 to 36 Member States. A similar text, sponsored by Bolivia, had been introduced in the General Assembly in 1986.(14) Following six weeks of intensive consultations, the 15-nation text was further revised to increase the membership to 34, beginning in 1988.

On 4 December, the Council adopted resolution 1987/94 by vote.

Broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the views expressed during the discussion at the forty-first session of the General Assembly on the representativeness of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Recognizing the need for the broadest possible geographical representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should, from 1988 onward, be composed of thirty-four States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;
Seven seats for Western European and other States;
Four seats for Eastern European States;

2. Also recommends to the General Assembly that it elect the new members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its forty-second session;

3. Requests that, for the purpose of electing the new members, the General Assembly dispense with the requirement of nomination by the Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/94

4 December 1987 Meeting 41 45-1

15-nation draft (E/1987/L.50/Rev.1), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela.

Financial implications. S-G. E/1987/L.51, orally revised.

Meeting numbers. ESC 39-41.

Before the vote, the United States stated that it would have accepted an addition of 10 seats in CPC, but not 13, which it regarded as liable to affect CPC's operation adversely. Therefore it could not join the consensus and requested the vote. Malta, speaking for the Group of Western European and Other States, echoed that view and regretted that a vote was necessary. Romania stated that the Eastern European Group had advocated an increase of fewer seats but would go along with the majority.

Bangladesh, speaking for the Asian Group, said the proposed increase did not ensure equitable representation of all States in CPC, since the Asian countries, representing 25.48 per cent of the Organization's membership, would receive the equivalent of only 24.59 per cent of the seats; they were, however, prepared to accept the will of the majority. Mozambique, speaking for the African Group, said it would vote for the text to maintain a consensus, but was not satisfied with the number of seats allocated to African countries, which were underrepresented in nearly all United Nations organs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By a letter of 7 December,(15) the President of the Economic and Social Council transmitted its recommendations as embodied in resolution 1987/94 to the General Assembly for consideration.

Later that month, the recommendations were adopted by the Assembly as decision 42/450 by recorded vote.

Broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council concerning broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, decided that:

(a) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should, from 1988 onward, be composed of

thirty-four States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States;

(b) The new members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be elected at the forty-second session of the Assembly;

(c) For the purpose of electing the new members, the Assembly would dispense with the requirement of nomination by the Council.

General Assembly decision 42/450

152-1 (recorded vote)

Recommendation by ESC in resolution 1987/94; agenda items 12 & 16 (c). Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 59; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

The United States, which had called for the vote, said that the expansion of CPC represented a radical deviation from the established practice of giving due regard not only for equitable geographical distribution but for such other factors as the assessed contributions of Member States; it was an unwarranted departure from the consensus underlying the 1986 Assembly resolution a proving the Group of 18 recommendations,(11) which gave CPC responsibility for determining the overall level of the Organization's budget because it was expected that its small but representative composition would facilitate the give and take needed to work through complicated issues; enlarging CPC would not make consensus-based budgeting easy and entailed questionable costs.

Mozambique, for the African Group of States, clarified that their accepting their additional four seats in no way signified that the Group accepted being underrepresented, as it was in the whole United Nations system.

Bolivia, speaking for the sponsors, said it was clear that although the formula for distributing seats in CPC was not in accordance with strict geographical representation, it was part of a process that should prompt an examination of how the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America might participate with their correct proportional representation within the system, while allowing correct representation of the countries of Western and Eastern Europe.

As a result of the enlarged membership and in view of existing arrangements whereby the Organization bore the travel and subsistence expenses of each Member attending CPC sessions, the Secretary-General revised his estimates under section I (overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination) of the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium.(16) Those arrangements, authorized by the Assembly in 1976,(17) had been recommended for continuation by the Economic and Social Council in 1984.(18) While a full-cost estimate of \$214,500 would be required for session attendance by all 13 additional CPC members, in practice not all availed themselves of the arrangements. Therefore, based on the assumption that 9 of the 13 would do so, the Secretary-General requested an additional appropriation of \$148,500 for 1988-1989.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ),(19) the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 10 December approved the requested additional appropriation by a recorded vote of 79 to 1, with 18 abstentions.

Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

The twenty-second (1987) series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC was held at Geneva on 22 and 23 June.(20) As decided by the Economic and Social Council in 1986,(21) the topic for deliberation was co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development. ACC reviewed and transmitted the background paper that served as a framework for discussion, which the International Labour Organisation, acting as the lead agency, had prepared. (For details of the Meetings' discussion, see p. 652.)

The future schedule, venue and content of the Meetings were also discussed. The Secretary-General, as ACC Chairman, suggested that as an alternative to the current arrangements, the Meetings could be convened in New York in October so as to facilitate full attendance, not only by the executive heads of the specialized agencies but also by the permanent representatives of the CPC members. Topic selection should take account of the Economic and Social Council's agenda for the year following the Meetings so that the Council

might better perform its co-ordinating role on related or complementary items. Informal consultations should be held between the two Committees during the Council's current (June/July) session so that it could reflect the agreed topic in a decision.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the CPC and ACC Chairmen on the Joint Meetings,⁽²⁰⁾ adopted without vote two resolutions on the recommendation of its Third Committee. The first of these was resolution 1987/82.

Joint Meetings of the Committee for
Programme and Co-ordination and the
Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1986/50 of 22 July 1986,

Stressing the importance of the Joint Meetings for co-ordinating the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Having considered the report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees,

1. Reiterates that further improvements are needed if the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination are to accomplish their objectives, in view of the present United Nations administrative reforms;

2. Takes note of the report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees, which includes the views expressed by participants on the schedule, venue and content of the Joint Meetings;

3. Recommends that all participation in the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination be at a high level and requests the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to consider and make recommendations on the organizational aspects of the question, in particular the venue of future sessions of the Joint Meetings;

4. Emphasizes that the Joint Meetings should continue to be oriented more towards the co-ordination of important issues and should provide for more in-depth discussion among the participants.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/82

8 July 1987 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/128) without vote, 3 July (meeting 13); draft by Japan (E/1987/C.3/L.12), orally revised; agenda item 15.

By the second resolution—resolution 1987/85—the Council decided that the follow-up to the 1987 series of Joint Meetings should be con-

sidered by CPC and ACC in the context of choosing a topic for the twenty-third (1988) series.

The resolution was based on a draft by Bangladesh,⁽²³⁾ whose operative paragraph was orally amended by the USSR. As originally worded, the Council would have requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the 1988 Joint Meetings a report on the follow-up to the recommendations of the 1987 Meetings.

1988 Joint Meetings

On 14 September 1987, CPC(4) recommended that the subject for consideration at the 1988 Joint Meetings should be: "The response of the United Nations system to development problems, with special attention to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

The recommendation, conveyed to ACC, was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by virtue of decision 1987/194 of 20 October 1987.

By section V of resolution 42/215, the General Assembly, besides taking note of Council resolutions 1987/82 and 1987/85, accepted the topic for the 1988 Joint Meetings as agreed by CPC and ACC and endorsed by the Council.

Cross-organizational programme analyses

In 1987, ACC's consultative subsidiary body CCSQ(PROG)(8) reviewed preliminary proposals on the scope and approach of a COPA of United Nations environmental activities for submission to CPC. It also discussed follow-up to the 1986 COPA of economic and social research and policy analysis.⁽²⁴⁾

CPC(4) considered three reports by the Secretary-General dealing with COPAS. One concerned the proposed analysis of environmental activities (see p. 693). Another was a follow-up to the analysis of human settlements activities (see p. 724). A third combined a CORE of the medium-term plans and a COPA of activities in science and technology for development (see p. 596).

Medium-term plans

In 1987, ACC(8) transmitted the second system-wide medium-term environmental programme for the period 1990-1995, prepared after an extensive process of consultation among the organizations concerned, to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for its consideration and approval. An ACC report on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, also for 1990-1995, together with relevant sections of the 1987 report of the Commission on the Status of Women, was before CPC(4) for consideration (see p. 843).

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 1038, GA res. 40/177, 17 Dec. 1985.
 (2)A/42/232-E/1987/68. (3)E/AC.51/1987/9. (4)A/42/16.
 (5)ACC/1987/INF/1. (6)YUN 1986, p. 881. (7)Ibid., p. 637.
 (8)E/1988/42. (9)ACC/1987/DEC/1-12, ACC/1987/DEC/13-15,
 ACC/1987/DEC/16-27. (10)E/1987/47. (11)YUN 1986, p. 1024,
 GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (12)Ibid., p. 883. (13)Ibid.,
 p.884, ESC res. 1986/51, 22 July 1986. (14)Ibid., p. 886.
 (15)A/42/862. (16)A/C.5/42/16/Add.1. (17)YUN 1976, p. 888,
 GA res. 31/93, 14 Dec. 1976. (18)YUN 1984, p. 975, ESC
 res. 1984/1, 10 Feb. 1984. (19)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex.
 (20)E/1987/83. (21)YUN 1986, p. 886, ESC res. 1986/50, 22
 July 1986. (22)ACC/1987/DEC/1-12 (dec. 1987/1).
 (23)E/1987/C.3/L.16. (24)YUN 1986, p. 887.

Economic and Social Council

In his 1987 report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General underscored the absence in the United Nations of a representative intergovernmental body able to provide authoritative guidance to Member States and organizations of the United Nations system in respect of priorities of global programmes, allocation of responsibilities and utilization of assistance resources. The Economic and Social Council, entrusted by the Charter of the United Nations with co-ordination and policy formulation for the system's economic and social activities, was not constituted by representatives with the authoritative rank to discharge that role effectively. He felt compelled to state that the intellectual leadership and co-ordination provided by the Council in recent years had been inadequate and that the incremental reforms heretofore undertaken to improve its functioning had not had the desired effect.

Believing that this situation should be corrected, the Secretary-General proposed that, for optimum effectiveness, the Council might become, in practice, a Council of Ministers for Economic and Social Affairs with authority to review the medium-term plans or equivalent documents of the system's organizations and thus contribute to the rational utilization of resources in the light of global priorities and give greater coherence to the system as a whole. With enhanced participation of the specialized agencies, the Council could keep world economic and social developments under review and suggest programme modifications to meet changing circumstances and new exigencies. The cabinet-rank Council members, who might vary or be augmented according to the economic or social issue under consideration, would be able to speak with greater authority than was currently the case. The Council's deliberative function might be assumed by the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General put the proposal forward because the past year's events had shown the need

for greater integration of United Nations activities to correspond with the need for more integrated approaches to economic and social problems. He hoped that the proposal, along with other suggestions that had been made on the subject, would stimulate early and serious consideration by Member States of the direction in which the Organization should move. It needed to focus, he said, on what the Council should do rather than on how it could better perform what it had been doing.

Co-operation with other organizations

Non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met twice in New York in 1987: from 17 to 27 February for its biennial session(1) and on 4 May. (2)

At the session, the Committee reviewed applications from NGOS for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or for a reclassification of their status. These included applications brought forward from the Committee's 1985 session,(3) of which the Committee recommended six NGOs for category II consultative status and five for the Roster; it invited one to apply for consultative status with the World Health Organization (WHO) and one to resubmit its application for placement on the Roster; it deferred consideration of 10 applications to 1989 and did not approve two. It further recommended four NGOs to be reclassified from the Roster to category II and three to remain on the Roster.

Of the new applicants, 27 were recommended for category II consultative status and 15 for the Roster, one was asked to apply for consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, six were deferred for consideration in 1989 and two were rejected. The unanimous rejection of the Sikh Commonwealth, one of the two rejected, reflected the Committee's belief that that organization's objectives were incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and with the consultative arrangements set forth by the Council in 1968.(4) One NGO was recommended for reclassification to category I consultative status and five to category II, and one for maintaining its category II status.

The Committee also examined the quadrennial reports from 218 NGOS on their United Nations-related activities during 1980-1984(5) and 1981-1985.(6) Eight reports required additional information and were therefore deferred for consideration in 1989. Twelve NGOS, which did not submit reports, were asked to provide them for review, also in 1989. Failure to do so would mean withdrawal of their consultative status in accordance with past practice.

At its May meeting, the Committee heard requests from NGOS with consultative status to ad-

dress the Council or its sessional committees in connection with items on the Council's agenda. Four were recommended to be heard at the Council's May session and two at its June/July session. In addition, the Council received seven NGO statements(7) concerning specific areas of its work.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/113 without vote.

Applications for consultative status
and requests for reclassification received
from non-governmental organizations

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 19 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, decided:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category II

Africa Union of Architects
American Association of Retired Persons
Andean Commission of Jurists
Association de Coopération Internationale au Développement (ACIAD)/Organisation pour la Recherche Appliquée au Développement (ORAD)
CARE International
Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World Change
Food and Disarmament International
Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)—
International Secretariat
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
International Association against Torture (AICT)
International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE)
International Bureau of Economy and Work
International Cartographic Association
International Commission of Health Professionals for
Health and Human Rights
International Federation Terre des Hommes
International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee
International Society of Postmasters
International Study Center for Children and Families
International Tunnelling Association
Latin American Human Rights Association
Liberty International
Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute
National Council of German Women's Organizations—
Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's
Groups of General Associations, e.V.
Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Inc.
Save the Children Alliance
Servicio, Paz y Justicia en América Latina
Trickle Up Program
Women's World Banking
World Association of Children's Friends. (AMADE)
World Organization of Building Officials
World Safety Organization
World Society of Victimology (WSV)
Roster
Aliran Kesedaran Negara: National Consciousness
Movement
Centre for Development and Population Activities

Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.
English-Speaking Union International Council, The
European Federation for Intercultural Learning
Fe y Alegría
Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés
de la resistance
Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec)
Intermediate Technology Department Group, Ltd.
International Right to Life Federation
International Union of Building Centres
National Association of Victims Support Schemes
National Congress of Neighborhood Women
National Council for International Health (NCIH)
National Council on the Aging, Inc. (NCOA)
Pan-African Islamic Society for Agro Cultural Development
Project Orbis, Inc.
Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities, Inc.

(WFTC)
World Women Parliamentarians for Peace (WWPP)

(b) To reclassify one organization from category II to category I and nine others from the Roster to category II, as follows:

Category I

Third World Foundation

Category II

Africa Club
Data for Development (DFD)
International Association for the Defence of Religious
Liberty
International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary
Research and Studies
International New Towns Association
International Road Safety
Medical Women's International Association
World African Chamber of Commerce
World Future Studies Federation

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/113

Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on NGOs (E/1987/32), orally amended by President; agenda item 7.

The first paragraph of the adopted text had been orally amended by the Council President to incorporate the phrase "having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations".

As a result of decision 1987/113 and of the addition of a number of other NGOs to the Roster by action of the Secretary-General and by virtue of their status with other United Nations bodies or specialized agencies, the number of NGOs in consultative status with the Council rose to 827 during 1987.(8) They were divided into three groups: category I—organizations representative of major population segments in a large number of countries, involved with the economic and social life of the areas they represented; category II—international organizations having special competence in a few of the Council's areas of activity; and organizations on the Roster—considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council's work.

NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

(as at 19 May 1987)

Category I

Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
 International Alliance of Women-Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
 International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
 International Co-operative Alliance
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
 International Council of Women
 International Council on Social Welfare
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Organization for Standardization (IOS)
 International Organization of Consumers' Unions (IOCU)
 International Organization of Employers
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 International Social Security Association (ISSA)
 International Union of Local Authorities (IULA)
 International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
 Inter-Parliamentary union
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Muslim World League
 Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)
 Society for International Development (SID)
 Soroptomist International
 Third World Foundation
 United Towns Organization
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 World Assembly of Youth (WAY)
 World Confederation of Labour
 World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)
 World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
 World Muslim Congress
 World Veterans Federation
 Zonta International

Category II

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)
 Africa Club (for Integrated Development)
 African Association of Education for Development (AFASED)
 African Institute of Private International Law
 Africa Union of Architects
 Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
 AFS International/Intercultural Programs, Inc.
 Agudas Israel World Organization
 Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council (AACC)
 All-India Women's Conference
 All Pakistan Women's Association
 American Association of Retired Persons
 American Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.
 Amnesty International
 Andean Commission of Jurists
 Anglican Consultative Council
 Anti-Apartheid Movement, The
 Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, The
 Arab Lawyers Union
 Arab Women Solidarity Association
 Asociación Interamericana e Ibérica de Presupuesto Público (formerly
 Asociación Interamericana Presupuesto Público)
 Associated Country Women of the World
 Association de Coopération Internationale au Développement
 (ACIAD)/Organisation pour la Recherche Appliquée au Développe-
 ment (ORAD)
 Association for Childhood Education International
 Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
 Association of African Women for Research and Development
 Bahá'í International Community
 Balkan-ji-Bari International

Baptist World Alliance
 CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)
 CARE International
 Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic
 Charities)
 Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference, Inc.
 Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
 CHANGE
 Christian Children's Fund, Inc.
 Christian Democratic International
 Christian Peace Conference
 Church World Service, Inc.
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World
 Council of Churches
 Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC)
 Conference of European Churches (CEC)
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
 Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations,
 The (CENSA)
 Covenant House
 Data for Development (DFD)
 Democratic Youth Community of Europe
 Disabled Peoples' International
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)
 Environment Liaison Centre
 European Association of National Productivity Centres
 European Federation of Conference Towns
 European Insurance Committee
 European League for Economic Co-operation
 European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC)
 Experiment in International Living, The
 Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants
 (FAFICS)
 Food and Disarmament International
 Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc., The
 Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)—International
 Secretariat
 Four Directions Council
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 General Arab Women Federation
 General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists
 Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth Non-Governmental
 Organizations (GIM)
 Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
 Greenpeace International
 Housewives in Dialogue
 Howard League for Penal Reform
 Human Rights Advocates, Inc.
 Human Rights Internet (HRI)
 Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commer-
 cial Aviation
 Indigenous World Association
 Institute for Policy Studies—Transnational
 Institute of Cultural Affairs (International)
 Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.
 Institute of Social Studies Trust
 Inter African Union of Lawyers
 Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)
 Inter-American Planning Society
 Inter-American Press Association
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 International Abolitionist Federation
 International Air Transport Association (IATA)
 International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals
 International Association against Torture
 International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF)

- International Association for Social Progress
 International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
 International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE)
 International Association for Water Law (IAWL)
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 International Association of Educators for World Peace
 International Association of Judges
 International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates
 International Association of Lions Clubs, The-Lions Clubs International
 International Association of Penal Law
 International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Association of Women in Radio and Television
 International Astronautical Federation
 International Automobile Federation (FIA)
 International Bar Association
 International Bureau of Economy and Work
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Cartographic Association
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Catholic Union of the Press
 International Centre for Local Credit
 International Centre of Social Gerontology
 International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)
 International Civil Airports Association (ICAA)
 International College of Surgeons
 International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
 International Committee for European Security and Co-operation
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Co-operation for Development and Solidarity
 International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB)
 International Council of Environmental Law
 International Council of Jewish Women
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA)
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
 International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
 International Council on the Management of Population Programmes (formerly International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes)
 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
 International Driving Tests Committee (IDTC)
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)
 International Federation for Housing and Planning
 International Federation of Associations of the Elderly
 International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations
 International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped
 International Federation of Human Rights
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)
 International Federation of Resistance Movements
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS)
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of the Little Brothers of the Poor
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Federation on Aging
 International Federation Terre des Hommes
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation
 International Hotel Association
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS)
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Humanitarian Law
 International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
 International Law Association
 International League for Human Rights
 International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap
 International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee
 International Movement ATD Fourth World
 International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER)
 International New Towns Association
 International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)
 International Organization of Journalists
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
 International Prisoners Aid Association
 International Road Federation
 International Road Safety (formerly International Prevention of Road Accidents)
 International Road Transport Union
 International Rural Housing Association
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Senior Citizens Association, Inc., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Social Service
 International Society for Criminology
 International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA)
 International Society of Postmasters
 International Society of Social Defence
 International Statistical Institute
 International Study Center for Children and Families
 International Touring Alliance
 International Tunnelling Association
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Latin Notariat
 International Union of Lawyers
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Students
 International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD)
 International Young Christian Workers
 Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare
 Inuit Circumpolar Conference
 Islamic African Relief Agency
 Italian Centre of Solidarity
 Jaycees International
 Latin American Association of Development Organizations
 Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)
 Latin American Council of Catholic Women
 Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
 Latin American Human Rights Association
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)
 Liberal International (World Liberal Union)
 Liberty International
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)

National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services Secretariat
 National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union
 of Women's Organizations and Women's Groups of General Associations, e.V.
 OISCA—International (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement—International)
 Organization for International Economic Relations (IER)
 OXFAM
 Pan-African Institute for Development
 Pan-African Women's Organization
 Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
 Parliamentarians for Global Action (for Disarmament, Development and World Reform) (formerly Parliamentarians for World Order)
 Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement
 Pax Romana
 (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs)
 (International Movement of Catholic Students)
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)
 Population Council, The
 Prison Fellowship International (PFI)
 Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Inc.
 Radda Barnen International (Save the Children Federation)
 Rehabilitation International
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Salvation Army, The
 Save the Children Alliance
 Save the Children Federation
 Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)
 Servicio, Paz y Justicia en América Latina
 Socialist International
 Socialist International Women (SIW)
 Society for Comparative Legislation
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)
 Trickle Up Program
 Unión Iberoamericana de Colegios y Agrupaciones de Abogados
 Union of Arab Jurists
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Fairs
 Union of International Technical Associations
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations
 Vienna Institute for Development
 War Resisters International
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
 Women's World Banking
 World African Chamber of Commerce (formerly Continental Africa Chamber of Commerce)
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Association for Element Building and Prefabrication
 World Association of Children's Friends (AMADE)
 World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Association of World Federalists
 World Blind Union
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Conference on Religion and Peace
 World Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (WCOCU)
 World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)
 World Energy Conference
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Development Financing Institutions
 World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW)
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations
 World Future Studies Federation
 World Jewish Congress
 World Leisure and Recreation Association
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Organization of Building Officials

World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 World Population Society
 World Safety Organization
 World Society for the Protection of Animals
 World Society of Victimology
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Trade Centers Association
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World University Service
 Worldview International Foundation
 World Vision International
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union
 World Young Women's Christian Association

Roster

Organizations included by action
 of the Economic and Social Council
 African Medical and Research Foundation
 Aliran Kesedaran Negara: National Consciousness Movement
 Altrusa International, Inc.
 American Association of Engineering Societies, Inc.
 American Foreign Insurance Association
 American Foreign Law Association, Inc.
 American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE)
 Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD)
 Asian Development Center (ADC)
 Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
 Asian Pacific Youth Forum, The (APYF)
 Asian Youth Council
 Association for World Education
 Association of Geoscientists for International Development
 Battelle Memorial Institute
 Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
 Bureau international de la récupération
 Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation (CCAF)
 Caribbean Conservation Association
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Centre for Development and Population Activities
 Center for Inter-American Relations
 Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
 Committee for Economic Development
 Committee for European Construction Equipment (CECE)
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce
 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
 Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC)
 Council on Religion and International Affairs (CRIA)
 Dayemi Complex, Dhaka
 Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.
 Defense for Children International Movement
 Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (COMETEC-GAZ)
 Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Ireland
 English-Speaking Union International Council, The
 Environmental Coalition for North America (ENCONA)
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Association of Refrigeration Enterprises (AEEF)
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 European Container Manufacturers' Committee
 European Federation for Intercultural Learning
 European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly (EURAG)
 European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association
 European Mediterranean Commission on Water Planning
 European Union of Women
 Ex-Volunteers International
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance
 Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials
 Federation of National Committees in the International Christian Youth Exchange
 Fe y Alegría
 Foster Parents Plan International (PLAN)

- Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, The
 Friedrich Ebert Foundation
 Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec)
 Gray Panthers
 Habitat International Council
 Help the Aged
 Hunger Project, The
 Indian Council of South America (CISA)
 Indian Law Resource Centre
 Institute of International Containers Lessors
 Institute of International Education, Inc. (IIE)
 Intermediate Technology Department Group, Ltd.
 International Advertising Association (IAA)
 International Assets Valuation Standards Committee
 International Association against Noise
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering
 International Association for Community Development
 International Association for Driving Instruction and Traffic Education
 International Association for Housing Science
 International Association for Hydrogen Energy
 International Association for Research into Income and Wealth
 International Association for Rural Development
 International Association for the Child's Right to Play
 International Association for the Exchange of Students of Technical Experience
 International Association for the Promotion of Democracy under God (Pro Deo)
 International Association of Airport and Seaport Police
 International Association of Chiefs of Police
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry
 International Association of University Presidents
 International Board of Co-operation for the Developing Countries (EMCO)
 International Bureau of Motor-cycle Manufacturers
 International Center for Dynamics of Development
 International Christian Youth Exchange
 International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)
 International Committee on Public Relations in Rehabilitation (ICPRR)
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants
 International Confederation of Ex-Prisoners of War
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Commercial Arbitration
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
 International Council of Psychologists
 International Desalination Association
 International Emergency Action
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities
 International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations
 International Federation of International Furniture Removers
 International Federation of Operational Research Societies
 International Federation of Pedestrians
 International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements
 International Federation of Surveyors
 International Fiscal Association
 International Halfway House Association (IHHA)
 International Human Rights Internship Program
 International Hydatidological Association
 International Inner Wheel
 International Institute for Research and Advice on Mental Deficiency (IAMER)
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)
 International Iron and Steel Institute
 International Juridical Organization (IJO)
 International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The
 International Movement for the Apostolate of Children
 International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc. (INEOA)
 International Olive Oil Federation
 International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)
 International Organization of Psychophysiology (IOP)
 International Peace Academy
 International Peace Bureau
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Press Institute (IPI)
 International Progress Organization (IPO)
 International Public Policy Institute
 International Public Relations Association (IPRA)
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Research Center for Environmental Structures—"Pie Manzú"
 International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Politics
 International Right to Life Federation
 International Schools Association
 International Shipping Federation (ISF)
 International Society for General Semantics
 International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
 International Solar Energy Society
 International Textile Manufacturers Federation
 International Union of Building Centres
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Police Federations
 International Union of Social Democratic Teachers
 International Union of Tenants
 International Women's Anthropology Conference, Inc. (IWAC)
 International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities
 Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE)
 La Leche League International, Inc. (LLLI)
 Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)
 Latin American Official Workers' Confederation (CLATE)
 Liberation
 Minority Rights Group
 Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples
 Movement for a Better World
 National Association of Victims Support Schemes
 National Congress of Neighborhood Women
 National Council for International Health (NCIH)
 National Council on the Aging, Inc. (NCOA)
 National Indian Youth Council, The
 National Organization for Women (NOW)
 National Parks and Conservation Association
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Overseas Education Fund International (formerly Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters)
 PACE—United Kingdom International Affairs
 Pan-African Islamic Society for Agro Cultural Development
 Pan American Development Foundation
 Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Planetary Citizens
 Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute
 Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)
 Project Orbis, Inc.
 Quota International, Inc.
 Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia
 Regional Studies Association (RSA)
 Romani Union
 Rotary International
 SERVAS International
 Society for Social Responsibility in Science
 Soka Gakkai International
 SOS-Kinderdorf International
 Sunsat Energy Council

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Association of Agricultural Economists	UNCTAD	International Dental Federation	WHO
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO	International Diabetes Federation	WHO
International Association of Art (IAA)	UNESCO	International Epidemiological Association	WHO
International Association of Broadcasters (formerly Inter-American Association of Broadcasters)	ITU, UNESCO	International Ergonomics Association	ILO, WHO
International Association of Cancer Registries	WHO	International Eye Foundation	WHO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMO	International Falcon Movement	UNESCO
International Association of Conference Interpreters	ILO, UNESCO	International Federation for Family Life Promotion	WHO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	UNCTAD, UNIDO	International Federation for Information Processing	ITU, UNESCO, WHO
International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)	IMO	International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	UNIDO, WHO
International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners	UNCTAD	International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO	International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO, WMO
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO	International Federation of Automatic Control	UNIDO
International Association of Independent Tank Owners	IMO, UNCTAD	International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO
International Association of Islamic Banks	UNCTAD, UNIDO	International Federation of Clinical Chemistry	WHO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMO, ITU	International Federation of Consulting Engineers	UNIDO
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO	International Federation of Educative Communities	UNESCO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, WHO	International Federation of Film Archives	UNESCO
International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists (IAMLt)	WHO	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO
International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies	UNCTAD	International Federation of Health Records Organizations	WHO
International Association of Students in Economics and Management	ILO, UNESCO	International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study	UNESCO
International Association of the Third Age Universities	ILO	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	UNESCO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	UNESCO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO	International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO
International Baccalaureate Office	UNESCO	International Federation of Medical Student Associations	WHO
International Board on Books for Young People	UNESCO	International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies	WHO
International Bureau of Social Tourism	ILO, UNESCO	International Federation of Musicians	UNESCO
International Centre of Films for Children and Young People	UNESCO	International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO
International Cocoa Trades Federation	UNCTAD	International Federation of Organizations of School Correspondence and Exchanges	UNESCO
International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (ICPA)	WHO	International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations	UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO
International Commission on Illumination	ICAO, ILO	International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	WHO
International Commission on Occupational Health	ILO, WHO	International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO
International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)	WHO	International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO
International Committee for Plastics in Agriculture	UNIDO	International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management (IFPMM)	UNCTAD
International Committee for Standardization in Haematology	WHO	International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO
International Committee of Catholic Nurses	ILO, WHO	International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO
International Confederation of European Beet Growers	UNCTAD	International Federation of Translators	UNESCO
International Confederation of Midwives	ILO, WHO	International Federation of Travel Journalists and Writers	UNESCO
International Conference of Historians of the Labour Movement	UNESCO	International Fertilizer Industry Association	FAO, IMO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Copyright Society	UNESCO	International Food Policy Research Institute	FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Council for Distance Education	UNESCO	International Foundation for Development Alternatives	FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO	International Gas Union	ITU
International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations	ICAO	International Hospital Federation (IHF)	WHO
International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA)	IMO	International Humanist and Ethical Union	UNESCO
International Council of Nurses	ILO, UNESCO, WHO	International Institute for Audio-Visual Communication and Cultural Development (MEDIACULT)	UNESCO
International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO	International Institute for Peace	UNESCO
International Council on Archives	UNESCO, UNIDO	International League against Rheumatism	WHO
International Council on Education for Teaching	UNESCO	International Leprosy Association	WHO
International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association	WHO	International Lifeboat Conference	IMO
International Dairy Federation	FAO	International Maritime Pilots' Association	IMO
		International Music Council	UNESCO
		International Organization against Trachoma	WHO
		International Paediatric Association	WHO
		International Peace Research Association	UNCTAD, UNESCO
		International PEN	UNESCO
		International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	WHO	Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)	UNCTAD, UNID
International Political Science Association	UNESCO	United Seamen's Service, Inc.	ILO
International Press Telecommunications Council	ITU	United States Trademark Association, The	UNCTAD
International Publishers Association	UNESCO	World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises	UNIDO
International Radiation Protection Association	WHO	World Association for Educational Research	UNESCO
International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling (IRTAC)	ILO, UNESCO	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace	UNESCO
International Scientific Film Association	UNESCO	World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations	UNIDO
International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturists and Economists	ILO	World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology	WHO
International Shipowners' Association	IMO, UNCTAD	World Confederation of Teachers	UNESCO
International Society and Federation of Cardiology	WHO	World Crafts Council	UNESCO
International Society for Burn Injuries	WHO	World Education Fellowship, The	UNESCO
International Society for Engineering Education (IGIP)	UNESCO, UNIDO	World Federation for Medical Education	WHO
International Society for Human and Animal Mycology	WHO	World Federation of Agricultural Workers	FAO
International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing	UNESCO	World Federation of Associations of Clinical Toxicology Centres and Poison Control Centres	WHO
International Society of Citriculture	FAO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNID
International Society of City and Regional Planners	UNESCO	World Federation of Modern-Language Teachers' Associations (formerly World Federation of Foreign-Language Teachers' Associations)	UNESCO
International Society of Endocrinology	WHO	World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies	WHO
International Society of Haematology	WHO	World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	WHO
International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO	World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO
International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO, WMO	World Federation of Public Health Associations	WHO
International Sociological Association	UNESCO, WHO	World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO
International Theater Institute	UNESCO	World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO
International Time Bureau	ITU	World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
International Transport Workers' Federation	ICAO	World Federation of Workers in Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries	FAO
International Union against Tuberculosis	ILO, WHO	World Hypertension League	WHO
International Union for Health Education	UNESCO, WHO	World Islamic Call Society (formerly Islamic Call Society)	UNESCO
International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO	World Medical Association	ILO
International Union of Biological Sciences	WHO	World Movement of Christian Workers	ILO, UNESCO
International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)	FAO, WHO	World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO	World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education (formerly World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Teaching)	UNESCO
International Union of Independent Laboratories	UNIDO	World Organization of National Colleges, Academies and Academic Associations of General Practitioners	WHO
International Union of Microbiological Societies	WHO	World ORT Union	ILO
International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO, WHO	World Packaging Organization	UNIDO
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	FAO, WHO	World Peace Council	UNCTAD, UN
International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	UNESCO, WHO	World Poultry Science Association	FAO
International Union of Socialist Youth	ILO, UNESCO	World Psychiatric Association	WHO
International Water Supply Association	WHO	World Veterinary Association	FAO, WHO
International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO		
International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO		
Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science	ITU		
Latin American Federation of Journalists	UNESCO		
Latin American Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries	UNIDO		
Latin American Industrialists Association	UNIDO		
Latin American Social Science Council	UNESCO		
Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD		
Licensing Executives Society International	UNCTAD, UNIDO		
Medicus Mundi Internationalis (International Organization for Co-operation in Health Care)	WHO		
Miners' International Federation	UNCTAD		
Oil Companies' International Marine Forum (OCIMF)	IMO		
Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum	UNESCO		
Organización de la Televisión Iberoamericana	ITU		
Organization for Flora Neotropica	UNESCO		
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO, WMO		
Pan American Standards Commission	UNESCO		
Society of Chemical Industry	UNIDO		
Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO		
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO		
Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers	FAO		
UNDA—Catholic International Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO		

Agenda for the 1989 session

Acting without vote on the recommendation the Committee on NGOs, the Economic and Social Council adopted on 19 May 1987 decision 1987/114, by which it approved the provisions of the agenda and documentation for the Committee's 1989 session.

The agenda items included election of officers (adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) NGO applications for consultative status and requests for status reclassification, NGO quarterly reports, the Committee's future activities, provisional agenda and documentation for 1990 and adoption of the Committee's report.

Liaison with NGOs

As provided for by General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the Secretary-General

General was invited to consider the location of the functions related to liaison with NGOS in the context of the implementation of a 1986 recommendation of the Group of 18 concerning establishment at a single location of all offices dealing with economic and social matters (recommendation 25).(9) The Secretary-General was further invited to review his decisions on the matter in the context of decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council on the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields (see below), as they pertained to the functioning and servicing of the Committee on NGOs.

Intergovernmental organizations

In July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having examined a draft decision on the applications of five intergovernmental organizations to participate in its work, adopted without vote decision 1987/161.

Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the applications of the African Accounting Council, the African Cultural Institute, the African Development Bank, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the International Bauxite Association, decided, in accordance with rule 79* of the rules of procedure of the Council, that those organizations might participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities, as follows:

(a) The African Development Bank, on a continuing basis;

(b) The African Accounting Council, the African Cultural Institute, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the International Bauxite Association, on an ad hoc basis.

*Rule 79 of the Council's rules of procedure states: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations."

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/161

Adopted without vote

Draft by President, for Bureau (E/1987/L.45); agenda item 2.

Other organizational matters

Institutional machinery

On 21 August 1987,(10) Jamaica requested that an item entitled "In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: the Economic and Social Council" be included in the Council's 1988 agenda.

An accompanying explanatory memorandum stated that the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the Group of 18 recommendations to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning(11) provided for such a study to be undertaken (see p. 948) but not for the Council-the only intergovernmental body charged by the Charter with responsibility for economic and social issues-to carry out its own study of its structure and functioning. The item would fill this lacuna and allow the Council the self-examination essential to an assessment of its appropriate role and function in the economic and social areas.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In October, having examined Jamaica's request, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/189 without vote.

In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: the Economic and Social Council

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 1 October 1987, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 21 August 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, decided to accept the proposal contained therein in the provisional agenda of its regular sessions of 1988 an item entitled:

"In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: (a) report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields; (b) the Economic and Social Council."

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/189

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by President, for Bureau; agenda item 2.

Work programme for 1987-1988

At its 1987 organizational session, held in New York from 3 to 6 February the Economic and Social Council considered its draft basic programme of work for 1987 and 1988 as submitted by the Secretary-General(12) On the basis of the draft, the Council on 6 February adopted without vote decision 1987/108.

By section I of the decision, the Council approved the list of items for consideration in 1987-22 items at the first regular session, and 18 and 2 at the second and resumed second regular session-and allocated the items to its sessional committees and plenary meetings. It decided to review at its second session the reports of the World Food Council, the UNEP Governing Council, the Commission on Human Settlements-and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, but not to consider the draft proposals put forward except those

requiring Council action or relating to the co-ordination aspects of the work covered. It would not consider those parts of the report of the UNDP Governing Council dealing with technical co-operation activities, except for recommendations requiring Council action.

Under the item on regional co-operation, the Council decided to consider the question of information technology (informatics) and to ask the executive secretaries of the regional commissions for information on developments in interregional economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. It directed its subsidiary bodies to take account of or act on relevant 1987 Assembly resolutions and decisions.

By section II of the decision, the Council took note of the list of questions for inclusion in its 1988 work programme.

The Council held its first regular session in New York from 4 to 29 May, its second regular session at Geneva from 23 June to 9 July, and its resumed second regular session in New York on 1 and 20 October, 25 November and 4 December. The First (Economic) and Second (Social) Committees met during the first session, and the First and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees during the second session.

Agenda of 1987 sessions

On 3 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted a five-item annotated agenda for its organizational session.⁽¹³⁾ It included for consideration, under the appropriate item, the question concerning the inclusion of Burma and Zambia in the list of least developed countries (see p. 389).

-The agenda for the first and second regular sessions, adopted by the Council at the opening of each session, listed the same items it had approved by decision 1987/108.

The agenda for the first session, as annotated,⁽¹⁴⁾ was adopted on 4 May. Two additional questions, concerning assistance for the reconstruction of Vanuatu (see p. 449) and a proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (see p. 640), were approved for consideration under specific items. The question of the proclamation of an international literacy year, approved for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the first session under the item "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", was later deferred to the second session (see p. 767).

By decision 1987/160, the Council on 23 June adopted the agenda for the second session⁽¹⁵⁾ with later annotations,⁽¹⁶⁾ and decided: to transmit the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the 1987

General Assembly session (see p. 877); and to consider in plenary meetings the fortieth anniversary of WHO (see p. 646) and the global strategy for AIDS prevention and control (see p. 645). It further noted, on 9 July, the agenda items (items 4, 16, 20, 21 and 22) to be considered at its resumed second regular session.⁽¹⁷⁾ The second session's draft provisional agenda and proposed organization of work⁽¹⁸⁾ had been approved earlier, on 29 May, by decision 1987/157.

For the agenda lists, see APPENDIX IV.

Calendar of meetings

By decision 1987/107 of 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council waived, on an exceptional basis, rule 2a of its rules of procedure in order to reschedule its first regular session from 4 to 29 May instead of from 5 to 29 May 1987. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁹⁾ the second regular session was to be held at Geneva from 23 June to 9 July instead of from 1 to 24 July; a resumed session not exceeding three days was to be convened in New York in September.

Limitation of documentation

On 1 May 1987,⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretariat reported on the state of preparedness of documentation for the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, and on 19 May⁽²¹⁾ for the second regular session. The reports were submitted pursuant to 1979 Council resolutions⁽²²⁾ on the limitation of documentation and its circulation in all working languages six weeks in advance of the sessions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

The reports noted that, to allow adequate time for policy and other clearances and editing, documents for the first session should have been submitted by 16 February and circulated by 23 March, and, for the second, submitted by 7 April and circulated by 12 May. A table on the status of documentation, annexed to each report, showed the documents that failed to make the circulation dates; explanations for the delay were to be provided by the offices concerned.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council in July adopted decision 1987/179.

aRule 2 of the Council's rules of procedure states: "Subject to rule 3 (governing requests to alter the date of a regular session), the organizational session shall be convened on the first Tuesday in February, the first regular session on the first Tuesday in May and the second regular session on the first Wednesday in July. The second regular session shall be adjourned at least six weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly."

Summary records of sessional committees
and subsidiary bodies
of the Economic and Social Council

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 1979/69 of 2 August 1979 and 1981/83 of 24 July 1981 and its decisions 1983/1/84 of 29 July 1983 and 1985/200 of 26 July 1985, decided to discontinue for a further period of two years, from 1988, summary records for its sessional committees (First (Economic) Committee, Second (Social) Committee and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee) and for the following subsidiary bodies:

Commission for Social Development;
Commission on the Status of Women;
Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
Economic Commission for Europe;
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
Economic Commission for Africa;
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;
Committee on Natural Resources;
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/179

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/125) without vote, 2 July (meeting 12); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 18.

Financial implications
of resolutions and decisions

In October 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a report,(23) with a later addendum,(24) giving a summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1987. The Council took note of the report by decision 1987/197 of 4 December.

For items other than conference-servicing, the estimated requirements for 1987 amounted to \$593,200, of which \$40,000 was expected to be provided from extrabudgetary resources and \$553,200 from within resources appropriated by the General Assembly in 1986. Of the estimated \$1,256,100 required for the 1988-1989 biennium, \$328,100 would be absorbed from resources already requested in the proposed programme budget for that biennium as follows: \$84,000 under section 20 (International drug control); \$241,600 under section 23 (Human rights); and \$2,500 under section 24 (Regular programme of technical co-operation). The remaining \$928,000—broken down by object of expenditure in a 20 October(25) report by the Secretary-General on revised estimates attributable to Council resolutions and decisions—was subsequently recommended for reduction to \$752,000 by ACABQ.(26)

On 10 December, the Fifth Committee approved without vote the recommended addi-

tional appropriation of \$752,000 for the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget.

The addendum to the summary of estimates(24) and an addendum to the revised estimates(27) dealt with financial implications of Council resolution 1987/94 enlarging CPC (see p. 933).

Conference-servicing costs were dealt with separately (see p. 1172).

Report for 1987

The work of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session and two regular sessions in 1987 was summarized in its annual report to the General Assembly.(28) Parts of the report were considered by the plenary Assembly, others by the Second, Third and Fifth Committees.

In December, the Assembly adopted without vote three decisions by which it took note of the chapters of the report as follows: on 11 December, chapters I, II, III (sections B, F to H and J to L), IV, VI, VII and VIII, following consideration of part I of the Second Committee's report(29) (decision 42/427); on 17 December, chapters I, II, III (section B), VI (sections C and D), VII and VIII (decision 42/449), considered in plenary meetings; and, on 21 December, chapters I, IV (section I), V (section A), VI (sections C and E), VII and VIII (decision 42/451), on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.(30)

REFERENCES

- (1)E/1987/32. (2)E/1987/75. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1046. (4)YUN 1968, p. 647, ESC res. 1296(XLIV), 23 May 1968. (5)E/C.2/1985/2 & Add.1,2. (6)E/C.2/1987/2 & Add.1-3. (7)E/1987/NGO/1-7. (8)E/1987/INF/8. (9)YUN 1986, p. 892. (10)E/1987/131. (11)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (12)E/1987/1 & Add.1. (13)E/1987/2. (14)E/1987/30. (15)E/1987/100. (16)E/1987/101 & Add.1. (17)E/1987/132 & Corr.1. (18)E/1987/L.28. (19)YUN 1986, p. 890, GA res. 41/188, 8 Dec. 1986. (20)E/1987/L.17/Rev.1. (21)E/1987/L.21. (22)YUN 1979, pp. 1217 & 1218, ESC res. 1979/1 & 1979/69, 9 Feb. & 2 Aug. 1979. (23)E/1987/130. (24)E/1987/130/Add.1. (25)A/C.5/42/16. (26)A/42/7/Add.4. (27)A/C.55/42/16/Add.1. (28)A/42/3/Rev.1. (29)A/42/820. (30)A/42/888.

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Index to Proceedings of the Economic and Social Council, Organizational Session, First Regular Session, Second Regular Session—1987 (ST/LIB/SER.B/E.64), Sales No. E.88.I.12. Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council, 1987: organizational session (New York, 3-6 February); first regular session (New York, 4-29 May); second regular session (Geneva, 23 June-9 July); resumed second regular session (New York, 1 and 20 October, 25 November and 4 December), E/1987/87 & Add.1,2.

Other institutional arrangements

Institutional machinery

At its February 1987 organizational session, the Economic and Social Council set in motion im-

plementation of an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as called for by a 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of 18 to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning.(1) The in-depth study (recommendation 8)(2) was a priority recommendation.

As a first step, the Council established an intergovernmental body—the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields—to undertake the study, provided for its composition and first two sessions, and requested reports and support services necessary for the exercise (see below). The Special Commission, which was to submit its final report in 1988, held four sessions in 1987. Among the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and the Council that transmitted reports to it during the year were the Commission on the Status of Women (see p. 836), the Commission on Transnational Corporations (see p. 507), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (see p. 466) and UNDP (see p. 644).

Meanwhile, in accordance with the same 1986 Assembly resolution,(1) the Secretary-General proceeded to institute reforms recommended by the Group of 18 for implementation without delay.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Based on a draft text arrived at after extensive negotiations, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1987/112 without vote.

In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council, in order to carry out the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and its Secretariat support structures, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, decided:

(a) To establish a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, which would be open to the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations on an equal basis and whose proceedings would be governed in all other respects by the relevant rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) That in undertaking its task, the Special Commission should establish, as appropriate, drafting or working groups;

(c) To invite Governments to participate at the highest possible level in the work of the Special Commission;

(d) To request the Special Commission to consider, in the context of the in-depth study, the relevant provisions of recommendation 2 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations;

(e) That the Bureau of the Special Commission should be composed of five members, one from each regional group, who should serve for the entire duration of the work of the Special Commission;

(f) To appoint Mr. Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt) Chairman of the Special Commission and to convene an organizational meeting of the Special Commission on 13 February 1987 for the purpose of electing, following consultations, the other members of the Bureau;

(g) To convene the first and second sessions of the Special Commission from 2 to 6 and from 18 to 20 March 1987;

(h) That the Special Commission should inform the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987 and at subsequent regular sessions, of the progress of its work and should make recommendations to the Council on the future programme of work and calendar of meetings of the Commission;

(i) To request all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within thirty days of the conclusion of their forthcoming sessions, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery;

(j) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the Special Commission:

(i) Information on the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social fields and its Secretariat support structures, including information concerning terms of reference, programmes of work, agendas, reporting procedures and periodicity of meetings, that information to be submitted to the Special Commission at its first session;

(ii) A list of available United Nations studies on the functioning and restructuring of the intergovernmental bodies in the economic and social sectors, as well as legislative decisions taken in that regard;

(iii) Other studies and analyses as required by the Special Commission;

(k) Also to request the Secretary-General, to the extent possible within existing resources, to provide conference services, facilities and other necessary support on a preferential basis to the Special Commission to enable it to operate with sufficient frequency as from the first half of 1987 to fulfil its mandate in the limited time available;

(l) To request the Special Commission to make its final report available in time for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

(m) That the Special Commission should approach its work with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with economic and social issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives agreed upon by the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council decision 1987/W

Adopted without vote

Draft prepared in informal consultations, orally amended by Belgium for EEC, India and Norway, sub-amended by USSR (E/1987/L.13); agenda item 2.

The text incorporated the following oral amendments: by Norway as sub-amended by the USSR—the insertion of “and its Secretariat support structures” in the introductory paragraph, and replacement of the opening phrase in subparagraph (j) (i), which had read “Information on the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations”, by “Information on the intergovernmental machinery and its Secretariat support structures”—the addition of “Secretariat” in both instances constituting the USSR sub-amendment; by India—the insertion of “in all other respects” in subparagraph (a); and by Belgium on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC)—the insertion of subparagraph (b) and the words “as from the first half of 1987” in subparagraph (k).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting without vote on a recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/170.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, both of which are elements of a common process,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decisions 1987/112 of 6 February 1987 on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and 1987/180 of 8 July 1987 on enhancing the co-ordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of its resolution 41/213,

1. Stresses the common interest of all countries in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields which are of particular importance to the developing countries;

2. Affirms that its resolution 41/213 should continue to be implemented in the economic and social fields at the intergovernmental and Secretariat levels in a timely, orderly, integrated and well co-ordinated manner in order to enhance the quality and strengthen the implementation of development-oriented programmes and activities of the United Nations in those fields;

3. Considers that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields should take into account the fact that the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as called for in section I, paragraph 1 (e), of that resolution, is under way;

4. Recognizes that adjustments in the structure of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields will be required as a result of ongoing reviews and of the work of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields.

General Assembly resolution 42/170

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 2 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.89), based on informal consultations on draft by Guatemala for Group of 77 (A/C.2/42/L.39); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 2nd Committee 28, 44; plenary 96.

Activities of the Special Commission. On 19 May 1987, the Chairman of the Special Commission reported orally to the Economic and Social Council on the Commission's work at its first, second and third sessions, held in New York from 2 to 6 March, 18 to 20 March and 27 April to 1 May, respectively.

At the first session, the Commission reached broad agreement on the type of documentation it required and agreed to proceed with its substantive work based on an integrated thematic and functional approach. In addition to background information already received on the terms of reference and Secretariat support structures of intergovernmental bodies in the economic and social sectors, the Commission requested information on past United Nations studies on the functioning and restructuring of the intergovernmental machinery, as well as the related resolutions and decisions, in particular the 1977 General Assembly resolution(3) on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

At the second session, the Commission reviewed informal working papers prepared by the Secretariat, including some sample analyses of substantive issues, with a view to providing further guidance to the Secretariat on the format and content of future documentation. The Commission accepted the offer of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to prepare an analytical study summarizing the conclusions and recommendations of evaluations made of the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations economic and social activities.

Proceeding as agreed from the general to the specific, the Commission at its third session undertook a preliminary review of the functioning of the Assembly and the Council. It reaffirmed that the Assembly should function as the principal forum for policy-making and establishing strategies and priorities for the United Nations system in respect of international co-operation in the economic, social and related fields; and that the Council should monitor and evaluate implementation of the policies, strategies and priorities so established, ensure overall co-ordination of activi-

ties and continue to assist in the preparation of the Assembly's work in those areas. The modalities necessary to enhance fulfilment of the Assembly's and the Council's responsibilities were to be elaborated at a later stage.

The Commission recommended that the Council authorize the fourth session to be held from 1 to 4 September and that it arrange for conference services and facilities for about 50 working days in 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

After an exchange of views on the work accomplished by the Special Commission as orally reported by its Chairman, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/64 without vote on 29 May 1987.

In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report made on 19 May 1987 by the Chairman of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields on the progress of work of the Commission, its future programme of work and its calendar of meetings;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Special Commission a document incorporating the information received thus far from the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with paragraph (i) of Council decision 1987/112 of 6 February 1987;

3. Decides to convene the fourth session of the Special Commission from 1 to 4 September 1987;

4. Recommends that conference services and facilities for at least fifty official meetings be made available to the Special Commission in 1988;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure the provision of adequate full-time support services as requested by the Special Commission for the duration of its work.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/64

29 May 1987 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (E/1987/L.30), based on informal consultations; agenda item 3.

Meeting numbers. ESC 12, 13, 19.

Following the resolution's adoption, the Council President noted the understanding that it was desirable for the sessions of the Commission not to coincide with those of other intergovernmental bodies in the social and economic fields and that the Council, at its 1988 organizational session, would be in a position to review the Commission's work programme and meetings required to complete its work.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an April 1987 progress report,(4) the Secretary-General

described action he had taken to implement the 1986 General Assembly resolution(1) approving the Group of 18 recommendations in respect of those pertaining to the economic and social sectors.(5)

The Secretary-General, noting that the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring(3) provided the basic framework for clustering economic and social activities, particularly with regard to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), DTCD, UNCTAD and the regional commissions, reported that a review (recommendation 25) was under way aimed at more clearly defining the responsibilities and interrelationships of those basic units in the light of experience and current requirements in order to establish a basis for a more efficient, effective and coherent allocation of responsibilities in the economic and social sectors. Begun in December 1986 under the direction of the DIEC Director-General, the review was expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

At Headquarters, the heads of the Centre for Transnational Corporations and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) were to report to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs—a procedure entailing an amendment to the 1979 Assembly resolution creating CSTD,(6) shortly to be recommended. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva had assumed supervisory responsibility for human rights activities, thus giving greater prominence to a key component of the Organization's activities while contributing to the reduction of senior posts and the perceived top-heaviness and fragmentation of current structures.(7) Activities on social policy and development had been concentrated under the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, incorporating (a) the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which was detached from DIESA for that purpose; and, after the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in June 1987, (b) the co-ordination of all drug-related programmes previously undertaken by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. Such an arrangement not only heightened the focus on social issues but also fulfilled the recommended reduction of top-echelon posts (recommendation 15).(7)

In addition, an in-depth programmatic review of activities in the economic and social sectors was in progress to clarify responsibilities of the major entities. Scheduled for completion by the end of 1987, the review would serve as a basis for the allocation of specific activities and for adjustments necessary to eliminate duplication and enhance complementarity of action. The broad areas iden-

tified for detailed examination and possible reform included: global analysis and reporting, energy and natural resources, science and technology, economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, national development strategies, and the relationship between operational and substantive activities.

The Secretary-General decided that no further enhancement was required of the DIEC Director-General's authority as set forth in the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring.⁽³⁾ The Director-General derived his authority from the Secretary-General, whom he would continue to assist in arranging regular informal consultations among the executive heads of the specialized agencies and among manager groups to promote co-ordination of work programmes. To enhance such co-ordination, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of the DIEC Director-General had been designated Secretary of ACC and Chairman of its Organizational Committee.

In order to eliminate the overlapping of DTCD activities with those of other United Nations organs (recommendation 26), DTCD was in consultation with DIESA and UNDP to ensure complementarity of activities between substantive and operational programmes and between funding and executing roles, respectively.

As to the recommendation that UNDP consider taking over the functions performed by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) (recommendation 24), the Secretary-General said UNDRO was being retained as a separate entity at Geneva, but steps would be taken to improve its performance. Specific recommendations in this regard would be based on a 1986 Assembly resolution on UNDRO,⁽⁸⁾ as would steps to co-ordinate and rationalize emergency humanitarian and special economic assistance programmes (recommendation 23).

The recommended study of the regional commissions (recommendation 27)⁽⁵⁾ would be undertaken to consider further implementation of the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring,⁽³⁾ concentrating on areas of regional interest and enhancing complementarities among the commissions and with other United Nations entities.

Responding to the recommendations pertaining to co-ordination,⁽⁹⁾ such as the recommended review of field representation of United Nations programmes (recommendation 12), the Secretary-General had instituted changes based on a United Nations presence able to reach every part of the world and to present a cohesive image of the Organization. Under the aegis of the Joint Consultative Group of Programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA), a country-by-country assessment of field offices was to be undertaken to determine which could be merged without adversely

affecting programme delivery. To be co-ordinated with this review was an ongoing study, participated in by UNDP and the Department of Public Information, aimed at consolidating United Nations information centres with offices of the resident co-ordinators/resident representatives where it was deemed efficient and cost-effective. To clarify the authority of the United Nations resident co-ordinator and thus enhance co-ordination at the field level (recommendation 11), the resident co-ordinator would henceforth represent the Secretary-General in the country of assignment, except in cases calling for other, more appropriate arrangements.

In a related action, UNDP would henceforth administer special economic assistance programmes that had been the responsibility of the Office for Special Political Questions (recommendation 22),⁽¹⁰⁾ except where political sensitivity dictated other arrangements.

CPC consideration. CPC considered the Secretary-General's report at its April/May 1987 session.⁽¹¹⁾ It agreed that the Secretary-General should continue with the reform process in an effective and orderly manner, stressing the need to avoid a negative impact on programmes. It also agreed that, for the reform and restructuring to be successful, the financial uncertainties of the Organization should be ended; that is, Member States should fulfil their financial obligations under the Charter. CPC asked the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly's 1987 session information on further implementation of the 1986 Assembly resolution approving the Group of 18 recommendations,⁽¹⁾ including pertinent programme budgetary proposals.

Further activities of the Special Commission. On 1 October 1987, the Chairman of the Special Commission orally reported to the Economic and Social Council on the work of its fourth session (New York, 1-4 September). He stated that, as a result of informal consultations with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, a special insight had been gained into the complex relationship between the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the agencies' perception of the role of the Council, the functioning of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC and the need for co-ordination at the national level.

The session's deliberations focused on the role and functions of the Council and its relationship with the Assembly. A working group examined a number of specific proposals on the topic, which were put forward by the Group of 77, the EEC members, the Nordic countries, the socialist countries and individual representatives. A great degree of convergence on a number of issues emerged from the deliberations. There was unanimous

agreement that it was crucial to strengthen the Council in such a manner as to complement the functions of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs. There was also agreement on the continued biennialization of the Council's work programme and those of the Assembly's Second and Third Committees, on a more effective control and management of operational activities, on implementation of the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring⁽³⁾ with respect to the Council's role, and on the rationalization of its meetings and those of its subsidiary bodies.

The Chairman gave a summary of the Commission's tentative programme of work for 1988.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1987/190 of 1 October 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Chairman's oral report and of the Commission's 1988 work programme.

The decision was taken following statements on the oral report, including requests for an analytical summary of the various proposals put forward at the fourth session and for the circulation of a detailed agenda well in advance of the Commission's next session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting without vote on a proposal by its President and on the recommendations of its Second⁽¹²⁾ and Third⁽¹³⁾ Committees, adopted decision 42/431. By the decision, the Assembly requested all subsidiary bodies in the economic and social fields of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that had not done so to submit their proposals to the Special Commission, in accordance with Council decision 1987/112.

In other action, the Assembly, in resolution 42/211, stressed the importance of the timely and successful completion of the in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, and reaffirmed resolution 42/170, in which it recognized that, as a result of the study, adjustments in the Secretariat's structure would be required.

DIEC Director-General

On 8 July 1987, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 1987/180, by which it requested the Special Commission, particularly in its review of the co-ordinating role of the General Assembly and the Council, to consider in depth the role of the DIEC Director-General and his support office, as envisaged in the 1977 Assembly resolution on restructuring,⁽³⁾ with a view to enhancing the co-ordination of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system. The decision was

based on a draft by Peru⁽¹⁴⁾ and recommended for adoption by the Council's Third Committee.⁽¹⁵⁾

Restructuring of economic and social sectors

At its 1987 session, the General Assembly had before it a Secretariat note⁽¹⁶⁾ reproducing a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system".⁽³⁾ The draft had been deferred for consideration in 1987 pursuant to a 1984 Assembly decision.⁽¹⁷⁾

The note stated that, in view of the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields being undertaken by the Special Commission, as well as by the Economic and Social Council, it was felt that the Assembly might wish to refer the draft resolution for consideration by the Council, with a request that it submit a final report thereon to the Assembly in 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/432.

Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided:

(a) To transmit the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, to be taken into account in its work;

(b) To consider this matter anew at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields.

General Assembly decision 42/432

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 27 November (meeting 43); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.73), based on informal consultations on draft resolution in A/C.2/42/L.4; agenda item 12.

Work programme of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly

Second Committee

In 1987, a revised draft biennial programme of work for 1988-1989 for the General Assembly's Sec-

ond Committee was before that Committee for consideration and approval. It was submitted by a Secretariat note(18) in keeping with practice established by the Assembly in 1984(19) to improve complementarity between the work of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

By decision 42/435 of 11 December 1987, adopted without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee,(12) the Assembly approved the Committee's biennial programme of work for 1988-1989, annexed to the decision. The adopted text incorporated several oral corrections, as well as an oral amendment by the Netherlands adding the words "and regions" to "Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries", representing documentation required under the agenda item on special programmes of economic assistance.

Third Committee

In November 1987, the Third Committee had before it a Secretariat note(20) transmitting a draft decision concerning the Committee's programme of work. Submitted in 1986 by Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Zaire, the draft had been deferred for consideration in 1987.

By decision 42/423 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,(13) deferred consideration of the draft until 1988.

As originally submitted, the draft would have had the Assembly decide to consider the following items every two years, beginning at its 1986 session: the question of aging; implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; elimination of all forms of religious intolerance; human rights and scientific and technological developments; and alternative approaches and ways and means within the United

Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (with the exception of the question related to the right to development).

International decades

On 11 December 1987, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/171.

Guidelines for international decades

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the guidelines for international years and anniversaries contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

Considering it desirable to establish similar guidelines for the designation of international decades,

1. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its second regular session of 1988, guidelines for the designation of future international decades and to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, therefore, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 a report on guidelines for future international decades, including his recommendations.

General Assembly resolution 42/171

11 December 1987 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/42/820/Add.2) without vote, 2 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/42/L.90), based on informal consultations; agenda item 12.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (2)Ibid., p. 891. (3)YUN 1977 p. 438, GA res. 32/197, 20 Dec. 1977. (4)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (5)YUN 1986, p. 892. (6)YUN 1979, p. 644, GA res. 34/218, 19 Dec. 1979. (7)YUN 1986, p. 1050. Ibid., p. 475, GA res. 41/201, 8 Dec. 1986. Ibid., p. 880. (10)Ibid., p. 1022 (11)A/42/16. (12)A/42/820/Add.2. (13)A/42/803/Add.1. (14)E/1987/C.3/L.6. (15)E/1987/128. (16)A/C.2/42/L.4. (17)YUN 1984, p. 984, GA dec. 39/436, 18 Dec. 1984. (18)A/C.2/42/L.85/Rev.1. (19)YUN 1984, p. 986, GA res. 39/217, 18 Dec. 1984. (20)A/C.3/42/L.8.

Trusteeship and decolonization

Chapter I

General questions relating to colonial countries

Decolonization, based on the General Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, remained a concern of the United Nations throughout 1987. The main body dealing with the issue was the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries). It continued to consider general decolonization questions, among them the implementation of the Declaration by international organizations as well as action impeding implementation by foreign economic and military interests.

In addition, the Committee examined and made recommendations on the situations in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see next chapter); Namibia (see Chapter III of this section); and other Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTS), among them East Timor, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), New Caledonia, Western Sahara and a number of small Territories, mainly islands under United Kingdom or United States administration (see Chapter IV of this section). The question of Puerto Rico was also considered.

In July, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the need for United Nations assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements and deplored the collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with South Africa (resolution 1987/78).

As recommended by the Committee on colonial countries, the General Assembly in December acted on a number of issues. It requested the Committee to continue seeking means to implement the 1960 Declaration and called on States to follow the Committee's recommendations (resolution 42/71), and reaffirmed that the United Nations system should contribute to the implementation of the Declaration (42/75). The Assembly also called for wider dissemination of information on decolonization (42/72).

Administering Powers were requested to continue transmitting information on their Territories to the Secretary-General (42/73). Those

Powers were also urged to safeguard the right of colonial peoples to the natural resources of their Territories (42/74).

The Assembly condemned military activities in colonial Territories as detrimental to the interests of the peoples and called for their termination (decision 42/417). States were again invited to make offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of NSGTS (42/77).

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: South Africa and apartheid. Namibia. Other colonial Territories.

The 1960 Declaration on colonial countries

During 1987, a number of countries and organizations, in letters to the Secretary-General, dealt with specific colonial situations and in that connection reaffirmed the right of peoples to self-determination. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries dealt with the question also more generally. In their final communique, the Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Movement to the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October)(1) welcomed the gains made in implementing the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples(2) but expressed concern that colonial Powers continued to hinder the struggle for complete elimination of colonialism. In their view, the situations in Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Micronesia and others were colonial and had to be overcome. In the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, Guyana, 9-12 March),(3) the Ministers stressed that the United Nations was the most appropriate international forum for the

achievement of the exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation.

Committee on colonial countries

Various aspects of the implementation of the 1960 Declaration were considered by the Committee on colonial countries at two sessions in 1987: 24 February and 17 March; and 3 to 14 August.⁽⁴⁾

Its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 15 meetings between 4 March and 17 June and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 29 meetings between 12 March and 25 June. On their recommendation, the Committee took action on the implementation of the Declaration by international organizations, on dissemination of information on decolonization and on reports on Territories supplied by their administering Powers and by visiting missions of the Committee.

In November letters to the General Assembly President, Sweden⁽⁵⁾ and Norway⁽⁶⁾ stated that, in accordance with an established practice of rotation between themselves and Denmark, Sweden would relinquish its membership in the Committee as of 31 December 1987, to be replaced by Norway.

Implementation of the Declaration

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/71 by recorded vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolutions 41/41 A and B of 2 December 1986, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Govern-

ment of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying regime therefrom,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514(XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations-including racism, apartheid, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the

violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements-is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1987, including the programme of work envisaged for 1988;

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime;

10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to

take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1988 session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

General Assembly resolution 42/71

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 131-2-7 (recorded vote)

33-nation draft (A/42/L.38 & Add.1); agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/845; S-G, A/C.5/42/48.
Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 49; plenary 90-92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said the text did not reflect that for the few remaining British dependencies the colonial era was already at an end, and it was wrong to assume that for them self-determination always had to mean independence—so far, all had chosen to maintain their links with the United Kingdom. Furthermore, the assertion that the activities of foreign businesses were preventing the British dependencies from choosing their own future was contradicted by daily experience. France did not participate in the vote because of the inclusion of New Caledonia on the list of NSGTs (see p. 1029), whereby France would be considered that Territory's administering Power—a designation which France rejected.

Austria and Sweden (the latter on behalf of the five Nordic countries) understood paragraph 4 as referring exclusively to struggle by peaceful means. Japan and the Netherlands also expressed reservations on that paragraph.

Turkey found paragraph 10 insufficiently balanced, while the Nordic countries found it too categorically formulated. Japan and the Netherlands also had reservations on that paragraph, as well as on paragraph 7. Japan's understanding was that paragraph 7 was not intended as a condemnation of all foreign economic activities; it also expressed reservations on paragraphs 5 and 6.

However, Japan and the Netherlands welcomed that selective name-calling and other controversial elements had been avoided.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/74, condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories impeding implementation of the Declaration. In resolution 42/75, it reaffirmed that the United Nations system should contribute to the Declaration's full and speedy implementation.

Implementation by international organizations

Report of the Secretary-General. In May 1987,(7) the Secretary-General forwarded to the General Assembly information submitted by 14 United Nations bodies in response to several 1986 Assembly requests-on action taken in implementation of the 1960 Declaration(8) and on action taken or envisaged regarding Namibia(9) (see p. 1025).

Providing information were: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Development Programme, World Food Programme, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Universal Postal Union, International Maritime Organization and United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council. In a June report,(10) the Council President reviewed his ongoing consultations with the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries on the implementation of the Declaration by the United Nations system. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to United Nations resolutions, several international organizations and agencies had continued to extend assistance, within their spheres of competence, to the peoples of NSGTs, but that the assistance had been far from adequate and needed to be intensified.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted by roll-call vote resolution 1987/78, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Having heard the statements of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/48 of 22 July 1986,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia and resolution 41/35 of 10 November 1986 on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved as regards the peoples under colonial and alien domination, particularly those struggling in Namibia and South Africa under the repressive rule of the racist regime of Pretoria,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa continues to present a serious threat to international peace and security owing to its practice of apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the denial of full political and civil rights to the majority of the population of South Africa is the result of the continuation of a colonial situation in that country,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from the illegal occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa,

Appreciating that progress has been maintained through the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the extension of assistance to refugees from southern Africa,

Deeply concerned that the action taken thus far by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the people of Namibia is still far from adequate to meet their urgent and growing needs,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with the Government of South Africa, in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to Namibia and the national liberation movements concerned, and commending the initiative taken by that organization in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and United Nations

institutions and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund, to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Namibia, to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render increased assistance to the people of Namibia, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in particular in connection with the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in view of the deteriorating situation in South Africa and the acts of aggression and destabilization by the apartheid régime against States in the region, to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States and to the liberation movements in South Africa;

6. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa until that Government restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

7. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take such measures as will totally isolate the apartheid régime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid;

8. Condemns the persistent non-compliance of the Government of South Africa with United Nations reso-

lutions and decisions, in particular Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978 containing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, and declares illegal and null and void its installation on 17 June 1985 of a so-called interim Government at Windhoek;

9. Deeply deplores the persistent collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with the Government of South Africa, in disregard of repeated General Assembly resolutions to the contrary, and urgently calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration;

10. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures for co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories;

11. Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various organizations within the United Nations system and urges those which have not yet granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

12. Notes with satisfaction also the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and United Nations institutions which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to make such arrangements without delay, including arrangements to defray the cost of the participation of those representatives;

13. Recommends that all States should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

14. Urges those specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

15. Also urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions;

16. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion on the subject at the second regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

17. **Requests** the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council;

18. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, with particular attention to co-ordination and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities provided by various organizations of the United Nations system aimed at enabling the Namibian people to achieve their independence speedily, and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1988;

19. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/78

8 July 1987 Meeting 35 37-1-11 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Third Committee (E/1987/119) by roll-call vote (31-1-11), 30 June (meeting 8); 19-nation draft (E/1987/C.3/L.2), orally revised; agenda item 17.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom.

Before adopting the draft as a whole, the Council held separate roll-call votes on three of its paragraphs. The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 39 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, and the thirteenth preambular paragraph and paragraph 9 each by 35 to 1, with 13 abstentions. Those paragraphs had been similarly approved by the Third Committee by votes of 28-2-11, 28-1-12 and 29-1-12, respectively.

In explanation of vote, Norway stated it had voted in favour of the resolution but did not regard the situation inside South Africa as a question of decolonization; it had objections to the thirteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 9, which were contrary to the established autonomy of the international financial institutions. Australia and Canada, as well as Denmark (speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (EC)), commented similarly.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. In August, the Committee on colonial countries considered the role of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in implementing the 1960 Declaration, based on the reports of the Secretary-General(7) and the President of the Economic and Social Council,(10) as

well as of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.⁽¹¹⁾ It endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and, on 14 August, adopted a resolution⁽¹²⁾ which became the basis for a draft recommended to the General Assembly (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/75.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, and the Luanda declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, as well as of the Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial

stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonial support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations-system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, 'particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the

South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploring the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Gravely concerned at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial

peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa all forms of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that regime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. Deplores the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

11. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral

and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

12. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

14. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

15. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514(XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist regime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

17. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid regime;

18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concern-

ing their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566(1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa, further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of

the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

26. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

27. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/75

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 130-3-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/727) by recorded vote (119-3-25), 28 October (meeting 22); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda items 12 & 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

Before adopting the resolution as a whole, the Assembly decided, by a recorded vote of 72 to 52, with 27 abstentions, to retain the word "Israel" in the eighth preambular paragraph. The Fourth Committee had similarly approved the word's retention by 72 to 52, with 21 abstentions; the vote was requested by Israel.

Explaining their votes in the Committee, the following objected to the singling out of an individual country: Chile, Colombia, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Zaire. Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic supported the reference to Israel.

A number of countries objected to the references to IMF and the World Bank, calling for respect for their autonomy and the principle of universality of membership. Among them were Canada, Chile, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Finland (for the Nordic countries) stated that IMF loans to South Africa should be prohibited or discouraged, while the USSR said it shared the concern expressed about IMF in the resolution.

Canada and the Netherlands suggested that the agenda item under consideration and the item dealing with activities of foreign economic interests impeding implementation of the 1960 Declaration (see below) should be considered in alternate years.

In resolution 42/71, the Assembly called on the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on colonial countries, to withhold assistance from South Africa and to provide assistance to the Namibians and the newly independent and emerging States. In resolution 42/72, it requested the agencies to disseminate information on decolonization.

Foreign interests impeding implementation of the Declaration

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. In 1987, the Committee on colonial countries continued to consider the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial territories and South Africa, which, it said, were obstructing the political independence of the indigenous populations. It reaffirmed its concern at those activities and, on 12 August, adopted a resolution(13) which became the basis of a draft recommended to the General Assembly (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/74.

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,

Taking into consideration the relevant chapter of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987, and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 41/14 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority regime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the 'Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also its state-

ment that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia,

Taking note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Ureco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., as well as against the Government of the Netherlands, as part of its effort to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of actions by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation regime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that regime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority regime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that regime;

11. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. Reiterates that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating

in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Appeals to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African regime to take further measures;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of

States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/74

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 133-10-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/639) by recorded vote (93-8-14), 7 October (meeting 9); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 109.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 2-9; plenary 92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea,

Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

During the explanation of vote in the Fourth Committee, a number of States said that, although they condemned the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the process of self-determination, the draft resolution failed to recognize that such activities were beneficial and even essential to the economic and social development of NSGTS. That argument was put forward by Australia, Canada, Denmark (for the 12 EC member States), Japan, New Zealand, Norway (for the Nordic countries) and Turkey.

Chile, Colombia, Denmark (for EC), Norway (for the Nordic countries) and Turkey objected to the selective singling out of countries by name. Chile, Colombia and Uruguay would have preferred a more balanced text. Denmark (for EC) and Norway (for the Nordic States) drew attention to the importance of respecting the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Botswana pointed out that it could not implement the paragraphs on sanctions against South Africa.

During its consideration of the topic, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by J. A. González-González, a journalist, whose request for a hearing(14) had been approved by the Committee.

In resolution 42/71, the Assembly reaffirmed that activities of foreign economic interests contrary to the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration posed a threat to international peace and security, and called on all States to implement the recommendations of the Committee on colonial countries.

Military activities in colonial countries

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. As requested by the General Assembly in 1986,(15) the Committee on colonial countries in 1987 continued to consider military activities and bases in colonial countries. On 12 August,(16) it approved a decision on the subject, which became the basis of a draft recommended to the Assem-

bly. On 13 August,(17) the Committee Chairman transmitted the decision to the Security Council, drawing particular attention to a paragraph in which the Committee urged the Council to make the arms embargo against South Africa more effective and comprehensive (see paragraph 6 of Assembly decision 42/417, below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, in December, adopted decision 42/417 by recorded vote.

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' and recalling its decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relat-

ing to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the regime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based.

"6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as

a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418(1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Council during 1985, in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, and of the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly held in New York on 2 October 1986, the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987.

"7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist regime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and

declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

"10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418(1977). It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

"11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session."

General Assembly decision 42/417

131-12-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/639) by recorded vote (90-11-14), 7 October (meeting 9); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 109.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 2-9; plenary 92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

In explanation of vote, Australia, Canada and Denmark (for the 12 EC member States) pointed out that the decision concerned an issue that was not on the Fourth Committee's agenda. Australia added that it also had substantial difficulties with the text. Canada, Chile and Uruguay criticized what they called the unbalanced language of the text. Turkey made a similar remark, with special reference to paragraphs 2, 3 and 11. Turkey and Canada also objected to the singling out of a specific country.

Norway (for the Nordic countries) said they had reservations about the implicit endorsement of armed struggle. New Zealand said it abstained for the same reasons as in previous years.(18)

In resolution 42/71, the General Assembly called on the colonial Powers to withdraw their military bases from colonial Territories and refrain from establishing new ones.

Information dissemination

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries considered the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization on 6 August 1987,(4) hearing, among other speakers, representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. It approved recommendations and adopted reports on information dissemination by its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, dealing with the Sub-Committee's consultations with the United Nations Secretariat, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and national liberation movements.

From the United Nations departments concerned, the Committee requested intensified publicity efforts regarding decolonization, wider dissemination of information on the remaining colonial Territories, strengthened efforts to counteract the campaigns by South Africa and some

Western countries aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations, and strengthened co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies.

The Committee urged all States to increase their support to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their liberation movements.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/72 by recorded vote.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/42 of 2 December 1986,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the increased measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Considers it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue

to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization series*, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/72

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 135-2-6 (recorded vote)

35-nation draft (A/42/L.39 & Add.1); agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/845; S-G, A/C.5/42/48.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 49; plenary 90-92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

The Netherlands expressed reservations on the resolution and the report of the Committee on colonial countries on which it was based, stating that some of the recommendations aimed at a campaign of selective criticism against one particular group of countries. Japan and Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries) indicated similar reservations, specifically on paragraph 1. The United Kingdom argued that as the colonial era drew to an end, efforts to spread information about decolonization should diminish-at a time of limited financial resources the United Nations had more pressing priorities.

In resolution 42/74, the Assembly requested the United Nations Secretariat to inform world public opinion about the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests. In decision 42/417, it also requested the Secretariat to inform world public opinion about the military activities in colonial Territories which were impeding implementation of the 1960 Declaration.

Week of Solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and other colonial Territories

Between 25 and 29 May a series of public information activities was undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world, in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights. Events included photo exhibitions, film screenings and NGO briefings. In a statement issued on 22 May, the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries reviewed developments regarding decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to all Member States and the United Nations system, as well as NGOs, to mobilize support for those peoples.

Role of NGOs

The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held consultations with a number

of NGOs, which provided information on their particular areas of concern. NGO representatives supported United Nations activities in that regard, while expressing concern that the decolonization process had not been concluded and that the future political status of a number of Territories had not been decided. In its conclusions and recommendations, adopted by the Committee on 6 August (4) the Sub-Committee stated that NGOS played an important role in decolonization, particularly by disseminating information and by assisting colonial peoples and their liberation movements. It encouraged NGOS to intensify their efforts.

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/72, asked the Secretary-General to publicize the work of the United Nations in decolonization and to enlist the support of NGOS in such dissemination.

Puerto Rico

The Committee on colonial countries in 1987 considered a separate item dealing with its 1986 decision on Puerto Rico.(19) It heard statements by representatives of 27, mostly Puerto Rican, organizations. On 11 August, it adopted a resolution(20) by 9 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, in which it reaffirmed the right of the Puerto Ricans to self-determination and independence in conformity with the 1960 Declaration and expressed the hope that they might exercise that right without hindrance and with the recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality. The text was transmitted to the United States.

In a July report,(21) the Committee Rapporteur stated that, by a September 1986 letter, the United States had noted that Puerto Rico had been removed from the list of NSGTS by the General Assembly in 1953,(22) a decision which had been reaffirmed several times, most recently in 1982.(23) The United States considered that the Committee on colonial countries had no jurisdiction over Puerto Rico.

On 14 August 1987,(24) Cuba transmitted to the Committee a letter signed by 19 of the petitioners heard by the Committee. Attached was what the petitioners said was part of the official evidence documenting allegations of persecution and repression against the patriotic movement of Puerto Rico and a copy of the 31 July judgement by the Superior Court of San Juan, condemning those practices and ordering the Government to stop them.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/681. (2)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (3)A/42/357-S/18935. (4)A/42/23. (5)A/42/733. (6) A/42/763. (7)A/42/264 & Add.1. (8)YUN 1986, p. 901, GA res. 41/15, 31 Oct. 1986. (9)Ibid., pp. 934, 940, 943 & 957, GA res. 41/39 A, B, C & E, 20 Nov. 1986. (10)E/1987/85. (11)A/AC.109/L.1616 & Add.1. (12)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/929). (13)Ibid. (A/AC.109/927). (14)A/C.4/42/5. (15)YUN 1986, p. 908.

GA dec. 41/405, 31 Oct. 1986. (16)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/928). (17)S/19053. (18)YUN 1986, p. 910. (19)Ibid., p. 912. (20)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/925). (21)A/AC.109/L.1633. (22)YUN 1953, p. 539, GA res. 748(VIII), 27 Nov. 1953. (23)YUN 1982, p. 1276. (24)A/AC.109/933.

Other general questions concerning NSGTs

Scholarships

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of NSGTs.⁽²⁾ The report, covering the period from 1 October 1986 to 31 August 1987, listed the following 35 Member States as having over the years offered scholarships: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Information about these offers was included in the handbook *Study Abroad*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The scholarships were for study and training of university standard as well as for post-primary, technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

In the period under review, 107 students, mostly not inhabitants of NSGTs, requested information and application forms from the United Nations. Applications from NSGTs were transmitted to the offering States and, for information, to the respective administering Power. Namibian students were referred to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 181). Applicants who wished to study in Ghana, Poland, the USSR and the United States were requested to apply directly to the Government concerned, and a number of other States offering scholarships also received applications directly.

The Secretary-General informed the Assembly that Bulgaria had made five scholarships available, Czechoslovakia 20, and Cyprus and the Sudan one each. Turkey had awarded two scholarships to Namibians.

Yugoslavia stated in 1987 that in the previous three years an average of 120 students per year had been enrolled in graduate courses on scholarship

grants from the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. In addition, during 1985/86 and 1986/87 another 150 to 200 members of liberation movements had attended various short-term courses and pursued specializations in Yugoslavia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 42/77 without vote.

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/28 of 31 October 1986,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

Considering that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;
4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/77

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/729) without objection, 28 October (meeting 22); 49-nation draft (A/C.4/42/L.3); agenda item 112.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-22; plenary 92.

Information to the United Nations

States responsible for the administration of Territories which had not attained full self-government

continued to be required, under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information on the Territories' economic, social and educational conditions. In 1986, the General Assembly had requested the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments.⁽³⁾ In a September 1987 report,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General stated that he had received information on the following NSGTs:

New Zealand: Tokelau

United Kingdom: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands

The Secretary-General noted that Spain had informed him in 1976⁽⁵⁾ that it had terminated its presence in Western Sahara and considered itself exempt from any international responsibility in connection with that Territory's administration (see also p. 1032).

On 5 March 1987,⁽⁶⁾ Portugal informed the Secretary-General that it had nothing to add to the information provided in 1979⁽⁷⁾ when it had stated that conditions in East Timor had prevented it from assuming its responsibilities for the Territory's administration (see also p. 1028).

The Committee on colonial countries considered the question of information from NSGTs and on 6 August adopted a resolution⁽⁸⁾ which became the basis for a draft recommended to the General Assembly (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted by recorded vote resolution 42/73.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementa-

tion of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII),

Noting with concern that the working papers on Territories, prepared for the Special Committee by the Secretariat, do not, in some instances, contain adequate, timely information, due in large measure to the late transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers for the Special Committee on the Territories concerned, to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/73

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 154-0-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/726) by recorded vote (134-0-4), 28 October (meeting 22); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 108.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome

and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

The United Kingdom said it had abstained because the resolution implied that it was for the Assembly to decide when an NSGT had attained a certain measure of self-government; such decisions should be left to the administering Power and the local government.

Visiting missions

In a report to the Committee on colonial countries,(9) the Acting Chairman stated that New Zealand and the United States would continue to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, provide the Committee with information on them and participate in the related work of the Committee. The United Kingdom did not participate in the Committee's work in 1987.

On 6 August, the Committee adopted a resolution(10) in which it stressed the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories

and called on the administering Powers concerned to continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. It urged the United Kingdom to permit the access of visiting missions to Territories under its administration and to reconsider its decision not to participate in the Committee's work. The appeal was transmitted to the United Kingdom.

In resolution 42/71, the General Assembly called on the administering Powers to co-operate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes of their inhabitants. It urged in particular those administering Powers which did not participate in the Committee's work to do so in 1988.

The Assembly also dealt with the topic in resolutions on individual Territories (see Chapter IV of this section).

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 915, GA res. 41/28, 31 Oct. 1986.
- (2)A/42/578. (3)YUN 1986, p. 915, GA res. 41/13, 31 Oct. 1986. (4)A/42/577/Rev.I. (5)YUN 1976, p. 738.
- (6)A/42/171. (7)YUN 1979, p. 1117. (8)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/924).
- (9)A/AC.109/L.1614. (10)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/923).

Chapter II

International Trusteeship System

On behalf of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council continued during 1987 to supervise the one Trust Territory remaining under the International Trusteeship System—the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic territory administered by the United States.

The Trusteeship Council held its fifty-fourth regular session in New York from 11 to 28 May and from 14 to 16 December 1987; it held its eighteenth special session, also in New York, on 13 August.

On two occasions in 1987, at the invitation of the United States, the Council dispatched a visiting mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau, having taken decisions to that effect (resolutions 2185(LIV) and 2187(S-XVIII)).

Of the Council's five members (China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States), China did not participate in the Council's sessions.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Conditions in the Territory

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a strategic area and administered by the United States in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Security Council in 1947,⁽¹⁾ comprised three archipelagos of more than 2,100 islands and atolls (about 100 of which were inhabited) scattered over some 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The Territory, collectively known as Micronesia, had 168,431 inhabitants in 1986.

There were four constitutional Governments within the Territory—the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Palau. As a result of referendums, each had its popularly elected legislature and executive head.

In 1986,⁽²⁾ the United States had signed legislation enacting the Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands and with the Federated States of Micronesia, which had entered into force in October and November, respectively; the Commonwealth Covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands had also entered into force in November. In February and December 1986, plebiscites were

held in Palau to vote on the Compact of Free Association, under the observation of visiting missions dispatched by the Trusteeship Council (see p. 977).

Communication. On 29 January 1987,⁽³⁾ Afghanistan, referring to what it called the arbitrary declaration of the Trust Territory's annexation by the United States, accused the United States of using various islands as testing grounds for nuclear weapons and as military bases.

Trusteeship Council action. In April,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General forwarded to the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council the report by the United States on the administration of the Trust Territory for the year ending 30 September 1986.

On 16 December, the Trusteeship Council adopted its report to the Security Council.⁽⁵⁾ The report, covering the period 1 July 1986 to 16 December 1987, contained conclusions and recommendations prepared by its Drafting Committee (France and the United Kingdom) and adopted by the Council by 3 votes to 1 on 28 May. Recalling a 1986 resolution,⁽⁶⁾ the Council recommended that the process of approval of the Compact of Free Association between Palau and the United States be completed at the earliest possible date. In response to a request from the President of Palau, the Council decided to dispatch a visiting mission to observe a plebiscite on the Compact in June (see p. 977). The Council noted that the people of the Trust Territory, in exercise of their right to self-government, had elected to assume full responsibility for economic, social and educational matters. It also noted the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

In explanation of its negative vote on the Drafting Committee's conclusions and recommendations, the USSR emphasized that they did not reflect the actual situation in Micronesia and were intended to conceal United States annexationist activities. It believed the Committee's political recommendations were designed to ensure that the Palauans yielded their inalienable right to independence, capitulated on their anti-nuclear Constitution and turned their islands into a nuclear hostage of the United States. However, under the Charter, any change in the status of the Trust Territory could be decided only by the Security Coun-

cil. France and the United Kingdom refuted the USSR allegation that the Committee sought to mislead the international community regarding United States actions. The United States said that the conclusions and recommendations were rooted firmly in the reality of Micronesia and in the processes of self-determination that had taken place.

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries)⁽⁷⁾ considered the Trust Territory on 3 and 4 August and adopted conclusions and recommendations made by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. In considering the question, the Committee had before it a Secretariat working paper on developments in the Territory.⁽⁸⁾

The Committee reaffirmed the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁽⁹⁾ as well as the importance of ensuring that the obligations of the Administering Authority were duly discharged. Noting the Authority's intention to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement, the Committee urged that it be done in strict conformity with the Charter. The Committee called on the Administering Authority: not to take any action which might impede the Territory's unity or the people's rights, in accordance with the Declaration; to reinforce programmes to inform and educate the people about the options open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence; to ensure that the existence of military bases and installations did not hinder the people from exercising that right; and to participate at meetings of the Committee to provide up-to-date information in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The Committee expressed regret at the lack of co-operation between it and the Trusteeship Council.

Those views were also incorporated in a draft resolution adopted by the Committee for General Assembly action.

In transmitting the conclusions and recommendations to the President of the Security Council on 4 August,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee Chairman noted that communications and reports on the Trust Territory were among the matters brought to the Security Council's attention but not discussed in the Council during the period covered by the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories; he observed that the Security Council was empowered, under Article 83 of the Charter, to exer-

cise all United Nations functions relating to strategic areas.

General Assembly consideration. On 28 October, the Chairman of the General Assembly's Fourth Committee—following consultations with the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and with concerned delegations—suggested that no action be taken on the draft resolution recommended by the latter Committee. That suggestion was adopted without objection.⁽¹¹⁾

Visiting missions

1986 mission

The Trusteeship Council, by **resolution 2186(LIV)**, adopted on 21 May 1987 by 3 votes to 1, took note of the report of its Visiting Mission to observe the December 1986 plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of, the Pacific Islands,⁽¹²⁾ and expressed appreciation of the work accomplished by the Mission on its behalf.

The USSR, which voted negatively, said the report was superficial and lacked serious analysis of the conditions under which the plebiscite took place. Objecting to the Mission, the USSR asserted that the United States was using the United Nations to help turn Palau into a nuclear springboard.

1987 missions

On two occasions in 1987, the Trusteeship Council decided to send a visiting mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau.

Political status of Palau

The Compact of Free Association between Palau and the United States provided for the United States to exercise defence responsibilities for Palau. However, the Compact conflicted with the non-nuclear provisions of Palau's Constitution; local courts had ruled that the Compact needed approval by the same margin required for a constitutional amendment—75 per cent. In three previous plebiscites—February 1983,⁽¹³⁾ and February and December 1986⁽¹⁴⁾—61.4 per cent, 72 per cent and 65.9 per cent, respectively, voted in favour. In none of the plebiscites was the required majority vote obtained.

June

On 4 May 1987,⁽¹⁵⁾ the United States conveyed to the Security and Trusteeship Councils an invitation from the President of Palau to observe a plebiscite to be held there on 31 May and 2 June on the Compact of Free Association.

On 19 May, the United States informed the Trusteeship Council that according to the President of Palau the plebiscite would take place on **23 June**.⁽⁵⁾

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, the Trusteeship Council adopted resolution 2185(LIV) by vote.

Arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to observe the plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, June 1987
The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the plebiscite that will be held on 23 June 1987 in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the plebiscite,

Considering that it would be desirable to include in such a mission representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Trusteeship Council,

1. Decides to send to Palau a visiting mission of approximately two weeks' duration to begin on or about 17 June 1987 and to end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the plebiscite;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission to Palau should be composed of not more than four members, the members to be representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and two countries of the South Pacific region;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite, specifically the polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;

4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observation of the plebiscite, containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2185(LIV)

26 May 1987

Meeting 1638

3-1

Draft by France and United Kingdom (T/L.1258); agenda item 13.

Financial implications. S-G, T/L.1259.

Meeting numbers. TC 1637, 1638.

The USSR, which voted negatively, considered that United Nations missions were being used to cover up attempts to impose on Micronesia conditions of economic and political pressure by the United States; the people of Palau were being forced to vote again because it was hoped that the answer would be satisfactory to the United States strategic interests.

Report of the Visiting Mission. The Council's Visiting Mission,(16) composed of one representative each from Fiji, France, Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom, was in Palau from 20 June to 4 July 1987.

The plan to hold the plebiscite on 23 June was upset by a decision taken on 21 June by the Supreme Court of Palau, which ruled that the use of service stations by absentee voters in delivering their ballots to a representative of the Referendum Commissioner outside Palau was illegal. In order to make new arrangements which would comply with the law, the Government postponed the plebiscite to 30 June, the last day allowed by

a Palau public law. On 24 June, a revised set of rules and regulations for the plebiscite was published.

The Mission concluded that the plebiscite was conducted fairly and reflected the freely expressed wishes of the people of Palau; that voter turn-out was 76.15 per cent; and that 67.59 per cent of the total votes cast were in favour of the Compact.

August

Following the June plebiscite, Palau enacted legislation authorizing a referendum on 4 August on a constitutional amendment that would permit the Compact to be adopted by a simple majority; it also authorized, if the amendment was successful, another plebiscite on 21 August on the Compact. Upon notification of that legislation, the United States, on 24 July,(17) informed the Trusteeship Council of the 4 August referendum and of its willingness to facilitate a Council visiting mission to observe it.

Unofficial results of the referendum indicated that 70.3 per cent of the electorate had voted. Of those, 73.3 per cent had voted for the proposed constitutional amendment, which also received a majority of votes in 14 of Palau's 16 States. Therefore, Palau arranged a further plebiscite for 21 August. The United States, on 7 August,(18) requested the convening of a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider dispatching a mission to observe the plebiscite. The Council held its eighteenth special session in New York on 13 August.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 13 August, the Council adopted resolution 2187(S-XVIII) by vote.

Arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to observe the plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,
August 1987

The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the plebiscite scheduled for 21 August 1987 in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, on the Compact of Free Association with the United States of America,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the plebiscite,

Considering that it would be desirable to include in such a mission representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Trusteeship Council,

1. Decides to send to Palau a visiting mission to begin on or about 17 August 1987 and to end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the plebiscite;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission to Palau should be composed of four members, the members to be representatives of Fiji, France, Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite, specifically the polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;

4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observation of the plebiscite, containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2187(S-XVIII)

13 August 1987

Meeting 1642

3-1

Draft by France and United Kingdom (T/L.1261); agenda item 3.

Financial implications. S-G, T/L.1262.

Meeting numbers. TC 1641, 1642.

The USSR, which voted negatively, felt that such plebiscites were not acts of the freely expressed will of the Palauan people and had nothing to do with genuine self-determination of colonial peoples. It had opposed sending special missions to Palau since they were intended to put the United Nations imprimatur on United States attempts to impose economic and political pressure and a nuclear bridgehead on Palau.

The United Kingdom said the plebiscite represented another opportunity for the people of Palau to express their will regarding their political future.

Report of the Visiting Mission. The Council's Visiting Mission,(19) composed of one representative each from Fiji, France, Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom, was in Palau from 20 to 25 August.

The Mission concluded that the plebiscite held on 21 August was conducted fairly and that the results reflected the wishes of the people of Palau; voter turn-out was 74 per cent, with 73 per cent of the total votes cast in favour of the Compact.

A legal challenge to the constitutional amendment procedure (see p. 977) was filed by Palauans who supported the anti-nuclear ban. In September, after isolated instances of violence, the suit was dropped.

The United States, on 8 October,(20) transmitted the texts of two addresses by Palauan officials marking final approval by the Palau Government of the Compact of Free Association with the United States.

On 16 December, the Trusteeship Council adopted, by votes of 3 to 1 (USSR), resolution 2188(LIV) and resolution 2189(LIV) concerning the Visiting Missions sent in June and August, respectively. By those texts, the Council took note of the report of the Mission concerned and expressed appreciation of the work accomplished on its behalf.

Hearings

Between 12 and 20 May and on 14 and 15 December 1987, the Trusteeship Council(5) heard 23 petitioners on various issues concerning conditions in, and the future status of, the Trust Territory, and compensation to victims of atomic tests and radiation

On 9 and 12 October,(21) the General Assembly's Fourth Committee heard three petitioners. The United Kingdom and the United States objected to the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory, contending that it was beyond the Committee's competence to deal with the matter, which was reserved, under Article 83 of the Charter, to the Security and Trusteeship Councils.

Petitions and communications

During its fifty-fourth session, the Trusteeship Council considered and took decisions on 21 written communications and 123 written petitions; and on 13 August during its eighteenth special session, on 44 written petitions and four written communications.(5)

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1946-47, p. 398. (2)YUN 1986, p. 917. (3)A/42/111-S/18644. (4)S/18822 (T/1909 & Add.1). (5)S/19596. (6)YUN 1986, p. 918, TC res. 2183(LIII), 28 May 1986. (7)A/42/23. (8)A/AC.109/910. (9)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (10)S/19023. (11)A/42/730. (12)YUN 1986, p. 921. (13)YUN 1983, p. 1034. (14)YUN 1986, p. 920. (15)S/18847 (T/1910). (16)T/1919. (17)T/1914. (18)T/1915. (19)T/1920. (20)S/19200 (T/1917). (21)A/C.4/42/SR.10 & 11.

Other aspects of the International Trusteeship System

Fellowships and scholarships

Under a scholarship programme launched by the General Assembly in 1952,(1) 11 Member States had in past years made scholarships available for students from Trust Territories: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, Yugoslavia. In a report to the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 13 May 1986 to 11 May 1987,(2) the Secretary-General stated that he had requested up-to-date information, receiving responses from three offering States—Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The USSR said that no inhabitant from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was studying in that country.

In the Council,(3) the USSR asked in which of the 11 States were Micronesian students study-

ing, since none were studying in the USSR despite the offer of scholarships.

The United States said that only one of the States offered courses in English, while some offers stipulated conditions for accepting scholarships, such as membership in liberation movements; there were no such movements in the Trust Territory. Micronesians studied independently in other countries and attended specialized training courses offered by regional and international agencies. Over the previous three to four years, the growth of local post-secondary institutions in the Territory had reduced the need for Micronesians to seek opportunities elsewhere.

The USSR believed that language was not an insuperable problem; hundreds of persons from non-Russian-speaking countries were studying in the USSR. It felt that the problem appeared to be the Administering Authority's policy.

On 21 May,(4) the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report without objection.

Information dissemination

A report of the Secretary-General covering the period from 1 May 1986 to 30 April 1987(5) described the distribution by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) of United Nations documents, official records and information materials, including audio and video cassettes, throughout the Trust Territory. The Secretary-General noted that the United Nations financial crisis (see p. 1091) had hampered the dissemination of such information. Annexed to the report was a list of United Nations information materials distributed in the Territory.

In the Trusteeship Council, the USSR criticized the report for not providing complete information. It noted that no basic United Nations documents, such as the Charter, Security Council resolutions containing the Trusteeship Agreement or the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, (6) were listed as having been sent. The USSR suggested that copies of information disseminated in the Territory by DPI be made available to Council members for consultation. France and the United Kingdom supported that suggestion.

A DPI representative said that the report was complete; the only information not listed was materials sent from the specialized agencies over which the United Nations had no control. Basic United Nations documents had been sent to the Territory on several occasions and DPI considered it inappropriate to send them again.

The United States said that it received and redistributed to the Territory material sent from

DPI, including the 1960 Declaration and materials from other related United Nations organizations.

On 19 May, the Council,(4) acting without objection, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Co-operation with the Committee on colonial countries

At its 1987 annual session, the Trusteeship Council(3) again considered together the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and co-operation with the Committee on colonial countries.

During the discussion, the USSR charged the Administering Authority with violating the provisions of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (6) stipulating that all peoples had the right to self-determination, independence and the free establishment of their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development; also, in violation of the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration, the Administering Authority had complicated United Nations monitoring of what it termed the Authority's illegal actions by refusing to co-operate with the Committee on colonial countries.

The United Kingdom considered that the peoples of Micronesia had chosen their future status according to Article 76 b of the Charter—they had freely expressed their wishes and had chosen self-government over independence. Agreeing, France added that Article 83 stated that all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas would be exercised by the Security Council, with the assistance of the Trusteeship Council.

On 28 May,(4) the Trusteeship Council drew the Security Council's attention to the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council at the end of its fifty-fourth session concerning the attainment, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Article 83, of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and to the statements made by the Council's members on that question.

Co-operation with CERD and the Decade against racial discrimination

In 1987, the Trusteeship Council(3) again considered together the question of co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1993) (see also p. 727).

During the debate, the USSR claimed that the Administering Authority had been silent on measures being taken to prevent racial discrimination and to protect human rights in the Trust Territory. The USSR hoped that the Council would show greater concern for preventing discrimination in the Territory and would co-operate with CERD by supplying it with information on economic, political, social and constitutional processes there.

On 21 May, the Council(4) took note, without objection, of that statement.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1951, p. 788, GA res. 557 (VI), 18 Jan. 1952.
(2)T/1911 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1. (3)S/19596. (4)T/1921.
(5)T/1912. (6)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960.

Chapter III

Namibia

The United Nations continued in 1987 to work for the independence of Namibia, the largest Territory remaining under colonial rule. As the Territory's legal Administering Authority, the United Nations Council for Namibia monitored the situation there and participated in formulating United Nations policy on Namibia. The Council's activities were aimed at generating maximum support from the international community for the Namibian people and at ending South Africa's illegal occupation. In addition to representing Namibian interests in international forums and disseminating information on the Territory, the Council held extraordinary plenary meetings at Luanda, Angola, where it adopted a Declaration and Programme of Action, outlining its current and future policies.

Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts towards Namibian independence continued. In February and March, the Secretary-General consulted with representatives of the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Nigeria, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and South Africa, reporting that South Africa's insistence on making the independence of Namibia conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola—the so-called linkage pre-condition—had prevented any progress. Meeting in April, the Security Council considered, but did not adopt because of the negative votes of two permanent members, a draft resolution to have the Council call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa to force it to co-operate with the United Nations in leading Namibia to independence. Following the Council's meetings, the Secretary-General sent a further mission to the region, which visited South Africa, the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO; South Africa maintained its linkage pre-condition. In October, after a ministerial meeting of the Council for Namibia had suggested setting a firm and early deadline for South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations and backing up this call with the threat of sanctions in the case of non-compliance, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General, in its resolution 601(1987), to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO.

Five resolutions on Namibia were adopted by the General Assembly in November. In resolu-

tions 42/14 A and B, the Assembly, with wording similar to that of previous years, outlined the United Nations position: South Africa's occupation of the Territory was illegal, the United Nations Council for Namibia was the legal Administering Authority, SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and Security Council resolution 435(1978) was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement. The Assembly strongly rejected the linkage pre-condition and urged the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The work programme of the Council for Namibia was approved with the adoption of resolution 42/14 C and, in resolution 42/14 D, the Assembly requested the Council to increase the dissemination of information on Namibia and the liberation struggle. In resolution 42/14 E, the Assembly appealed for increased contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and urged United Nations organizations to co-operate closely in strengthening its programme of activities. It also allocated \$1.5 million from the regular United Nations budget to the Fund.

Assistance to Namibians outside their country continued through various United Nations programmes, financed primarily by voluntary contributions administered by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In 1987, the Fund spent more than \$8.5 million for assistance to Namibia, with States contributing more than \$7 million. Additional funding was provided from the regular budget, the United Nations Development Programme and specialized agencies. The Fund operated the Nationhood Programme, financing training programmes and surveys of the economic and social sectors in preparation for independence, and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, involving research, training and planning activities. In addition, the Fund had a programme for educational, social and relief assistance which dealt with the immediate needs of Namibians.

Topics related to this chapter. Africa: South Africa and apartheid; Angola-South Africa armed incidents and South African occupation of Angola. Human rights: human rights violations—South Africa and Namibia. Refugees and displaced persons: Africa. General questions relating to colonial countries.

Namibia question

Activities of the UN Council for Namibia. Throughout 1987, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to act as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the function assigned to it by the General Assembly in 1967.⁽¹⁾ Its report to the Assembly detailed its activities and developments in Namibia from 1 September 1986 to 31 August 1987.⁽²⁾ Later 1987 developments were contained in its report covering September 1987 to August 1988.⁽³⁾ The Council participated in Security Council meetings on Namibia. It also took part in the proceedings of other United Nations bodies, in particular the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries) and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Similarly, it invited those bodies to its own meetings and events. The Council continued to represent Namibia in a number of specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies and conferences. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/78, noted with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the Council for Namibia, in the membership of various organizations within the United Nations system and urged those which had not granted full membership to the Council to do so without delay. The Council for Namibia also continued to co-operate closely with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and consulted with SWAPO, recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

In the course of the year, the Council was represented at various meetings, including the seventeenth African-American Conference (Gaborone, Botswana, 12-16 January); the International Conference on Solidarity with Women and Peoples of South Africa, Namibia, the Front-line States and Neighbouring Countries (London, 31 January-2 February); a symposium on children in detention in South Africa (Washington, D.C., 25 and 26 June); a briefing on United States foreign policy and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia (Washington, D.C., 23 July); an international symposium on the United Nations at work-peace, development and human rights (Ottawa, Canada, 17-22 August); and the Parallel Commonwealth Conference on Southern Africa (Vancouver, Canada, 10-17 October).

The Council held a Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 20 to 24

April. Thirty-four representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and support groups, trade unionists, parliamentarians, scholars and media representatives participated, as did observers from 32 Member States. The Seminar adopted a Call for Action, recommending urgent measures to be taken by NGOs, parliamentarians and legislators, the media and the Council for Namibia.

In co-operation with NGOs, the Council organized a number of workshops. In Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (28-30 April), 70 participants from NGOs, national support groups and trade unions, as well as a member of the Parliament, scholars and media representatives, examined the Namibia situation and discussed what should be done by the international community to assist the independence struggle. The participants adopted a programme of action in which they rededicated themselves to increasing their efforts to strive through solidarity actions and through pressure on the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for an end to South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

In London (11-13 May), two workshops were organized. A one-day conference focused on forwarding political and diplomatic initiatives for Namibia's independence; the other concentrated on ways to increase media coverage of the liberation struggle led by SWAPO. The one-day conference was attended by over 50 participants, including members of Parliament and representatives of NGOs, trade unions, churches and the media. The Chairman, summarizing the consensus of the meeting, called for increased activity and closer co-operation of NGOs and others in support of the Namibian cause. The media and Namibia workshop was attended more than 100 participants, including journalists, editors, church leaders, parliamentarians and solidarity organizations. They adopted proposals for future action, aimed at ensuring adequate public coverage of the Namibia question in the United Kingdom.

A one-day workshop in Tokyo (30 May) informed the Japanese public about Namibia and explored with NGOs possibilities for the Council to organize a non-governmental activity on the question in 1988. The workshop was attended by representatives of academic, diplomatic and NGO communities, as well as journalists specializing in African affairs.

A workshop in Chicago, United States (23-25 July), aimed at mobilizing public opinion in support of Namibia's independence; increasing the dissemination of information on Namibia; intensifying the campaign for sanctions against South Africa; co-ordinating the efforts of NGOs towards a boycott of Namibian products; exposing collaboration with South Africa in all areas; and cam-

paing against the United States policy of linkage. The workshop was attended by approximately 140 participants from a variety of organizations, including NGOs, trade unions, national support groups, the news media and universities. The participants adopted a programme of action in which they pledged to intensify their work in support of SWAPO and for the isolation of South Africa.

Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action. As decided by the General Assembly in 1986,(4) the Council for Namibia held extraordinary plenary meetings at Luanda, Angola, from 18 to 22 May 1987, adopting by acclamation the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action.(5)

In the Declaration, the Council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia and that Security Council resolutions 385(1976)(6) and 435(1978)(7) constituted the sole internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem, which was a decolonization question, not part of a global East-West confrontation. The Council condemned South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and all manœuvres aimed at perpetuating it; its militarization of the Territory; its brutal repression of the people; its acts of aggression against Namibia and neighbouring States; the collaboration between Western countries and South Africa, especially military and nuclear; and the policy of constructive engagement. The attempts made by South Africa and the United States to establish a linkage between the implementation of resolution 435(1978) and extraneous issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, was rejected. The Council declared that the illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression and reaffirmed that the struggle for its liberation was an international conflict. It supported the armed struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, the people's sole and authentic representative, and emphasized the need for intensified political and material assistance to Namibians, their liberation movement, Namibian refugees and the front-line States. The Council reaffirmed that Namibia's resources were the inviolable heritage of its people and requested all Governments to ensure that the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia(8) was enforced. It also reaffirmed that adopting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions was the most effective peaceful way of making South Africa comply with United Nations decisions. Measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter were also necessitated by the threat to peace and security posed by South Africa's use of Namibia as a base for launching acts of aggression, destabilization and subversion against independent African States. The Council was concerned that

the Security Council was prevented from acting effectively owing to the negative votes of some of its Western members, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Programme of Action consisted of four parts.

In the first, the Council committed itself to pursue its efforts to ensure that the Namibia question continued to be accorded top priority by the Assembly; to continue efforts to have the Security Council take strong measures to implement its resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), including the imposition of sanctions; to support action by the Secretary-General to ensure the latter resolution's implementation; and to mandate its President to consult on convening a ministerial-level Council meeting. The Council would endeavour to commit the international community to work to end South Africa's occupation; to denounce and reject all manœuvres whereby South Africa sought to perpetuate its presence; to oppose the establishment of a linkage between Namibia's independence and extraneous issues; to prevent recognition of any administration or entity created by South Africa in Namibia; to recognize officially SWAPO as the people's sole and authentic representative; and, pending action by the Security Council, to adopt individual and collective sanctions against South Africa. For that purpose, the Council would strengthen its contacts with Governments, parliamentarians and NGOs and would try to mobilize them further to pressure certain Western countries to stop co-operating with South Africa; to work for the adoption of legislation to penalize Pretoria for its occupation; to expand the process of foreign disinvestment in South Africa; to organize a boycott of companies operating in Namibia; to oppose all manœuvres aimed at according legitimacy to puppet institutions established by South Africa in Namibia; and to forbid entry into their countries of representatives of the puppets. The Council called on the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa not to proceed with a reported plan to create a depository for nuclear waste in Namibia; in September, the Federal Republic of Germany denied this allegation (see p. 986). Stressing the importance of the media in promoting a settlement of the Namibia question and noting with concern the low level of interest in certain branches of the media, the Council announced that it would continue its information efforts (see p. 1011).

In the second part, the Council stated that in order to strengthen international support for the SWAPO-led liberation struggle, it would try to maintain and increase the aid provided to SWAPO and to inform the international public about the struggle and the United Nations position on it. The Council also drew the attention of the inter-

national community to the difficult living conditions of Namibian refugees and the need for increasing international assistance to meet their needs (see p. 1021). The Council called for the strengthening of the defensive capabilities of the front-line States, renewed its solidarity with the objectives underlying the establishment of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and appealed for generous contributions to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund (AFRICA Fund), established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa. The Council appealed to the international community to combat the use of Namibia for aggression against independent States and demanded a halt to attempts to link its independence to irrelevant issues.

In the third part of the Programme, concerning action to implement its mandate in Namibia, the Council recalled that the full implementation of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia had been prevented solely by South Africa's intransigence. The Council decided to take specific measures (not spelt out in the Programme) to establish its administration in Namibia and to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 (see p. 1019). The Council reaffirmed its decision to proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia with an external limit of 200 sea miles. It also decided to increase its participation in international conferences and inter-governmental bodies.

The last part of the Programme dealt with action to strengthen co-operation and consultation with SWAPO. The Council stated that it would develop initiatives to strengthen co-operation by more regular high-level consultations between the Council and other United Nations bodies and SWAPO; regularly inviting high-level SWAPO delegations to the United Nations; continuing co-ordination in international organizations; and continuing to consult with SWAPO in preparing the Council's work.

In the course of its meetings at Luanda, the Council, on 19 May, commemorated the twentieth anniversary of its establishment and adopted an appeal by acclamation.⁽⁹⁾ Speaking at the meeting were, among others, the Presidents of Angola and Zambia, the Prime Minister of the Congo, the President of the General Assembly and the President of SWAPO.

In the appeal, the Council stated that its creation had marked a decisive new stage in the international community's efforts to achieve Namibia's independence and a fitting support for the liberation struggle. South Africa had brutally suppressed that struggle and delayed the United Nations independence plan. The Council again called for an

end to South Africa's occupation because of its repression of the Namibian people and the explosive situation in southern Africa. The United States was urged not to support the linkage policy and the Security Council was again urged to impose sanctions. The Council called for aid of every kind to Namibians through SWAPO and for support for the front-line States. Finally, it recalled the solemn obligation of the international community to promote and defend the inalienable rights of the Namibian people.

Ministerial meeting of the Council. On 2 October, the Council held the first ministerial-level meeting in its history. In the final communiqué,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Ministers condemned South Africa for its occupation, emphasized that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations and reaffirmed resolutions 385(1976)(6) and 435(1978)(7) as the only basis for a peaceful settlement. They rejected the linkage which made the implementation of those resolutions conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Deeply concerned about the repression of the Namibians, the Ministers supported the armed liberation struggle under SWAPO's leadership. They urgently requested the Security Council to set an early date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435(1978), no later than 31 December 1987, and requested the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in the event that South Africa continued its defiance. In that connection, they urged the Security Council to undertake consultations for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). Pending such action, the Ministers urged all States to apply sanctions individually.

Missions. In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁴⁾ high-level missions were dispatched by the Council for Namibia to India (25-27 May), Japan (28-30 May) and China (31 May-5 June)⁽²⁾ to consult with the Governments on Namibia and on the need for speedy and effective implementation of United Nations resolutions dealing with it.

In India, the Council's delegation was received by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister and held substantive discussions with other senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. Both sides reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations to bring about Namibia's independence and rejected South Africa's attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation. India reaffirmed its support for the Namibian independence struggle under the leadership of SWAPO.

In Japan, the delegation met with the Foreign Minister and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. The delegation was assured that Japan fully supported the immediate implementation of

resolution 435(1978) without pre-conditions. Japan was exercising self-restraint in both travel and trade with South Africa. After the Council delegation raised the issue of the importation of uranium from Namibia by Japanese commercial interests, Japanese officials stated that they were unaware of that and would investigate the matter.

In China, the delegation was received by the Acting Premier and held substantive discussions with the Vice Foreign Minister and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. China expressed its firm support for the Council, promising to continue co-operating with it in seeking Namibia's independence, and for resolution 435(1978) as a realistic and feasible basis for a peaceful settlement, rejecting the introduction of extraneous issues. China urged the Council to continue to expose South Africa's destabilization of the front-line States.

Communications. During the year, many countries and organizations sent letters concerning Namibia to the Secretary-General. Nicaragua transmitted a 29 March joint communique by Nicaragua and SWAPO, issued at the end of a visit by the SWAPO President.(11) The Presidents of SWAPO and Nicaragua agreed on all matters of common concern. They condemned South Africa for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 435(1978),(7) rejected attempts by the United States and South Africa to delay Namibian independence through the policy of so-called constructive engagement, and reaffirmed their support for Council resolution 566(1985),(12) which stated that the decision to install a so-called interim government in Namibia was null and void.

Ghana forwarded a joint communique by the heads of State of Zambia and Ghana issued on 13 March,(13) in which they reiterated their support for the SWAPO-led independence struggle. They, too, reaffirmed that resolution 435(1978) was the only acceptable basis for a solution of the Namibian problem and they unreservedly rejected linking independence with the question of Cuban troops.

On 23 July,(14) the Netherlands clarified its position on the legal proceedings instituted by the Council for Namibia against Urenco Nederland V.O.F, Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V. and the State of the Netherlands, in order to halt operations deemed to be in violation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia(8) (see p. 1091). The Netherlands announced its continuing support for the Namibian cause, in particular resolution 435(1978), although the legal proceedings against it would justify a reconsideration of its position with regard to the Council for Namibia.

The Federal Republic of Germany forwarded a statement it made before the Council for

Namibia on 9 September,(15) in which it refuted allegations by SWAPO that the Federal Government planned to establish a nuclear waste depot in Namibia. It also pointed out that no private companies intended to export nuclear waste to Namibia and that the Federal Government would in any case prohibit such export.

Madagascar transmitted a message by its Foreign Minister issued on 5 November,(16) stating that he had learned with consternation that South Africa had killed some 150 SWAPO members in southern Angola. In that connection, he took the view that genuine, meaningful implementation of resolution 435(1978) was the best way to restore the fundamental rights of the Namibian people. Madagascar assured the people of Namibia and SWAPO of its total support and militant solidarity.

In an 18 November communiqué from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs,(17) dealing mainly with military action by South Africa in Angola (see p. 167), Spain called for the cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia.

In addition to these letters by individual countries, documents relating to Namibia from the following organizations and conferences were sent to the Secretary-General: Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (final communiqué of the Co-ordinating Bureau, New York, 21 August; final communiqué of the meeting of Foreign Ministers and heads of delegation to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, New York, 5-7 October);(18) OAU (statements and resolutions by the Council of Ministers, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23-28 February and 20-25 July; declarations and resolutions by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, twenty-third session, Addis Ababa, 27-29 July);(19) Organization of the Islamic Conference (final communiqué and resolutions of the Fifth Summit Conference, Kuwait, 26-29 January);(20) Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Vancouver, Canada, 13-17 October);(21) and Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, Jordan, 8-11 November).(22) The documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries were forwarded by Zimbabwe, those of OAU by Madagascar and Guinea, and the others by the respective host countries.

The Non-Aligned Movement, OAU, the Islamic Summit and the Commonwealth heads of Government condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, reaffirmed the continuing validity of resolution 435(1978) and demanded its implementation without linking it to extraneous issues. In order to pressure South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, OAU and the Islamic Summit called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive and man-

datory sanctions against South Africa, whereas the Commonwealth heads stated that if South Africa continued to obstruct Namibia's independence, appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter had to be considered.

The Non-Aligned Movement, OAU, the Islamic Summit and the Arab Summit expressed support for SWAPO and the armed Namibian liberation struggle. In addition, the Non-Aligned Movement condemned South Africa for its use of Namibian territory for committing acts of State terrorism against neighbouring States and for its installation of a so-called interim government. It urged all Governments to ensure that Decree No. 1 for the protection of Namibia's natural resources was enforced and that corporations under their jurisdiction terminated all investments in Namibia.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in a September 1987 report (23) forwarded replies he had received from 18 Governments on action taken by them to implement two 1986 General Assembly resolutions. (24)

The Secretary-General in 1987 also reported twice to the Security Council (see below and p. 993).

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries devoted eight 1987 meetings to Namibia, with SWAPO and the Council for Namibia participating. By a 12 August decision,(25) it reiterated that because of non-compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia, South Africa had created a situation seriously threatening international peace and security. South Africa was condemned for imposing the so-called interim government and reminded that there were only two parties to the conflict in Namibia: the people, led by SWAPO, and South Africa, which illegally occupied the Territory. The United Nations plan, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement and the Committee demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. In this connection, the Committee rejected attempts to establish linkage with extraneous issues, particularly Cuban forces in Angola.

The Committee appealed to all States to intensify their support for SWAPO and condemned the South African administration for attempting to destroy it.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights, in a 19 February resolution on the situation in southern Africa,(26) reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and the

legitimacy of struggle by all means at its disposal, including armed struggle, against the occupation by South Africa. Condemning the occupation and South Africa's attempts to dismember the territory, the Commission declared that it constituted an act of aggression, a threat to international peace and security and an affront to the United Nations.

In a resolution adopted one week later,(27) on the human rights situation in Namibia, the Commission reiterated its affirmation of the people's right to self-determination and independence, declared that the right could be legally exercised only in accordance with resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978)(28) and demanded that South Africa co-operate to bring about Namibia's immediate independence. The Commission again condemned South Africa for various political decisions and activities. It strongly urged the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, because of South Africa's refusal to comply with United Nations decisions.

Also on 26 February, the Commission adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa.(29) The Commission stated that assistance to South Africa constituted a hostile action against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and the neighbouring States.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1987/78, the Economic and Social Council requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render increased support to the people of Namibia, to withhold assistance from South Africa until it restored independence and self-determination to Namibia, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council condemned South Africa's persistent non-compliance with Security Council resolution 435(1978) and declared null and void its installation of a so-called interim government. In resolution 1987/56, on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, the Council urged Governments of home countries of transnational corporations that had not done so to ensure that those corporations did not contribute to perpetuating the illegal occupation.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (April)

On 31 March, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council(30) on developments concerning the implementation of its resolutions 435(1978)(7) and 439(1978)(28) since September 1985, the previous time he had reported on the subject.(31) After recapitulating the events of 1985

and 1986, the Secretary-General stated that he had met on 12 February 1987 with representatives of the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO, who informed him that, in the absence of further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations plan, they intended to initiate the convening of the Security Council. Meeting with South Africa on 13 March, the Secretary-General emphasized that resolution 435(1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement. He stressed in particular the need for South Africa to reconsider its position on the linkage pre-condition. South Africa stated its willingness to co-operate in implementing the resolution, provided that a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. South Africa was ready to enter into direct talks with Angola on the matter. That position was reiterated at a further meeting on 30 March. Concluding, the Secretary-General again rejected the linkage pre-condition, called for a determined effort by all concerned to emplace UNTAG in Namibia in 1987, and reiterated his commitment to persevere towards attaining independence for Namibia.

At eight meetings from 6 to 9 April, the Security Council considered the situation in Namibia. The Council convened at the request of Gabon, on behalf of the Group of African States, on 25 March,(32) and Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, on 31 March.(33)

Meeting numbers. SC 2740-2747.

The following countries were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe. At the request of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,(34) Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, and Francis Meli, of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), were invited to participate under rule 39a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Also invited under that rule, at the request of Kuwait,(35) as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, was Ahmed Engin Ansay, the Permanent Observer of that organization to the United Nations. At their own request, invitations under rule 39 were extended to

the President of the Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

A draft resolution(36) was submitted by Argentina, the Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia. By the draft, the Security Council would have strongly condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions and decisions; reaffirmed the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the legitimacy of the Namibian liberation struggle; reiterated that, in accordance with its resolutions 539(1983)(37) and 566(1985),(12) Namibian independence could not be made conditional upon issues totally alien to resolution 435(1978);(7) called on those countries insisting on extraneous and irrelevant issues to desist; reiterated that resolution 435(1978), embodying the United Nations independence plan, was the only internationally accepted basis for peaceful settlement of the question; again condemned the Pretoria regime for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia; reiterated that such action was illegal, null and void; called on States not to recognize that entity; and demanded that South Africa rescind that action.

The Council would have determined that South Africa's occupation was a breach of international peace and security and that its refusal to comply with United Nations decisions constituted a serious threat to such peace and security; and that the militarization of Namibia and the repeated attacks from it by South Africa against neighbouring States were grave acts of aggression. The Council would have decided, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It would have called on States and United Nations specialized agencies to ensure effective implementation of the current and all other Council resolutions on Namibia; urged States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the resolution; established a Security Council committee to monitor its implementation; and called on Member States to report to the Secretary-General, and on him to report to the Council, on its implementation.

On 9 April, the Council voted on the draft, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: France, Italy, Japan.

aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

Owing to the negative votes of permanent members, the draft was not adopted.

The debate was opened by Ghana, speaking as Chairman of the African Group. It said that the purposes of the meeting were to outline the indignation felt by the Group and to reawaken the international community's conscience to the frustration and resentment felt by Namibians; to emphasize that the main obstacle to Namibian independence had been South Africa's refusal to implement resolution 435(1978); and to state that Namibia remained the Council's responsibility. Ghana refused to discuss the presence of Cuban forces in sovereign Angola because that could inadvertently lead some to conclude that the linkage was still recognized as a legitimate precondition. Among the troubling aspects of the delay in Namibia's independence mentioned by Ghana was the continuing plunder of its wealth and natural resources, especially by powerful transnational corporations within the jurisdiction of a number of Member States that professed opposition to South Africa's policy in Namibia. It was the view of the African States that the Security Council should increase pressure on South Africa to end its illegal occupation by imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The President of the Council for Namibia pointed out that the Secretary-General had reported that all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan had been resolved. The Council for Namibia, therefore, expected the Security Council to end the illegal occupation by South Africa. It attributed the failure to do so to the success of the South African public relations machine, which had gained the admission that, in illegal occupation and continued theft, South Africa was entitled to demand the linkage precondition. It appealed to those Security Council members opposed to sanctions to reconsider their position, because sanctions would be the only peaceful and effective way of bringing about a positive change in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr. Gurirab, of SWAPO, charged those Western States which, in pursuit of their policies aimed at control of access to raw materials and strategic minerals, remained bent on practising the discredited imperialist doctrine. It was sad to note that they viewed Namibia as a treasure-house of strategic minerals. Reviewing the activities of the Western contact group—Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, which negotiated the United Nations plan for Namibia—and developments since its adoption in resolution 435(1978), he stated that in retrospect the whole exercise appeared to have been a carefully contrived stratagem whose real objec-

tive was to stop what some members of the group considered an unacceptable and precipitate radicalization of the situation in southern Africa. What had been presented in 1977 as a plan of action to save the oppressed Namibian people had turned out to be a rescue operation contrived to protect the status quo. SWAPO called on South Africa to meet it at the conference table as the first step towards implementation of resolution 435(1978) and urged the Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

SWAPO'S views on the contact group were echoed by the Congo, which stated that the clearest efforts made by many of the group's members consisted in secretly sending supplies and prohibited military equipment to South Africa or in issuing licences for the production of matériel supposed to be banned from export to South Africa. SWAPO'S allegations regarding the contact group were rejected by the Federal Republic of Germany as untrue and unfortunate. It pointed out that, without the activities of the group, the basis for all further efforts towards achieving Namibia's independence—namely resolution 435(1978)—would not exist.

South Africa said it was ready to implement resolution 435(1978) and bring about internationally recognized independence in the Territory. The only remaining obstacle was the lack of commitment on the withdrawal from Angola of over 40,000 Cubans. Free and fair elections—an important element of the United Nations plan—could not be held in the shadow of the menacing presence of such a major Soviet surrogate force. South Africa recalled that Angola had conceded the principle of the Cuban withdrawal but that it had not taken any concrete steps to that end. Referring to what it called unfounded accusations, South Africa stated that it was assisting the Territory to protect its people against armed attacks from Angolan territory and that SWAPO was given active support by Angolan and Cuban forces; that it made substantial contributions towards the well-being of the people; that it annually provided financial assistance for the functioning of the administration and infrastructure; and that, despite severe droughts, the people had food, their medical needs were cared for and the children went to school. Sanctions would harm the Territory's economy, would deal a blow to the aspirations of its people, would have a negative effect on genuine efforts to resolve the problem and would retard eventual independence. Sanctions would also be debilitating in respect of the resistance of all southern African States against the intervention of foreign elements which did not have the interests of the peoples of southern Africa at heart. South Africa was ready to enter into discussion with southern

African leaders. Ultimately it was the people and the leaders of Namibia who had to decide on their country's future. If all other endeavours failed to break the existing deadlock, South Africa and other parties would have to consider alternative means of achieving internationally recognized independence for the Territory.

Angola said that what happened inside its borders with the officially invited Cuban internationalist forces had nothing to do with Namibian independence. Their presence had not been an issue before and during the negotiations that led to the United Nations plan, until South Africa, desperate for excuses, settled for the linkage pre-condition. Angola recalled that in November 1984, while rejecting the linkage, it had presented a platform⁽³⁸⁾ in which it proposed a phased withdrawal of all Cuban forces from the south parallel and the complete withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. South Africa and the United States, its main supporter, had, however, neglected to undertake any negotiations or actions based on the platform. The menace to free and fair elections had been deliberately misidentified by South Africa; that menace was the armed machinery of the racist régime. In Angola's view, the only real solution that would work towards Namibian independence was sanctions, unless South Africa agreed to the immediate implementation of resolution 435(1978) as it stood.

The United States stated that the South African announcement of 1 August 1986 as the date to commence implementation of resolution 435(1978)—provided prior agreement could be reached on Cuban troop withdrawal⁽³⁹⁾—had offered a critical opportunity to achieve Namibian independence. It regretted that Angola had not responded to that opportunity. In the platform proposal of 1984, the Angolans themselves had accepted the reality that Namibian independence could be achieved only in the context of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. In the United States view, many United Nations resolutions were unhelpful to achieving the peaceful implementation of resolution 435(1978), because they condemned the linkage despite the Angolan proposal referred to above, because they declared SWAPO the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, which was disputed by many Namibians and flew in the face of democratic principles, because they criticized the United States by name, contrary to established custom in the United Nations, and because they tried to legitimize the armed struggle which was a perilous call to arms in a volatile region. The United States reiterated its opposition to mandatory sanctions, whether in the context of apartheid or Namibia. It believed that each Member State

should remain free to enact or alter the policies it deemed most appropriate. Mandatory sanctions would seriously limit the initiative of nations, such as the United States, that sought to bring about South Africa's implementation of resolution 435(1978).

Cuba, rejecting the linkage pre-condition and recalling earlier attempts by South Africa to delay or prevent Namibia's independence, quoted a statement by its President, according to which the gradual withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban fighters defending strategic lines in southern Angola would begin when resolution 435(1978) were implemented, the threats of aggression against Angola had ceased, and the dirty war in Angola and the support for mercenary bands were halted. The remainder of the Cuban military personnel would be withdrawn, unconditionally, only when the sovereign Governments of Angola and Cuba saw fit. In Cuba's view, there remained no other alternative but to apply comprehensive mandatory sanctions to compel South Africa to comply with Security Council decisions.

The United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, as embodied in resolution 435(1978), was unanimously supported by all speakers in the Council's debate. It was regarded as the only internationally accepted way of reaching independence and States felt that it had to "be implemented without any modifications. There was, however, disagreement between the United States and South Africa, on the one side, and the rest of the speakers in the debate, on the other, whether resolution 435(1978) should be implemented with or without pre-conditions. There was further disagreement, between South Africa and some Western States on the one side and the rest of the speakers on the other, whether the introduction of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions would speed implementation of the resolution.

With regard to the linkage pre-condition, Zimbabwe claimed that the Cuban withdrawal from Angola was not, even for South Africa, a necessary condition for granting independence to Namibia. What was really crucial for South Africa was the emergence and survival of an amenable puppet régime in Namibia so that the Territory would continue to serve as a buffer for South Africa. To prove its point, Zimbabwe quoted a statement of the South African President to the effect that if it should become evident that a Cuban withdrawal could not be attained, other possibilities for reaching an internationally acceptable independence would have to be considered. The South African representative had made a similar point in his statement earlier in the debate. Such other possibilities, Zimbabwe

continued, could be an illegal, unilateral declaration of independence by the so-called interim government. In Zimbabwe's view, the decision to establish ministries of external affairs and internal security by that entity were unmistakable initial steps in that direction. That view was shared by Ghana and SWAPO.

Many speakers recalled that the Security Council itself in resolution 539(1983)(37) had rejected linkage as an irrelevant and extraneous matter and that it was brought up long after the adoption of resolution 435(1978), although Cuban troops had been in Angola before the United Nations plan had been worked out. France pointed out that because of the linkage question it had suspended its participation in the contact group, whose mandate did not include that issue. Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, also members of the contact group, rejected linkage as an extraneous question. Uganda regretted that the United States, which during the negotiations that led to the United Nations plan had seemed an honest broker, had prompted South Africa to introduce the linkage with a view to achieving its own strategic objectives; it was unacceptable to barter a people's freedom for strategic objectives of unilateral benefit and interest.

The advisability of imposing sanctions to force South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia was the most contentious issue in the debate. Both groups of countries that had called for the Security Council's convening—the African Group and the Non-Aligned Movement—maintained their position of favouring the imposition of sanctions, with individual States appealing to those permanent Council members opposed to sanctions to change their minds. Zambia called it patronizing and arrogant to say that sanctions would harm the very people they were trying to help, when the body of African opinion continued to call for them. Similarly arrogant was the argument that sanctions would harm the front-line States, since those States had already suffered an estimated \$8 billion in economic damage. The idea that sanctions would cause unemployment was grossly exaggerated, since the figures advanced in that argument had been submitted mostly by industrialists who invested in South Africa and the figures had been challenged by academic and research institutes. Also refuted was the argument that sanctions would make white South Africans even more stubborn—no Government, Zambia argued, would want to commit suicide and even the limited action taken by United States banks had produced a flurry of activity. Finally, it had been said that sanctions would increase violence, whereas, on the contrary, it had been the failure

of the international community to intervene effectively on the side of freedom and justice that had led liberation movements to embark on armed struggle.

The Sudan stated that the appeal not to impose economic sanctions in order to spare the black population from hardship had no basis. They had been suffering since the beginning of the racist occupation, and the instability which the States of the region were experiencing had been created by South Africa. The Sudan also did not believe that sanctions would delay a peaceful settlement of the problem and widen the vicious circle of violence and terrorism. On the contrary, the main reason for violence was the oppression of the Namibian people and an end to that oppression would mean an end to the violence. Venezuela suggested that the Council, within the context of Article 50 of the Charter and as an exercise in prudent preventive diplomacy, hear the views of the States of the area on the adverse effects that a policy of sanctions against South Africa might have on their respective economies.

Ghana proposed to the opponents of sanctions that they should allow the Council to try comprehensive mandatory ones for a specified period, and if they did not work to abolish them formally; it would be immoral to oppose sanctions and do nothing. Ghana added that sanctions had to be global and mandatory in order not to create possibilities for unscrupulous Governments and companies to rush into areas of trade and business where others had left in deference to the wishes of the international community.

The main reason, for most countries, to advocate comprehensive and mandatory sanctions was the enforcement of a binding Security Council resolution. Others added that sanctions leading to the implementation of resolution 435(1978) were necessary because of the unstable and dangerous situation in southern Africa. Uganda and Bulgaria added that sanctions were also necessary to stop South African aggression against neighbouring States.

Among those not advocating sanctions was Japan, which listed the measures it had taken unilaterally to put pressure on South Africa. It did not extend grants, loans or technical assistance to South Africans in Namibia, it prohibited direct investment in South Africa and Namibia, and no Japanese corporation maintained mining concessions in Namibia. Canada too referred to the strong action it had taken and stated that further measures would be taken if South Africa did not end its illegal practices. France said it had adopted measures in compliance with resolution 566(1985),(12) which contained a list of voluntary sanctions, adding

that it did not support comprehensive mandatory sanctions but preferred gradual and limited measures because they were more effective. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that it did not regard general restrictions on economic and commercial relations as appropriate for influencing the South African Government in the desired direction; coercive measures would foster increasing confrontation and hardening of positions regarding Namibia. The United-Kingdom said it would have supported a considerable list of non-mandatory sanctions but that it could not vote for mandatory ones because they would be counter-productive, giving South Africa the excuse to remain intransigent. Italy noted that almost 10 years after the adoption of resolution 435(1978), the case of Namibia required a firmer attitude; before, however, taking recourse to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, it would have preferred that a further mandate be entrusted to the Secretary-General, accompanied by a specific deadline, at the expiration of which, if the 1978 resolution was not implemented, the sanctions would become operational.

Referring to certain Western members or to some Powers, many speakers criticized their positions. Among them were the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Citing the United States and the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent the Federal Republic of Germany, were Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, the USSR and Viet Nam. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam were among the States that singled out the co-operation between Israel and South Africa.

Many countries criticized South African practices in Namibia. Burkina Faso spoke of thousands of Namibians that had been killed, tortured, imprisoned or driven from their lands. Morocco recalled that South Africa was attempting to impose its model on Namibia, bringing in its wake well-known racial laws, daily attacks on dignity and fundamental human rights, harassment and repression. Mozambique said the situation in Namibia had dramatically worsened, with South Africa turning it into a huge concentration camp, and arbitrary arrests, torture, the wanton killing of defenceless civilians and assassinations were everyday occurrences. Togo said that, dispossessed of land and deprived of political rights, the people of Namibia had for 70 years been subjected to systematic discrimination in education, health care, social services, employment and all other aspects of existence. Angola cited the senseless killing of patriots and freedom

fighters in Namibia, the murder of women and children, the denial of fundamental human rights and of basic civil, economic, political and social rights, the daily humiliation of being a prisoner in one's own land and the pain of watching a new generation grow up under apartheid. Other countries that criticized the oppression and discrimination included Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

Another aspect often raised during the debate was the exploitation of Namibia's resources in contravention of Decree No. 1 adopted by the Council for Namibia in 1974.⁽⁸⁾ Barbados said the politics of greed had permitted South Africa to defy the United Nations; the problem of Namibia could be easily defined—it was the systematic and effective application of international finance to the suppression of a people. For the Ukrainian SSR, a main reason for South Africa's refusal to grant independence to Namibia was the wealth to be found there. Speaking of deals between certain Governments and the so-called interim government of Namibia, Nigeria said that the motive for that collaboration was to deplete the enormous resources. Uganda added that South Africa was further emboldened when it saw individual States or transnational corporations joining it in criminal enterprises contravening Decree No. 1, and that it regarded such actions as seals of approval. Guyana called on the Security Council to give its blessing to the Council for Namibia's lawsuit in the Netherlands based on Decree No. 1 (see p. 986) and to United Nations financing for such legal action. Other States that criticized the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources and economic co-operation with South Africa in general were Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Many countries were concerned about the tense situation in southern Africa in general and the use of Namibia as a staging ground for South African aggression in particular. Senegal said that South Africa had been arrogant enough to use the Territory as a base from which to perpetuate repeated acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line countries, thereby deliberately violating their sovereignty and territorial integrity. For the United Arab Emirates, South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security because of its actions. Sri Lanka called on the Security Council to take serious

note of the irresponsible and immoral actions of South Africa; because of their proximity, the front-line States were faced time and again with vicious inroads that would lead to social, political and economic chaos for all of southern Africa. Nigeria said that independent African States in the region were being threatened with possible military reprisals because of their support for the legitimate struggle for freedom in Namibia and South Africa; Namibia was used to launch military incursions into Angola. All the front-line States participating in the debate—Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe—condemned South Africa's military activities, as did Algeria, Barbados, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

The Committee on colonial countries, in a decision adopted on 12 August,(25) regretted the Security Council's failure to discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members. The Committee strongly recommended that the Council respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The OAU Council of Ministers, in a resolution adopted in July,(40) expressed indignation that the Council had been prevented by those vetoes from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (August)

The Council for Namibia(2) reported that on 18 August key leaders of SWAPO as well as prominent trade union and church officials were arrested in raids conducted by (South African security police in Namibia. They were held under the so-called Terrorism Act, which provided for indefinite detention without access to legal counsel.

On 21 August, following consultations of the Security Council, the President issued a statement on behalf of its members, which read as follows: (41)

"The members of the Security Council express their grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in Namibia resulting from the increasing repression of the Namibian people by South African occupation forces throughout the Territory, including the so-called operational zone in northern Namibia, which has led to the loss of innocent lives, particularly in the last few weeks.

"They condemn all acts of repression of, and brutalities against, the Namibian people, the violation of their human rights and the disregard for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine independence. They further condemn South Africa's attempts to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

"They condemn particularly the arrest of five leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and the repressive measures against student and labour organizations since 18 and 19 August 1987. They demand the immediate release of the detainees.

"They call upon South Africa to put an immediate end to the repression of the Namibian people and to all illegal acts against neighbouring States.

"They recall previous resolutions in which the Council affirmed the primary and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia.

"They call once again upon South Africa to comply fully with Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) and to put an end to its illegal occupation and administration of Namibia."

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement also met on 21 August in response to those raids and forwarded a final communique to the Secretary-General.(18) It condemned the arrests and detentions and demanded the release of all Namibian political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)

On 27 October, the Secretary-General presented a further report to the Security Council.(42) He stated that following its April meetings he had resumed his consultations with South Africa and, referring to disturbing press reports on planned constitutional changes in Namibia, had stressed that any deviations from agreements between the United Nations and South Africa would be in violation of resolution 435(1978). South Africa replied that its President had made it clear to the "interim government" that constitutional steps which might impair South Africa's international obligations were not acceptable. South Africa had reiterated its position on implementing resolution 435(1978)—that position was again rejected. by the Secretary-General. In his report, the Secretary-General also summarized his July discussions with the heads of State and Government of OAU, SWAPO and the Chairmen of the front-line States, OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Further, he reported on a mission he had dispatched during August and September for consultations with South Africa, the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO. The mission, headed by Martti Ahtisaari, Special Representative for Namibia, conveyed to South Africa the

concerns expressed by African leaders about the delays in implementing the United Nations plan. The Special Representative emphasized that the Secretary-General fully shared those concerns and stressed his position that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was a separate matter and that Namibia had to be considered as a primary issue in its own right. South Africa was also informed of the Secretary-General's concern regarding various constitutional arrangements envisaged in Namibia. Again, South Africa assured that it would not act in a way that would abrogate its international obligations. However, South Africa stated that Cuban troops in Angola constituted a serious threat to Namibia, making free and fair elections impossible; it remained prepared to discuss the question of their withdrawal, which had to be resolved prior to implementing resolution 435(1978). The mission then briefed the front-line States and Nigeria, as well as SWAPO, on its talks in South Africa, and all expressed support for the Secretary-General's efforts. The Angolan President reaffirmed Angola's commitment to its 1984 platform(38) and the subsequent additions thereto, as a basis for a comprehensive agreement that would ensure Namibia's independence and regional peace and security. He informed the mission that to facilitate a settlement, Angola had updated its platform and had outlined, in co-operation with Cuba, a revised time-frame for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from southern Angola.

The Secretary-General regretted that successive attempts to commence the implementation of the United Nations plan had been blocked by South Africa's insistence on the linkage precondition. He was nevertheless convinced that if the Namibia question was re-examined with realism and sincere concern for the well-being of the Namibians it would be possible to open the way for the plan's implementation. Concerted international action was 'needed to achieve that objective.

The Security Council again took up the question of Namibia at five meetings between 28 and 30 October. It met after requests for its urgent convening had been made by Madagascar, on behalf of the African Group, on 23 October,(43) and Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, on 27 October.(44) Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan,, Panama, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe

were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussions without the right to vote.

At the request of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,(45) Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, and Sally Simelane, of ANC, were invited to participate under rule 39b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Also under rule 39, the Council invited the following, at their request, to participate: the President of the Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

On 30 October, the Security Council adopted resolution 601(1987).

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March and 27 October 1987,

Having heard the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having also considered the statement by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145(XVI) of 27 October 1966 as well as resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269(1969), 276(1970), 301(1971), 385(1976), 431(1978), 432(1978), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985),

1. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its stubborn refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978);

2. Reaffirms the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;

3. Affirms that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of its resolution 435(1978) have now been resolved as stated in the Secretary-General's reports of 31 March and 27 October 1987;

4. Welcomes the expressed readiness of the South West Africa People's Organization to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in order to pave the way for the implementation of resolution 435(1978);

5. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

6. Urges States Members of the United Nations to render all the necessary practical assistance to the Secretary-General and his staff in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to submit his report as soon as possible;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

bSee footnote a on p. 988.

Security Council resolution 601(1987)

30 October 1987

Meeting 2759

14-0-1

5-nation draft (S/19242).

Sponsors: Argentina, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.
Meeting numbers. SC 2755-2759.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Japan, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

There was once again unanimous agreement during the debate that the United Nations plan for Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolution 435(1978),⁽⁷⁾ was the only way to achieve internationally recognized independence for Namibia. South Africa reiterated its commitment to that resolution and said the only obstacle to its implementation was the presence of Cuban and Soviet military personnel in Angola; it was inconceivable that the conditions provided for in the resolution could be met while that extra-continental force remained. SWAPO used Angola as a springboard for terrorism against the population of Namibia, and South Africa had a responsibility to safeguard the inhabitants from such incursions. With reference to the proposal that the Security Council arrange a cease-fire, South Africa stated that it was not at war with any party in Namibia and the moment SWAPO ceased its violence, the need for action against it would disappear. South Africa continued to make generous financial contributions to the infrastructural development and administration of Namibia and all sectors of its economy were soundly administered and structured to the people's needs.

Opening the debate as Chairman of the African Group, Madagascar regretted that the Council had been unable to compel South Africa to implement the resolutions on Namibia. In the mean time, the Namibians were oppressed and politically dominated, repression, militarization and economic exploitation had reached intolerable levels and the territory of Namibia was used to launch acts of aggression against the front-line States. Madagascar pointed out that at its October ministerial meeting (see p. 985) the Council for Namibia had asked the Security Council to set an early date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435(1978)—no later than 31 December 1987—to apply the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, if South Africa continued its defiance, and to undertake consultations for the composition and emplacement of UNTAG.

The President of the Council for Namibia associated that body with the course of action outlined by Madagascar, adding that the next step towards implementing resolution 435(1978) would be the observance of a cease-fire between the par-

ties to the conflict and the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia to ensure free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control. Mr. Gurirab, of SWAPO, supported the African proposal and pointed out that at its October ministerial meeting the Council for Namibia had also urged that if the Security Council was unable to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate, the General Assembly should consider the necessary action—a proposal supported by Yugoslavia; as far as the cease-fire was concerned, SWAPO was ready to sign it immediately and to co-operate fully with the Security Council. He also stated that there were two options before the Council: to authorize the Secretary-General to start implementing the 1978 resolution immediately, based on his own conclusions; or, if South Africa again refused to co-operate, to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it.

The Congo believed that SWAPO's proposals opened up serious prospects for the Council to extricate itself from the current impasse and, because of that, it was a sponsor of the resolution, even though it did not mention a time-frame or sanctions and was therefore in opposition to the decisions of OAU and the non-aligned summit.

The idea of setting a firm date for implementing resolution 435(1978), together with the threat of sanctions, should South Africa not comply, was supported by many speakers. India reviewed the developments that had led to the long delay in commencing the United Nations plan for Namibia and said that the delay underscored the importance of setting a definite deadline and time-frame. Yugoslavia, too, called for the setting of an early date for the resolution's implementation in order to put an end to the delaying stratagems of South Africa, and, pending Security Council imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, for voluntary sanctions and measures of boycott and pressure, especially by those countries which co-operated with South Africa. Algeria said the Council had to respond to the persistent appeal of the Namibians and the international community by setting an absolute deadline for implementing the plan, then mandating the Secretary-General to begin the necessary consultations for deploying UNTAG and, finally, mobilizing the necessary means to guarantee that legislative elections were freely held. Cuba felt that the Secretary-General should report before 31 January 1988 on the means of implementing the 1978 resolution and that a strict deadline should be set for South Africa's compliance with the Council's decision. Similar points were made by Zambia and by Zimbabwe, speaking as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The United Kingdom was pleased that the sponsors had not insisted on including elements unacceptable to certain Council members—a view shared by the Federal Republic of Germany—and added that, should the Secretary-General be unsuccessful, the Council would need to reassess the situation and take the action it judged best; the Council in that case would not be obliged to proceed to action under Chapter VII of the Charter. The United Kingdom pointed out that its support of the current resolution did not imply support of those mentioned in the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

The United States stated that the resolution, even without setting a deadline or threatening sanctions, was unrealistic and that it was inappropriate for the Secretary-General to be asked to move to the final procedural steps prior to the establishment of an agreed political settlement. Instead, in order to achieve such a settlement, the United States had been negotiating with Angola and South Africa, which both supported its role as a mediator, and since April it had met with Angola four times. Those discussions, which had helped to clarify what steps had to be taken for an agreement to be reached, were continuing. Such bilateral negotiations, however, were rejected as irrelevant by Zimbabwe, speaking for the Non-Aligned Movement.

The linkage pre-condition was again widely rejected. The President of the Council for Namibia reiterated its position that the Cuban forces were in Angola at the invitation of that Government and South Africa was in Namibia illegally; the linkage was being sustained for commercial gains. Angola, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe pointed out that the linkage was brought up only in 1982, although in 1978, when the United Nations plan for Namibia was negotiated, Cuban troops were already in Angola. Angola, Argentina, China, Jamaica, Kuwait, Venezuela and Zimbabwe recalled that the linkage had been rejected by the Security Council itself in resolution 539(1983).⁽³⁷⁾ Angola reiterated that while it rejected the linkage in principle, it nevertheless, in an attempt to move forward, had presented its platform proposal in late 1984,⁽³⁸⁾ which, if accepted, could bring about conditions leading to Namibian independence.

Besides South Africa, the only country supporting the linkage pre-condition was the United States, which stated that a meaningful and lasting agreement on Namibia's future could be achieved only if the security concerns of both South Africa and Angola were addressed. It was difficult to call the presence of Cuban troops in Angola irrelevant when Angola itself, in its platform proposal, had specifically addressed that issue, although in the view of the United States it had done so inadequately.

The imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions was seen as the most promising way to compel South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 435(1978). Among the countries calling for such action were Angola, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Senegal and Yugoslavia called on States to impose voluntary sanctions until the Security Council made them comprehensive and mandatory. Cuba pointed out that those who argued that sanctions would not work had used them against Cuba and Nicaragua. The Ukrainian SSR suggested that until comprehensive mandatory sanctions were adopted, other measures like an oil embargo could be useful; it suggested making the voluntary measures contained in Council resolution 566(1985)⁽¹²⁾ mandatory.

Many countries expressed concern over the oppression of the Namibians. Bulgaria said the year had witnessed a rapid deterioration of the situation, owing to the mounting brutalities, including the massacre of children and adults, the bombing of houses, schools and hospitals, the destruction of property, attacks on workers' settlements and churches and the arrest and torture of leaders, members and supporters of SWAPO. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, said the Namibians were daily subjected to assassinations, exile, oppression, suffering and arbitrary arrest. Ethiopia stated that the people's daily round was one of terror and fear, with daily arrests, disappearances and detentions the order of the day as South Africa muffled the popular demand for freedom and independence. The USSR drew the Council's attention to the brutality of South Africa and the increase in its acts of violence; its forces were destroying Namibian villages, burning harvests, acting inhumanly against the indigenous population, including women, children, the aged and church and public officials, and arresting and gaoling black workers without trial or investigation. Ghana cited examples of South Africa's harassment of Namibians, based on testimony before the General Assembly's Fourth Committee by the spokesman of the Namibian-based Lutheran World Federation. Other countries that condemned South Africa's oppression in Namibia included Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Canada, China, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. For its part, South Africa accused SWAPO of conducting an indiscriminate campaign of violence and of employing terrorism as an instrument to usurp power.

Countries from the region, as well as many others, charged South Africa with using Namibia as a base for military action against neighbouring States. Zambia argued that the essence of South Africa's policy was perpetuating white control of political and economic power in South Africa and Namibia, and all its actions, including the destabilization of surrounding countries, were an integral part of the overall plan; while the main target of such aggression had been Angola, none of the independent States of southern Africa had escaped the consequences of South Africa's destabilization, which even included an attempted coup in Seychelles. Mozambique said that Namibia had been systematically used by the occupation authorities for acts of terrorism, aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States, particularly Angola where it had reached unprecedented proportions. Angola itself described the continued aggression by South Africa against Angola and its illegal occupation of parts of southern Angola. Botswana said there could be no question about the commitment of the front-line States to the implementation of resolution 435(1978). It should have been implemented when adopted; every year that had passed since then had been too costly for the front-line States. The United Republic of Tanzania similarly pointed out that South Africa's atrocities were committed in the whole of southern Africa; the destabilization policies caused great loss of life and property damage through methods such as the arming, supporting and financing of armed bandits in Angola and Mozambique.

Among the other countries that referred to and condemned the use of Namibia for aggressive acts were Algeria, Canada, China, Cuba, Italy, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Senegal, Turkey, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yugoslavia. In South Africa's view, it was the crisis in Angola and the fact that it had attracted the attention of the super-Powers that threatened regional security and stability, South Africa regretted that its appeal for the leaders of southern Africa to enter into discussions to resolve regional differences had fallen on deaf ears.

The exploitation of Namibia's natural resources in violation of the Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1(8) was also discussed. The German Democratic Republic claimed that for the Security Council's Western members it was more important to assure the profits that transnational corporations were extracting than to attain the goal of self-determination and independence for the Namibians. Mozambique reported that among the alarming news from Namibia was that the plunder of its natural resources and the exploitation of its human resources, in collaboration with foreign economic interests, continued unabated. For Burkina Faso, the obvious purpose of South Africa's refusal to grant independence to Namibia

was to gain time to pursue its exploitation of the immense and varied wealth. Concern over economic exploitation was also expressed by Angola, Bangladesh, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Arab Emirates. South Africa pointed out that in fact it continued to make a generous financial contribution to Namibia, which involved a considerable sacrifice on the part of the South African taxpayer.

Countries maintaining relations with South Africa were criticized by several speakers. Cuba, Zambia and SWAPO singled out the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States explicitly. Other countries—among them Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, the Ukrainian SSR and Venezuela—referred to the major Western Powers, Western States or Western members of the Security Council. Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia criticized the policy of so-called constructive engagement. Cameroon objected to what it called selective name-calling, because it led to vetoes and resolutions without resolve.

SWAPO's position on resolution 601(1987) was reaffirmed in an 11 November letter from its President, forwarded by Zambia.⁽⁴⁶⁾ SWAPO assured the Secretary-General of its readiness to observe an immediate cease-fire, stating that, since all outstanding issues relevant to implementing resolution 435(1978) had been resolved, further procrastination by South Africa was not justified.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 602(1987) adopted in November, the Council, acting after a complaint by Angola against South Africa, strongly condemned South Africa for using Namibia as a springboard for aggression and destabilization of Angola.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly's continuing concern over Namibia was reflected in five 1987 resolutions (42/14 A-E), two of them (42/14 A and B) dealing with the situation there.

On 6 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/14 A by recorded vote.

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having examined also the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284(1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301(1971) of 20 October 1971, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,

Bearing in mind that 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of the establishment by the General Assembly of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority over Namibia,

Recalling its resolutions 3111(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which, *inter alia* it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order to totally isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Recalling further the debates held at its special session on the question of Namibia and its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, adopted at that session, by which it strongly urged the States that had not done so to cease forthwith all dealings with South Africa,

Taking note of debates held in the Security Council from 6 to 9 April 1987 on the question of Namibia calling for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the final documents and communiques of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February 1987, and at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-eighth session, held at Arusha from 13 to 15 July 1987, and welcoming also the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from

18 to 22 May 1987, and the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987,

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Noting that 1987 marks the twenty-seventh anniversary of the formation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of the Namibian people,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all effective measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1987 marks the twenty-first anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deploring South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies, including the so-called South West Africa Territorial Forces, and the use of the Territory for acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by the support extended to the racist régime and to bandits of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to destabilize Angola,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, resulting in loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic

interests under the protection of the illegal occupation regime of South Africa, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation regime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration between certain Western and other States and South Africa in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, and the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, as well as other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its intensified repression, arrest and detention or murder of the Namibian people, including children and elderly people, leaders and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented, on account of the vetoes cast by two of its Western permanent members, from carrying out its responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Endorses the final communiqué of the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held in New York on 2 October 1987, and urges the international community to implement it;

3. Also endorses the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, and urges the international community to implement them;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1514(XV) and 2145(XXI), and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

5. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of

the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

6. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

7. Declares also that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Additional Protocol thereto;

8. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145(XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this reason, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate, and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia and calls for the early implementation of this provision, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/39 A of 20 November 1986 and S-14/1;

10. Also reaffirms that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. Further reaffirms that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. Solemnly reaffirms that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432(1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

13. Calls upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

14. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an

effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

15. Reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness which it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

16. Further commends the people of Namibia who, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, have intensified their struggle at all levels, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of workers, youth, students and parents, as well as churches and other professional organizations, demanding the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978);

17. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

18. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

19. Expresses its dismay at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

20. Urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435(1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

21. Reiterates its conviction that racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security;

22. Strongly condemns the Pretoria régime for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void and affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978), and

further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's colonial stranglehold over Namibia and to prolong the oppression of the Namibian people;

23. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council;

24. Reaffirms that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

25. Declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

26. Strongly urges the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

27. Reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

28. Further reiterates that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies, aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

29. Strongly rejects and condemns the persistent attempts made by the Pretoria régime and its allies to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) and extraneous and irrelevant issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which is a matter to be decided solely by that independent and sovereign State;

30. Declares that such "linkage" is a ploy intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for this Territory and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

31. Rejects all attempts to distort the question of Namibia by portraying it as part of a global East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization which must be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

32. Firmly condemns and rejects the policy of "constructive engagement", which encourages the racist régime of South Africa to maintain its opposition to the decisions of the international community on Namibia and to continue its apartheid policy, which is a crime against humanity;

33. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

34. Deplores, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia information offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

35. Strongly condemns also the sinister and slanderous campaign of disinformation by the racist régime of South Africa and its agents, including the so-called International Society for Human Rights, against the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence;

36. Notes with appreciation the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations to exert pressure on the racist regime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble their efforts to force the racist regime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

37. Calls once again upon all Governments, especially those that have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist regime of South Africa;

38. Urges Governments which have in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to support and respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa;

39. Calls upon the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen and extend, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions which they have imposed against the Pretoria regime, so as to include their application to illegally occupied Namibia;

40. Calls upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as a measure of its recognition of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole, legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to discontinue all programmes of development aid and assistance to illegally occupied Namibia, and urges all States to consult the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding any assistance, in order to ensure that such assistance will not help to prolong the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime and the colonial institutions in the Territory;

41. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of merce-

naries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes;

42. Strongly condemns South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation regime attempts to enforce military conscription of Namibians are illegal, null and void;

43. Strongly condemns the illegal occupation regime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

44. Strongly condemns the recent escalation of violent repression and victimization of Namibian workers by the racist South African regime and by Western transnational corporations operating illegally in Namibia;

45. Strongly condemns the recent arrests and imprisonment of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions by the illegal racist régime of South Africa and calls for the immediate release of those detained or imprisoned;

46. Demands once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

47. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

48. Calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

49. Urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

50. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435(1978);

51. Reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continue to be factors of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

52. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international

Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola;

53. Denounces the acts of aggression by the racist régime, against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

54. Strongly urges the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, humanitarian assistance, and financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

55. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacities against acts of aggression by South Africa;

56. Welcomes the establishment of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the benefit of the peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa;

57. Expresses its satisfaction at the progress made so far with respect to the Fund and appeals to the international community to contribute generously to it;

58. Expresses its grave concern at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

59. Condemns and calls for an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria regime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977;

60. Declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria regime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

61. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolutions 418(1977), and 591(1986) of 28 November 1986;

62. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418(1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

63. Further calls upon the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee

established in pursuance of Council resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977;

64. Calls upon all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

65. Condemns all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority regime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

66. Reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

67. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia and contained in paragraph 59 of the final document adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action regarding the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

68. Reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

69. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

70. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

71. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

72. Declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

73. Once again requests all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

74. Calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

75. Approves the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

76. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

77. Urges the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation;

78. Calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria regime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

79. Requests all States which have not already done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and its resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

80. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and

other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

81. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-third session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

82. Declares that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

83. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 539(1983) and 566(1985), and; in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

84. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the struggle for the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

85. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/14 A

6 November 1987 Meeting 59 131-0-24 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/42/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/716; S-G, A/C.5/42/26 & Add.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 22; plenary 54-59.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Also on 6 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/14 B by recorded vote.

Implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978)

The General Assembly,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 431(1978) of 27 July 1978, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining recognition for the illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed, without further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) which, together with Council resolution 385(1976), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies the Territory,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978),

Recalling that the "linkage" of the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected both by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned world-wide,

Reaffirming that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that any attempts to link their presence in that country with the independence of Namibia constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Expressing its dismay at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by some of its Western permanent members from adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against the racist regime of South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435(1978),

Condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its installation and maintenance of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978), 439(1978) and 566(1985),

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435(1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983, 6 June 1985, 6 September 1985, 26 November 1985, and 31 March 1987, concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978),

Noting that the Secretary-General has reported that all the necessary conditions for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) have already been fulfilled,

Gravely concerned at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against, and destabilization of, front-line States, particularly Angola,

Recalling Security Council resolution 566(1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions of the Council, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

Noting with appreciation the world-wide political and diplomatic campaign against the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, and the growing international support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

1. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to prolong its illegal occupation of Namibia and to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. Reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence;

3. Reiterates that Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, declares this measure null and void, and reiterates its call upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people;

5. Firmly rejects any attempt by racist South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia by means of a unilateral declaration of independence outside the framework of the United Nations plan for the independence of the Territory, embodied in Security Council resolution 435(1978);

6. Strongly condemns attempts by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa to impose a bogus constitution on the Namibian people and its intention to conduct bantustan-type elections in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and once again declares any such actions to be illegal, null and void;

7. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral actions;

8. Further demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

9. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa which illegally occupies the Territory;

10. Strongly rejects all manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by portraying it as part of an East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;

11. Firmly rejects and condemns the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435(1978), and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

12. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist regime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

13. Strongly condemns the use of the veto in the Security Council on 15 November 1985 and 9 April 1987 by

some of its Western permanent members, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and calls upon the Western permanent members of the Security Council to support the imposition of its enforcement measures in order to ensure compliance by South Africa with resolutions of the Council;

14. Urgently calls upon the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime, and stresses the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on the situation in Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist regime of South Africa;

15. Urgently requests the Security Council to set a date not later than 31 December 1987 for the commencement of the implementation of its resolution 435(1978), bearing in mind that all the necessary conditions have already been met, and to commit itself to applying the relevant provisions of the Charter, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII, in the event that South Africa continues to defy the Council and, in this connection, urges the Council to undertake forthwith consultations for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia;

16. Strongly urges all States which have not already done so, pending such action by the Security Council, to impose individual and collective sanctions against racist South Africa;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, with a view to securing a firm commitment on the unconditional and speedy implementation of Council resolution 435(1978) and, to this end, urges the three Western permanent members of the Council to take into account their particular responsibility, as the initiators of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, to ensure its unimpeded implementation;

18. Decides to consider at its next session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435(1978) by 29 September 1988;

19. Calls upon all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and other institutions, as well as corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions- against the racist regime of South Africa under Chapter-VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

20. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/14 B

6 November 1987 Meeting 59 130-0-24 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/42/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/716; S-G, A/C.5/42/26 & Add.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 22; plenary 54-59.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

On 9 November,(47), South Africa sent to the Secretary-General a press release issued by its Foreign Minister two days earlier regarding the Assembly's resolution to the effect that South Africa's presence in the Territory was illegal, that South Africa had to remove its administration and that SWAPO was the sole representative of the Territory's people. South Africa found the Assembly resolution in conflict with Security Council resolution 435(1978), which entrusted the South African Government with specific functions and responsibilities during its implementation. It recalled its understanding with the Western contact group (which had negotiated the settlement plan embodied in resolution 435(1978)) that the question of the legality of South Africa's administration of the Territory should be set aside. Furthermore, there was no legal basis to the argument that South Africa's administration was illegal, because there was no binding International Court of Justice judgment supporting that view and the Assembly was not competent to rule in that regard. South Africa doubted that the categorical favouritism and support of SWAPO in the Assembly resolution could be reconciled with assurances given that Council resolution 435(1978) envisaged equal treatment of all the parties in South West Africa.

In explanation of vote, Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (EC), expressed concern at the in-

roduction of a number of paragraphs which they felt were of doubtful relevance to the central aim of securing Namibia's independence, thus making unanimous approval of the texts impossible and risking accentuating divisions among Member States. The Twelve could not endorse calls for military assistance to SWAPO or lend their support to the armed struggle in general. They also objected to designating one political group as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Twelve could further not accept that the autonomy of the international financial institutions should be compromised. In their view, the total isolation of South Africa would hinder efforts to secure the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan, and they rejected arbitrary and selective singling out of individual countries or groups of countries. The Twelve confirmed that their respect for the division of competence among the main bodies of the United Nations remained unchanged. The Security Council alone was authorized to take decisions binding upon Member States. Those views were reiterated by EC members Belgium, Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands, speaking on their own behalf. Three other EC States-France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom-stated that their abstentions were because of their membership in the Western contact group and that for the same reason they would not comment on the substance of the current resolutions. The two other contact group members-Canada and the United States-made similar comments. The United States added that the texts contained elements with which it disagreed and against which it had voted in other contexts. Among these it mentioned the designation of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibians, the concept of armed struggle, the condemnation of the relationship between the implementation of resolution 435(1978) and the withdrawal of foreign forces from both Namibia and Angola, the rejection of the so-called constructive engagement, the call for sanctions and the setting of deadlines for the Security Council's work. The United States recognized as an improvement that the texts did not contain explicitly critical references to itself. The United Kingdom, too, was pleased that the wording was less arbitrary and extreme than in earlier years, but regretted that a few instances of name-calling had remained.

The Federal Republic of Germany regretted that it had been singled out in resolution 42/14 A by being called upon to discontinue all aid to illegally occupied Namibia, pointing out that as a contact group member and for historical reasons, it felt especially committed to the Namibian people. For that reason it had been willing to mitigate, on humanitarian grounds, the people's suffering and to

prepare them for independence. It attached great importance to the fact that its assistance programmes were benefiting the non-white population. It stated that it did not recognize the so-called interim government and that the partners on both sides in the development projects were non-governmental agencies, preferably churches, that had to fulfil the condition of political neutrality. Supporting that statement and also objecting to singling out certain Member States were Australia and Turkey. Australia, expressing reservations on the paragraph in question, characterized the language of the draft resolutions as unduly colourful - even polemical - and directed against certain States, even if not directly named. None the less, it welcomed the fact that direct references were not included and believed this to be an encouraging trend. Objections against the singling out of certain Member States or groups of States were also raised by Austria, Belgium, Chile, Ireland, Malawi, Malta and New Zealand and by Sweden on behalf of the five Nordic countries.

Guatemala argued that all conflicts should be settled rationally and peacefully. Austria believed that endorsements of armed struggle and calls for military assistance contradicted the principles of the Charter. Chile stated that the United Nations was devoted to peace-keeping; it could not, therefore, support war-like action. Similar criticisms were made by Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand and Sweden, for the Nordic countries.

Australia, Belgium and Ireland also shared Sweden's view, on behalf of the Nordic countries, that all parties enjoying support in Namibia should be allowed to take part in the political process leading to independence and to the establishment of a Government through free and fair elections - SWAPO being but one such party; thus the Nordic countries had reservations concerning formulations which could prejudice the outcome of the elections.

Belgium, Ireland, Malawi and the United Kingdom criticized the calls for sanctions. Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi stated that they were not in a position to implement them.

Belgium called for scrupulous respect for the specific mandate of the Security Council, adding that paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 of resolution 42/14 B were not in line with that criterion. Similar views were expressed by Austria, Chile and Sweden, for the Nordic countries.

The Netherlands objected to the initiation of legal proceedings against it by the Council for Namibia and recalled its 23 July letter on the matter (see p. 1020). It did not understand why it had been singled out by the Council or why it had not been offered an opportunity to state its case in the Council prior to the decision to go to court. The Council should concentrate on real and obvious cases of pillage and depletion of Namibia's wealth,

like the deteriorating fish stock in Namibian offshore waters; the activities of Netherlands companies by no means fell within that category. Belgium, supporting that position, announced that it would not have voted in favour of paragraph 75 of resolution 42/14 A - by which the Assembly approved the Council's action - had it been put to a separate vote. The United Kingdom termed the initiation of such action misguided. The Federal Republic of Germany also supported the Netherlands position.

In Chile's view, the Assembly should not interfere with the decisions and activities of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which should bear in mind only the objectives for which they were established by the member States themselves.

Greece, although supporting the statement by Denmark on behalf of EC, pointed out that its abstentions should not be construed as reflecting any reservations on the texts' substance.

Earlier, on 18 September, the Assembly had decided that the Namibia question would be considered in plenary meetings, on the understanding that hearings of the representatives of organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee. Accordingly, between 9 and 16 October, the Fourth Committee heard, at their request,(48) petitioners of the following organizations: National Namibia Concerns, Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa, Lutheran World Federation, Namibia Information Service, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Washington Office on Africa, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, American Association of Jurists, American Committee on Africa, Namibia Support Committee, United States Peace Council, Southern Africa Support Project and National Lawyers Guild.

On 4 November, the Assembly took note of the Fourth Committee's report(49) on the hearings (decision 42/408).

Related action was taken by the Assembly in resolution 42/95, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and its condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. It again condemned South Africa for installing a so-called interim administration at Windhoek and declared that action to be illegal, null and void. It also condemned South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibians and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all those imprisoned or detained by the Pretoria regime. The Assembly urged all States to support the Namibian people, through SWAPO, in its liberation struggle.

In resolution 42/74, the Assembly called on all States to discontinue all economic, trade and financial co-operation with South Africa that would lend support to its illegal occupation. In decision 42/417, the Assembly noted with serious concern that in southern Africa a critical situation continued to prevail as a result of that occupation.

Work programme of the Council for Namibia

On 5 November, the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee decided without a vote to inform the Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions on Namibia, no additional appropriations over and above those already requested in the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium would be required for the 1988 activities of the Council for Namibia.

On 6 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/14 C by recorded vote.

Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Recalling its resolutions S/14-1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 C of 20 November 1986, by which it called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V),

Taking into consideration the final communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,

Taking note of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

Deeply concerned at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Namibia as a direct result of the increased brutal repression of the Namibian people by the illegal occupation regime of South Africa,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248(S-V), S-14/1 and 41/39 C;

5. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of any kind of scheme through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985;

(e) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

6. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

7. Decides further that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

8. Decides that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

9. Requests all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve such rights and interests;

10. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations;

11. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

12. Again requests all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

13. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions, as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. Takes note of the final communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, and the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987;

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the final communique adopted at its ministerial meeting, the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at its extraordinary plenary meetings and Call for Action adopted by the Seminar;

16. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports related thereto;

(c) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to

the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that some States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Continue taking measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States, in accordance with paragraph 74 of resolution 42/14 A;

(e) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(f) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation regime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(g) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(h) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(i) Contact institutions and municipalities to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(j) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(k) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(l) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

17. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the financing of the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

18. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

19. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

20. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

21. Decides that, in order to expedite the training of personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

22. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units that service the Council so that it may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

General Assembly resolution 42/14 C

6 November 1987 Meeting 59 149-0-6 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/42/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/716; S-G, A/C.5/42/26 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 22; plenary 54-59.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Referring to the Council for Namibia's work programme, Denmark, on behalf of the 12 EC member States, expressed concern at the unbalanced approach taken by the Council in initiating certain activities. Ireland said it had reservations about the Council's powers in regard to certain issues and saw difficulties in some of its recommendations. New Zealand questioned the practicality of aspects of the resolution.

A number of countries remarked on the proposed expenditure for the Council for Namibia's activities. Canada was pleased to note that requests for budgetary allocations for the Council's work programme appeared to be more modest than in prior years and hoped that trend would continue. Speaking in like manner, Australia said that there were items in the programme which continued to trouble it, such as the unduly high expenditure on conference services. Denmark, for EC, expressed concern at the financial implications and argued that a more thorough scrutiny of the work programme would have enabled them to be reduced without endangering the attainment of the goals that all Member States sought. Sweden, for the Nordic countries, emphasized that in the current financial situation, all activities had to be carefully scrutinized to secure effective and appropriate utilization of resources. The United States, referring to its support for the Fifth Committee's consensus, stated that it was its understanding that the resolution involved no change in the practice of the Council regarding language services entailing costs beyond those listed in the budget implication statement submitted to the Committee, all of which could be accommodated within the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget. Belgium recalled its comments made in the Committee where it had expressed concern about procedural aspects of the consideration of that item - namely the late submission of documentation and the decisions taken in the Council based on informal fragmentary information.

The United Kingdom said it remained concerned at what it said was the continuing extravagance of some Council activities; although estimates based on the 1988 draft programme were somewhat lower than those in the 1988 portion of the proposed programme budget, the provision for regular activities had increased. Furthermore, it was proposed that nearly \$170,000 be set aside to meet the costs of the Council's legal action against the Netherlands (see p. 1020); the United Kingdom doubted the utility or wisdom of that expenditure. The Netherlands said the initiation of that legal action was the reason for its abstention; it had supported the respective resolution in earlier years.

In resolution 42/211, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 19 of the Group of 18(50) in consultation with the Council for Namibia. The Group had recommended that the support activities of the Council and of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia be consolidated.

Information dissemination

The Council for Namibia continued in 1987 to disseminate information to Governments, the media, political and academic institutions, NGOs and directly to the public in order to mobilize world public opinion in support of independence for Namibia.(2) In these efforts, the Council acted through its Standing Committee III(51) and in co-operation with the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Department of Conference Services (DCS).

Press releases on the Council's activities were distributed to the press, delegations and NGOs at Headquarters and to United Nations information centres (UNICs) around the world. Press releases were also issued during the seminar at Buenos Aires (see p. 983), the extraordinary plenary meetings at Luanda (see p. 984) and the Council's missions to India, Japan and China (see p. 985), on Namibia Day (26 August) and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (27 October-3 November). Also for the benefit of the press were journalists' encounters held at Buenos Aires and Luanda, which focused mainly on the topics discussed at the events there but dealt also with the role of the media in generating greater public awareness of the Namibian cause.

Material on the question of Namibia was provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies.

DPI completed a number of pamphlets on the military, political, social and economic situation. Such information was also included in its periodicals, the UN Chronicle, Objective: Justice, the Yearbook of the United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations and United Nations Today: Suggestions for Speakers.

Radio and visual coverage was provided for the work of the Council for Namibia, the Security Council meetings on Namibia, the Buenos Aires seminar and the Council meetings at Luanda. In addition, two special current affairs feature/documentary radio programmes in the Perspective series were devoted to Namibia. The series was distributed to approximately 345 radio stations world-wide. Radio programmes in English were adapted in German and Herero. Other programmes were produced in Spanish and distributed to radio stations in South America and Spain. A package of four different television spots on Namibia was distributed to UNICs, from which

stations could make a choice for occasions such as Namibia Day.

The Council for Namibia distributed books, pamphlets, posters and documentation that it had either produced itself in co-operation with DPI and DCS or acquired from outside sources, such as the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa or the Catholic Institute for International Relations.

As part of its programme of co-operation with NGOs, the Council, in consultation with SWAPO, made financial contributions to a number of them to enable them to advance the Namibian people's cause. Grants were given for symposia and conferences, for research, publication and distribution of information material and for video and radio projects.

The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia also informed Member States, NGOs and other interested groups of the activities of the Council. It continued to prepare the monthly Namibia Bulletin and the weekly newsletter Namibia in the News. The Office also issued a number of publications in Dutch for distribution in the Netherlands in connection with the legal proceedings initiated by the Council against that country (see p. 1020). It further assisted the Council in publishing and disseminating various United Nations booklets, brochures, posters and maps; in acquiring and translating non-United Nations materials on Namibia; in reproducing and disseminating available films on Namibia; and in producing a half-hour video version of the film Namibia-Independence Now.

The Commissioner's Office distributed 300,000 copies in English and 140,000 copies in other languages of various United Nations and other publications. UNICs distributed 25,000 copies of publications and over 1,000 wallcharts and posters. They also continued to distribute the films Free Namibia and Namibia: A Trust Betrayed.

In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action(5) (see p. 984), the Council appealed to the organs of the press, particularly those of the Western countries, to give greater coverage to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, to the brutal oppression that that regime inflicted on the people and to South Africa's persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations and of the international community as a whole. The Council committed itself to make information available to States, public opinion and the media, and to mobilize international public opinion in support of the Namibian liberation struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, in particular by disseminating written, filmed or sound material on Namibia, by organizing a data bank on Namibia and by supporting Namibia information days, press conferences and information exercises.

To strengthen international support for the SWAPO-led liberation struggle, the Council would try to inform the international public about the struggle and to counteract the South African campaign against the United Nations position on Namibia.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,(25) requested the Secretary-General, in view of South Africa's publicity campaign to justify its occupation, to intensify his efforts to mobilize world public opinion against South Africa's policy and, in particular, to increase the world-wide dissemination of information on the liberation struggle. The Committee emphasized the importance of action at the grass-roots level in mobilizing Governments in support of the struggle, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in Namibia and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime.

(See also p. 956.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/14 D by recorded vote.

Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Underlining the fact that, twenty-one years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist regime of South Africa continues illegally to occupy the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the final communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987,

Taking into consideration also the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda, from 18 to 22 May 1987,

Taking note of the Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987,

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal racist regime of South

Africa, in particular regarding the increased repression of the Namibian people by that regime,

Gravely concerned at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence:

(a) To continue to consider effective ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(b) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western countries, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as in Japan;

(c) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(e) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in all fields;

(f) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(g) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(h) To prepare periodic reports on the brutalities committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the Namibian people and ensure their widest possible distribution;

(i) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world

public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(j) To produce and disseminate, in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia, radio programmes designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist regime of South Africa;

(k) To produce and disseminate posters;

(l) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(m) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(n) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(o) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(p) To Update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and of relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(q) To update, publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(r) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(s) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(t) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(u) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(v) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution of material on Namibia;

2. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia, particularly prior to activities of the Council in 1988;

3. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African regime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory;

4. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called Namibia information offices established in several Western countries;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations, in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist regime of South Africa;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid;

8. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

9. Decides to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences and workshops in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and workshops and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions to be taken by the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact and inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the promotion of a campaign of information on the question of Namibia, in their respective fields;

12. Appeals to non-governmental organizations and associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African regime in Namibia and the plunder of the Territory's resources by foreign economic interests;

(b) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding

hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To expose and campaign against the political, economic, financial, military and cultural collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African regime, as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa;

(d) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory;

(e) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(f) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments, trade unions and churches and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(g) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Additional Protocol thereto;

13. Requests Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in every possible way in the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

14. Requests all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner by giving the widest possible publicity to and ensuring the dissemination of information on the struggle of the people of Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for 1988 covering the activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to group under a single heading in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 relating to the Department of Public Information, all of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Depart-

ment to submit to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1988, the list of Namibian political prisoners prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release.

General Assembly resolution 42/14 D

6 November 1987 Meeting 59 133-0-22 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/42/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/716; S-G, A/C.5/42/26 & Add.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 22; plenary 54-59.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Ireland stated that, although it could support many of the text's provisions, there were formulations which it could not accept, such as paragraph 12 (c), by which the Assembly appealed to NGOs to expose and campaign against the collaboration of certain Western Governments with South Africa, as well as diplomatic visits to and from it; such a campaign could only be harmful to the pursuit of the common goal. Belgium also said it could not go along with concepts that it felt had been improperly included in the mobilization campaign and which had lessened its efficacy.

In resolution 42/162 A, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to alert world public opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue disseminating information relating to the people's struggle for freedom as well as to the need for full and speedy implementation of the United Nations independence plan.

UN Commissioner for Namibia

Activities of the Commissioner

The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia continued to perform the administrative and

executive tasks entrusted to him by the Council for Namibia. In 1987, he acted to protect Namibian interests principally by attempts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁽⁸⁾ banning the extraction of those resources without the Council's consent (see p. 1019), and by issuing travel documents through the Council. Between July 1986 and June 1987, offices of the Commissioner renewed 1,690 travel documents and issued 698 new ones.

The Commissioner's Office also administered various assistance programmes under the United Nations Fund for Namibia (see p. 1021). This included project identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation. An additional task of the Commissioner was fund-raising for the assistance programmes. In this connection, the Commissioner participated in the meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and a number of specialized agencies and other institutions that were executing projects in favour of Namibians, notably UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMO, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Communities.

The Office continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and closely followed internal political, economic and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia. It undertook a number of studies, which dealt with the activities of transnational corporations in Namibia (updating the 1985 study on that subject),⁽⁵²⁾ the demographic structure and socio-economic characteristics of the Namibian population, the preparation of a comprehensive economic map and a thematic atlas of Namibia, and the socio-economic and legal situation in Namibia as a result of the South African occupation.

The Commissioner maintained offices in New York, Gaborone (Botswana), Luanda (Angola) and Lusaka (Zambia). The primary function of the Luanda office was serving as liaison between SWAPO headquarters and the New York office and consulting with the Angolan Government. It worked together with other United Nations agencies represented in Angola to ensure a well-integrated inter-agency co-ordination of assistance programmes to Namibia. In this context, it co-ordinated inter-agency emergency assistance for Namibian refugee children affected by severe rain storms and assistance to the Namibian Secondary Technical School in Angola. The Luanda office was directly involved in managing various assistance projects and continued to raise funds - approximately \$200,000 - especially for the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia and SWAPO settlements.

The Lusaka office monitored political and security events in southern Africa affecting Namibia

and maintained contacts with international groups and personalities involved in the search for solutions to the problems of the region, including Namibia. These contacts had concrete results, such as offers of financial assistance by the European Economic Community, the Association of West European Parliamentarians and other visiting delegations from donor countries and organizations. Other contacts led to increased and enhanced delivery of aid programmes, to SWAPO in particular and to Namibian refugees in Zambia in general. The Lusaka office continued to assist Namibians and to counsel those in need while managing, monitoring and reporting on various projects under the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The Gaborone office continued to provide to the New York office up-to-date and detailed briefs on political events in the entire southern Africa region. It maintained close and regular consultations with the Government of Botswana, embassies and institutions on matters vital for the promotion of the interests of the people of Namibia. It participated in the administration of projects aimed at benefiting Namibian refugees and co-operated with other United Nations agencies in Botswana, as well as with non-governmental and other organizations. As in the past, the office worked closely with SWAPO, resulting in close liaison of activities and exchange of information.

Extension of the Commissioner's appointment

On the Secretary-General's proposal,⁽⁵³⁾ the General Assembly, by decision 42/311 adopted without vote on 8 December, extended the appointment of Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1988. He had first been appointed in 1986 for six months beginning on 1 July 1987⁽⁵⁴⁾.

Political and military aspects

The Council for Namibia continued to monitor the political and military situation in, and relating to, Namibia. Its Standing Committee II submitted reports covering 1987 in April 1987⁽⁵⁵⁾ and July 1988⁽⁵⁶⁾.

There were few new or significant political developments relating to Namibia itself in 1987. Outside the United Nations framework, negotiations involving Angola, South Africa and the United States continued.

The political activities of the Secretary-General concerning Namibia were covered in his reports to the Security Council (see pp. 986 and 993).

Namibia continued to be administered by South Africa through the so-called interim government, installed unilaterally by South Africa in 1985, an action declared by the Security Council to be ille-

gal, null and void⁽¹²⁾. The Council for Namibia reported that the interim government was denounced in Namibia at many public rallies and political demonstrations, organized by SWAPO, as an illegitimate instrument of South African political control and repression. The Council also reported that, demonstrating the Namibian people's determination to win their freedom, up to 25,000 people, nearly all of them under the banner of the SWAPO-affiliated National Union of Namibian Workers, attended rallies and prayer meetings throughout the country to mark May Day 1987. For Windhoek, Tsumeb, Swakopmund and other towns it was the largest ever gathering of workers. Other important mass rallies were held throughout the Territory in August to observe Namibia Day. The Council concluded that the fact that these events had taken place, despite the existence of a state of emergency and martial law in northern Namibia since the 1970s, was testimony to the determination of the Namibians to win their independence.

The Council reported that South Africa continued to impose in Namibia many inhuman measures, such as arbitrary imprisonment, detention without trial, and beatings and torture of innocent Namibians. The police arrested several key leaders of SWAPO in August and held them under the so-called Terrorism Act. Those arrests were strongly condemned by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (see p. 993). Security forces also raided the homes and offices of officials of the National Union of Namibian Workers as well as workers' hostels in Katatura and Lüderitz. During these raids a number of workers were injured and arrested. A further incident reported by the Council occurred when the police attacked hundreds of young SWAPO members making their way to a political rally in Katatura. More than 20 youths were arrested and 8 hospitalized, 2 with gunshot wounds.

With regard to the military situation, the Council for Namibia reported that Namibia remained occupied by over 100,000 South African soldiers. Recruitment and training of Namibians for the South West Africa Territorial Force was continuing. That force had its own formal command structure and uniforms but remained an administrative subsection of the South African Defence Force without its own operational responsibility. The same held true for the South West Africa Police, which was subject to the authority of the South African Police. South Africa continued to use several counter-insurgency units, among them the notorious "Koevoet" - technically designated a police unit, but in fact the cutting edge of the South African military in Namibia.

The Council reported that South African military personnel were involved in killing civilians,

burning people, shooting at civilians from light aircraft and burning homes. Based on reports from a United States newspaper, the Council maintained that the South African military had bombed and burnt 14 schools, three clinics and a post office.

The reports of Standing Committee II cited a war communique of SWAPO according to which in the first three months of 1987 more than 205 South African soldiers were killed and 76 wounded, while 17 military bases and 28 military vehicles were destroyed in 18 sabotage operations and 49 combat actions. In addition, one South African helicopter was shot down. According to another SWAPO publication, SWAPO forces in the first three months of 1987 shot down 3 helicopter gunships, destroyed 54 military vehicles and attacked 20 military bases in over 50 sabotage actions and 130 combat actions. In the course of those actions, 128 South African soldiers had been killed. The Council further reported, also based on SWAPO sources, that between August and October SWAPO killed over 165 South African soldiers, damaged 5 South African bases and destroyed 13 military vehicles.

SWAPO and its armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in a Windhoek shopping and parking complex which caused no casualties. In November, SWAPO forces blew up the rail line north of Windhoek which was used by the South African military to ferry troops and weaponry to the north of Namibia.

PLAN also stepped up its actions against property owned by foreign economic interests, destroying equipment of a Rössing Foundation farm and blowing up a petrol station owned by Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd.

The bombing and destruction of a Catholic church and the sabotage of a school were attributed to SWAPO by the administration; SWAPO refuted that charge and blamed the security forces for it.

The state of war and repression in Namibia caused thousands of Namibians to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia. UNHCR estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 Namibian refugees lived in neighbouring countries. The South African military had repeatedly used Namibia to carry out acts of aggression against Angola, where the targets were refugees and Angolan civilians. The Council reported that during 1987 South Africa had escalated its military attacks and policy of destabilizing Angola and other neighbouring States. In that year, South Africa's policies directly affected all 10 regional States and caused unprecedented economic and social disruption.

In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action⁽⁵⁾ (see p. 984), the Council again denounced the so-called interim government, the

conscription of Namibians and the recruitment of mercenaries as well as the intensification of the militarization of Namibia. It welcomed the intensified Namibian liberation struggle and congratulated SWAPO on the way in which it had been leading the people. It also drew the international community's attention to the difficult living conditions of Namibian refugees. In the communique adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Council (see p. 985), the Ministers expressed deep concern at South Africa's increased repression and paid tribute to the Namibians, who had intensified their liberation struggle under SWAPO's leadership.

In a decision adopted on 12 August,(25) the Committee on colonial countries demanded that all Namibian political prisoners be released and that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status. South Africa was condemned for its military buildup in Namibia and for its use of Namibian territory for perpetrating acts of aggression and subversion against neighbouring States. The Committee also condemned South Africa for imposing the so-called interim government. It reaffirmed its support for the Namibians in their legitimate struggle by all available means. All States were called on to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia and to intensify their support for SWAPO.

Similarly, the Commission on Human Rights, on 19 February,(26) reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle, by all means, including armed struggle. On 26 February,(27) it demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, accord prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters and account for all "disappeared" Namibians. The Commission reiterated its request that South Africa allow an expert group to investigate the living conditions in Namibian prisons and the treatment of prisoners.(31) The Commission condemned South Africa for the militarization in Namibia, the use of mercenaries and the recruitment and training of Namibians. It called the military conscription of all Namibian males another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle and to force Namibians to kill one another. The Commission condemned South African attempts to impose the so-called interim government on the people.

The General Assembly, in decision 42/417, condemned South Africa for its military buildup, its use of the Territory for aggression and subversion against neighbouring countries and the compulsory military service for Namibians. The Assembly also called on all States to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. In resolution 42/75, the Assembly requested the specialized agencies to withhold all forms of assistance from South Africa

until the Namibians had exercised their right to self-determination, freedom and national independence. The Assembly reiterated its conviction that those agencies should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of the legitimacy of South Africa's domination of Namibia.

In resolution 42/14 A, the Assembly commended SWAPO and the people of Namibia for their intensified struggle on all fronts and condemned South Africa for imposing the so-called interim government, for its military buildup, for its repression of Namibians and for using Namibia as a springboard for aggression against neighbouring States, particularly Angola. The installation of the so-called interim government was also condemned in resolution 42/14 B.

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Economic and social conditions

Foreign investment

The United Nations Council for Namibia, in its 1987 report to the General Assembly,(1) described the structure of the Namibian economy as typically colonial, tailored to the needs and demands of foreign capital and based on an export-oriented primary sector. Mining, agriculture and fishing provided the major portion of Namibia's gross domestic product (GDP), generated 90 per cent of its exports and engaged 80 per cent of all paid employment.

The Council reported that foreign economic interests involved in exploiting Namibian resources

included some of the world's largest corporations and financial institutions. Three transnational corporations (TNCs) based in South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States accounted for about 95 per cent of the mineral production and exports. South African individuals and corporations owned a substantial portion of the land in the area set aside for white settlement—about 60 per cent of the total land area. South African and other foreign marketing boards controlled virtually all the marketing of cattle, caracul pelts (a valuable type of sheep's fleece) and wool, as well as a major share of the meat-processing plants. The organization of the fishing industry was also controlled by South Africa, and the companies engaged in it were almost entirely of South African origin. South African interests held 11 of 12 pelagic licences and the entire lobster concession. Their quota of the allowable pilchard catch for 1987-1993 was 66 per cent, down from 91 per cent, but this still left 80 per cent of the overall pelagic fishing rights in their hands. Ownership of the inshore processing industry and most of the fishing fleet also was controlled mainly by South African companies and corporate capital.

The Council further reported that Namibia's commercial and manufacturing sectors, which produced 10 to 15 per cent of GDP, were completely dominated by South Africa and other foreign economic interests. Manufacturing comprised fewer than 300 enterprises, accounting for slightly over 5 per cent of GDP and employing nearly 10 per cent of the work-force. Besides a strong presence of large South African corporations in commerce and manufacturing, there were also a number of South African wholesale and retail chains.

In banking, South African and other foreign economic interests again dominated. The Territory's three major banks were subsidiaries of international banking groups operating from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. Two other banks active in Namibia were South African. There was one Namibia-based bank, which was 25 per cent owned by another South African bank. Namibia had no central bank. The Reserve Bank of South Africa extended its jurisdiction and functions to Namibia, where the rand was the currency in use. South Africa had, therefore, absolute control over exchange and interest rates and liquidity. The free flow of capital between Namibia and South Africa made it easy for South African-controlled corporations and many individuals to repatriate profits or earnings for investment in South African companies and financial institutions. The Council reported that it had been estimated that between 16 and 20 per cent of Namibia's GDP was remitted abroad, mainly in the form of profits by foreign corporations.

The Council for Namibia concluded that decades of foreign economic exploitation in Namibia and the high profits generated had encouraged South Africa's persistence in its intransigence with regard to the liberation of Namibia. Since foreign economic interests had not taken any measures to integrate the different sectors of the Namibian economy, the economy remained unbalanced and distorted.

As requested in 1986 by the Economic and Social Council,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, in February 1987⁽³⁾, a report summarizing the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia. The report stated that, according to available information, there had been no major new investment or disinvestment in Namibia by TNCs, which continued to dominate mining and banking there. The Commission recommended to the Council a draft resolution on the topic that was subsequently adopted as resolution 1987/56.

The Commission on Human Rights, on 19 February 1987,⁽⁴⁾ condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding Namibia's decolonization. A week later,⁽⁵⁾ the Commission again condemned the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia under the South African administration and called on Governments that had not done so to stop their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from trading, manufacturing and investing in Namibia.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,⁽⁶⁾ also condemned the activities of foreign economic interests and declared that, by their exploitation of resources and accumulation of profits, they constituted a major obstacle to Namibia's independence. It demanded that those States whose TNCs continued to operate in Namibia comply with United Nations resolutions by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the South African administration. It reaffirmed that such activities were illegal and foreign economic interests would be liable to pay damages to a future lawful Namibian Government.

The General Assembly also took action relating to the activities of foreign corporations in Namibia. In resolution 42/74, it reiterated that such activities were illegal, that they contributed to maintaining the occupation regime and that they endangered the prosperity of an independent Namibia. It called on States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments there and to refrain from relations with South Africa that might lend legitimacy to its occupation. In resolution 42/14 A, the Assembly declared that the activi-

ties of South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and demanded that those interests comply with United Nations decisions by withdrawing and by ending co-operation with the illegal administration.

Natural resources

According to the Council for Namibia's 1987 report,(1) Namibia was endowed with abundant natural wealth, including uranium, gem diamonds and other mineral resources, as well as agricultural and fishery products.

Mining remained by far the largest sector of the Namibian economy, accounting for almost half of its GDP and about 85 per cent of its exports. Exports had risen in 1986 by 22 per cent compared with 1985. Namibia possessed a wide range of minerals, including large quantities of diamonds, uranium, arsenic, lead, cadmium, zinc and copper. Other minerals, including gold, silver, pyrite, tin and tantalite, were also available in significant quantities. In addition the Council reported that it was believed that Namibia was endowed with deposits of coal, iron ore and platinum. Oil was thought to exist in the Etosha basin in northern Namibia, and gas fields had been discovered off the southern coast.

Namibia had about 5 per cent of the world's proven reserves of diamonds; in 1986, 1,010,000 carats were produced, 98 per cent of which were of gem quality, averaging slightly less than one carat apiece. Namibian diamonds had a high average per-carat value and were noted for their good shape, fine colour and lack of impurities and faults. A problem pointed out by the Council was the consistent overmining of Namibia's diamond deposits.

Namibia's production of base metals and other precious minerals accounted for 20 per cent of the total output of the mining sector in value. Those products were of strategic importance to South Africa and its Western allies. The Council's report concluded that one of the major reasons for South Africa's occupation of Namibia and the support it received from its Western allies was the interest both had in perpetuating their unimpeded access to and exploitation of the Territory's key base metals.

Approximately 5 per cent of all the exploitable uranium reserves in the world were located in Namibia, where the only active mine, the world's largest open-cast mine, had a capacity of over 5,000 metric tons of uranium oxide per year; output in 1986, however, was under 3,500 tons. South Africa prohibited the disclosure of uranium export statistics, but the Council stated that it had been estimated that uranium accounted for about a third of all Namibia's exports between 1981 and 1985. The identity of the customers of Namibian

uranium was kept secret. The Council provided a table of known and possible uranium contracts as of 1986, which listed customers in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Taiwan and the United Kingdom. In addition, Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United States were listed as processing countries.

On 15 July,(7) Iraq forwarded an article entitled "Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb", which appeared on 17 May in the British weekly *The Observer*. According to the article, Iran was buying uranium from the Rössing mine in Namibia, in which it had a 10 per cent shareholding.

According to the Council, Namibia had considerable potential resources of oil, gas and coal, none of which had currently been developed. Namibia remained therefore completely dependent on imported supplies of oil and coal from South Africa.

The agricultural sector typified the contradictions inherent in Namibia's colonial economy. Blacks, who made up over 95 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture, were subsistence farmers, and their share of the total marketed agricultural output was only about 2.5 per cent. On the other hand, there were around 5,000 white farmers who owned and managed the most important commercially oriented agricultural activities, namely dairy farming, cattle raising and the production of caracul pelts. Livestock farming accounted for 80 to 90 per cent of the overall value of commercial agriculture. It had been severely affected by several years of drought, which had reduced the number of farms in the 10 years before 1987 from 5,200 to under 4,000. The number of cattle and small stock involved increased from 634,000 in 1986 to 710,000 in 1987. The pelts of the caracul lamb were used for manufacturing expensive, high-fashion fur coats. The Namibian caracul industry was one of the largest in the world and caracul prices reached record heights in 1987.

The coastal waters of Namibia, fed by the large quantities of nutrients carried by the Benguela current, had long been known to be a rich fishing area. They contained several species of pelagic fish, including pilchards, anchovies and hake, as well as considerable quantities of rock lobster. The Council reported that pilchards appeared in greater numbers in the 1980s, after overfishing in earlier years had seriously reduced their population. Still, the report stated, restoration to previous levels would require many years. The anchovy stock would be seriously depleted unless drastic changes in fishing practices were made.

During the year, the Council for Namibia continued its efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.(8) On 14 July, the Council's lawyers

instituted legal proceedings in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V. (UCN), its state-controlled managing partner, as well as against the Government of the Netherlands. By instituting the proceedings, the Council sought to prevent Urenco from carrying out orders based on purchases of Namibian uranium. In its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action,(9) the Council decided to continue the legal action. On 23 July,(10) the Netherlands, in a letter to the Secretary-General, outlined its position and stated that Netherlands electricity companies did not buy Namibian uranium, that the processes converting uranium ore into uranium-hexafluoride (the base product with which Urenco and UCN worked) did not take place in the Netherlands, and that subsequent processes that resulted in nuclear fuel for electricity generation were not in conflict with Decree No. 1.

By its resolution 42/14 A, the Assembly approved the initiation by the Council of the legal proceedings.

In a 12 August decision,(6) the Committee on colonial countries reaffirmed that Namibia's natural resources belonged to the Namibians and expressed its concern at their depletion by foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions and Decree No. 1. It condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations and took note of the legal proceedings instituted by the Council for Namibia in the Netherlands.

The Commission on Human Rights, on 26 February,(11) condemned South Africa for exploiting and depleting Namibia's natural resources and welcomed the Council's decision to initiate legal proceedings against violations of Decree No. 1. In another resolution,(5) the Commission reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to enjoyment of the natural resources of their territory.

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/34 B, on the nuclear capability of South Africa, demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests immediately end the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia. In resolution 42/74, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples of dependent Territories to their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of them in their best interests. It strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation of Namibia's natural resources, which led to their rapid depletion, and for the creation in Namibia of an economic structure dependent essentially on its minerals. The Assembly further called on States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations were involved in mining and processing Namibian uranium, to ensure compliance with Decree No. 1. In two of its resolution on Namibia,

the Assembly also referred to natural resources. In wording identical to that of the Committee on colonial countries, it reaffirmed in resolution 42/14 A that those resources were the inviolable heritage of the Namibians and expressed deep concern over their depletion. It declared that, by their incessant exploitation, the foreign economic interests constituted a major obstacle to Namibia's independence. All Member States were requested to act to ensure compliance by corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with the provisions of Decree No. 1. In resolution 42/14 C, the Assembly decided that the Council for Namibia should continue taking measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1, including legal proceedings in domestic courts.

Social conditions and exploitation of labour

The Council for Namibia, through its Standing Committee II, continued to monitor Namibia's social situation and the exploitation of labour in the Territory. The Committee in an April 1987 report(12) stated that discriminatory practices against the black population in Namibia had increased. South Africa had segregated schools, hospitals and other amenities and enforced discrimination in education, health, employment and all other aspects of daily life.

Education was compulsory for whites but not for black or so-called coloured children, who were racially separated from services for whites and assigned to different schools on an ethnic basis. Information available to the Committee indicated that some \$1,500 per year was spent on each white child, which was seven times more than the allocation for each black or coloured child. Only 22 per cent of black children went on to the higher primary school and only 1 per cent of black adults had completed secondary education. The main language in the schools was Afrikaans, which was regarded by black Namibians as the language of their oppressors and that contributed to the relatively poor progress of many pupils.

Racial discrimination was also evident in the amount of money spent on health services for different races. Whereas such services for the black majority were rudimentary and in many areas even non-existent, whites received the benefits of expensive medical technology. As a result of South Africa's military operations, particularly in the north, health services had deteriorated, some health centres were closed and others had been bombed or burned down by the military. A further reported problem was the dusk-to-dawn curfew in northern Namibia. According to church sources, it had disrupted social life and had led to a marked rise in mental illness. Death among the sick had resulted from the inability to use hospital services because of curfew restrictions.

The Committee stated in its 1988 report(13) that in March 1987 security forces abducted a Namibian from the Lutheran Hospital in Onandjokwe while he was waiting for an X-ray of his leg, which had been wounded by a bullet; he had not been seen since.

The Committee also reported that up to two thirds of the Namibian labour force were migrant workers. The migrant labour system had a devastating and far-reaching effect in the social realm. It forced workers to leave their families for up to 30 months at a time. Living conditions were squalid and police raids on the compounds the rule rather than the exception. Black contract workers were afforded no guarantee of employment beyond the duration of their contracts. White employees, on the other hand, enjoyed permanent jobs, good career prospects, subsidized housing and valuable fringe benefits. They also had access to recognized negotiating machinery and trade union representation, whereas blacks did not. Despite that, black Namibian workers made remarkable efforts to organize themselves and co-ordinate their collective actions. In its 1988 report, the Committee reported of strikes in July and December 1987 in Tsumeb and Oranjemund and of May Day workers' marches.

In its report on social conditions, the Committee also included information on repressive laws and activities of the South African administration, which continued to use a series of statutes, administrative regulations and proclamations to give the police and military forces powers to arrest, detain without charge or trial, interrogate and torture Namibians. Those proclamations provided for preventive detention, the banning of meetings, the imposition of martial law and the establishment of so-called security districts. Despite the repressive legislation, however, the national liberation struggle had intensified and the occupation forces, in attempting to suppress that struggle, had increasingly resorted to measures such as murder of innocent civilians, torture, mass arrests, banning orders, forced removals and disappearances.

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mental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their assistance to the Namibian people and SWAPO. It drew the attention of the international community to the difficult living conditions of Namibians whom illegal occupation and South African repression had forced into exile and decided to continue to send visiting missions to Namibian health and education centres in Angola and Zambia. In order to increase international assistance to meet the needs of Namibians and SWAPO for food, health, training and housing, the Council would further mobilize international public opinion, increase missions to solicit governmental assistance for Namibians and continue to request the United Nations system to increase its contributions. While noting with satisfaction Governments' contributions to the different United Nations funds and programmes for Namibia, as well as the support from organizations and specialized agencies for those efforts, the Council stressed the need to increase that assistance.

In the final communique adopted at the Council's ministerial meeting in October(2) (see p. 985), the Ministers urged the international community to increase material and other humanitarian aid to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced into exile, especially into the neighbouring front-line States.

In similar wording, the Committee on colonial countries on 12 August also called for support for Namibians.(3) Two days later,(4) the Committee expressed its concern that the assistance extended so far by certain United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations to colonial peoples, particularly Namibians and SWAPO, was inadequate in relation to their actual needs. It requested those bodies to render all possible assistance to peoples struggling for liberation, bearing in mind that such help should not only meet immediate needs but also create conditions for development after self-determination and independence.

The Economic and Social Council used similar wording in resolution 1987/78.

The General Assembly, in decision 42/417, also called for support to the Namibians, using a formulation similar to the one used by the Ministerial Meeting of the Council for Namibia. In resolution 42/75, the Assembly called for increased assistance to Namibians and SWAPO by specialized agencies and other organizations.

International assistance

The Council for Namibia, in its Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action(1) (see p. 984), emphasized the urgent need for all States, organs and bodies of the United Nations and intergovern-

UN Fund for Namibia

Activities of the Fund

The United Nations Fund for Namibia, financed mainly by voluntary contributions, continued to serve in 1987 as the main vehicle through which the Council for Namibia, the Fund's trus-

tee, channelled assistance to Namibians. The Fund's activities were concentrated in three main programmes: the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and educational, social and relief assistance to Namibians (General Account). The Nationhood Programme and the Institute were set up with particular reference to the future attainment of independence, the establishment of State machinery and the assumption of administrative responsibilities by Namibians. The assistance programmes financed by the General Account emphasized the immediate needs and welfare of Namibians. Assistance in that area was administered, to the extent possible, through individual projects. Fund expenditures for the three programmes totalled \$8,708,665 in 1987, as follows: Nationhood Programme, \$1,874,078; Institute, \$4,342,656; and General Account, \$2,491,931.

Nationhood Programme

The Nationhood Programme consisted of two major components: manpower training programmes, and surveys and analyses of Namibian economic and social sectors, including identification of development tasks and policy options. The latter accounted for less than 15 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. With the completion by the Institute for Namibia of a comprehensive study entitled *Namibia-Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development*, virtually all economic and social sectors had been covered and a basis provided for programme analysis and evaluation and for the preparation of project proposals for further development assistance.

Under manpower training, hundreds of Namibians continued their training at various institutions, mostly in African countries. They were trained in a variety of professions, trades and crafts, including land use and human settlements development, food distribution labour administration radio programming, rural development, agriculture, truck mechanics, cartography, cargo handling, port management, fish processing, air traffic control, health services, mining, railway operations and leatherwork. The United Nations Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, continued to operate at full capacity with an enrolment of about 200 trainees in six trades-auto mechanics, machine shop and fitting, electrical installations, plumbing, carpentry, and building and construction. A group of 97 trainees graduated in December 1987.

UN Institute for Namibia

The United Nations Institute for Namibia, at Lusaka, trained middle-level skilled manpower for an independent Namibia and carried out applied research in various sectors of the Namibian econ-

omy. In 1987, 203 new students were admitted to the programme of management and development studies, 40 students to the teacher upgrading programme and 53 to the secretarial programme. This brought the total student body to almost 600. In the same year, 96 were awarded diplomas in management and development studies, 18 were awarded teaching diplomas in basic education 17 received certificates in a special programme for magistrates and 30 received certificates in the secretarial training programmes. The Institute's diploma was underwritten by the University of Zambia. The applied research of the Institute was intended to make available basic documentation for policy formulation by the future Government of an independent Namibia. Studies under way or nearing completion in 1987 dealt with mineral development strategy options, State succession administrative systems and policy options, vocational training and technical education strategies, national development planning policy options, wages and incomes policy, the caracul industry and monetary policy options. The preparation of a book on Namibia covering various aspects of the question as considered by the United Nations had been completed and was published by the Institute in 1987 under the title *Namibia: A Direct United Nations Responsibility*. The Namibian Extension Unit of the Institute continued to expand its distance education programme, serving several thousand Namibians in Angola and Zambia.

General Account

Educational, social and relief assistance-especially in the form of scholarships-was the main activity financed by the Fund's General Account. It was also used to finance vocational and technical training; to provide assistance in health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare; to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugees and SWAPO offices; and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

During the period 1 July 1986-30 June 1987, demand for scholarships increased and 79 new scholarships were awarded while 31 students completed their courses. Thus, as of 1 July 1987, 215 Namibians were being sponsored under the scholarship programme in 15 countries, the majority of them (131) in the United States. Studies included education agriculture, accounting, business administration physics, architecture, chemistry, computers, mining, nursing, public health and animal husbandry. In addition five new students entered into training programmes in economics, politics and law; 57 continued various training; and seven completed training in nursing, higher education weaving and dressmaking. Assistance was also provided to 82 Namibians

in need of emergency medical treatment and other forms of humanitarian help.

Financing of the Fund

The major source of financing of the United Nations Fund for Namibia remained voluntary contributions. In 1987, 40 countries paid more than \$7 million to the Fund: \$1,772,416 for the Nationhood Programme, \$4,153,486 for the Institute and \$1,098,178 for the General Account. In addition to voluntary contributions, the Fund was financed by the United Nations regular budget (\$1.5 million as allocated by the General Assembly in 1986.(5) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also provided funding. On 19 June,(6) the UNDP Governing Council established an indicative planning figure for Namibia of \$9.3 million for the 1987-1991 programming cycle.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 12 August,(3) urgently called on States and the United Nations system to continue giving generous support to the Fund and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council for Namibia to benefit the Namibian people.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/14 E by recorded vote.

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2679(XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the charter,

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of development assistance to Namibians;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1988;

8. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of the projects of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the

United Nations system which have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in Governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. Appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet its financial requirements;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. Further expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia by an additional \$3.0 million to the level of \$9.3 million for the 1987-1991 programming cycle, and, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in approving projects to be funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

16. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

17. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans

regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia, and notes with satisfaction the recent decision of the Institute to expand its training programmes and its facilities at Lusaka;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. Notes with appreciation that the work on a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations has been completed, and calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to publish and disseminate the book at an early date;

22. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

General Assembly resolution 42/14 E

6 November 1987 Meeting 59 149-0-5 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/42/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/716; S-G, A/C.5/42/26 & Add.1. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 22; plenary 54-59.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

During the explanations of vote, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States stated that

they would abstain in the vote on all resolutions dealing with Namibia because of their membership in the Western contact group.

Other UN assistance

UN Educational and Training Programme. In a report to the General Assembly⁽⁷⁾ covering the period 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 181) had granted 175 new scholarships to Namibians and extended 285. These were in addition to those financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

UNDP activities. In 1987, UNDP provided assistance to SWAPO through seven projects for a total of \$618,400, the UNDP Administrator reported in December.⁽⁸⁾ The projects included two to strengthen and further develop the Namibia Education Centres that SWAPO had established in its settlements in Angola and Zambia; the centres served as primary and secondary schools for 3,260 young Namibians. As a support activity, assistance was given to the strengthening of the SWAPO Women's Council. UNDP also supported the administration of health services in the SWAPO settlements, the commencement of agricultural production at the Vocational Training Centre for Namibians in Angola, and a preparatory mission in connection with a project in the establishment of an aid co-ordination and management unit.

Agency assistance. United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations continued to provide assistance to colonial countries, including Namibia. The Secretary-General reported on that assistance in May 1987.⁽⁹⁾ Supplementary information was provided in a 1988 report.⁽¹⁰⁾ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) contributed to the education of Namibian refugees in southern Africa, by providing teaching material and educational equipment, by paying for support staff for education centres of SWAPO and by executing UNDP-financed education projects which provided training for candidates sponsored by SWAPO and trained teachers for SWAPO education centres. In addition, UNESCO continued its technical assistance to the SWAPO Women's Council and to Namibian women through a UNDP-financed project. SWAPO cadres participated in UNESCO workshops on the application of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems regarding women's participation in economic, social and cultural life in urban areas, as well as on the use of social science with particular reference to Namibia and South Africa.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assisted Namibian refugees in the front-line States. In Angola, where an estimated 69,000 Namibians sought refuge, UNHCR spent \$912,500 on assistance programmes aimed at covering basic needs, such as improving health and education levels. SWAPO acted as the implementing agency for UNHCR. Smaller numbers of Namibian refugees in Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe received similar support. The provision of adequate basic education and vocational training remained a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African and Namibian refugees, and assistance by the UNHCR to these two groups at the lower secondary level during 1987 amounted to \$540,000. UNHCR also maintained its annual contribution of \$30,000 to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to assist in the functioning of the Vocational Training Centre for Namibians in Angola, the largest single project within the Nationhood Programme. Regarding vocational rehabilitation, ILO continued to implement another Nationhood Programme project designed to train disabled Namibian war victims and reintegrate them into productive activities. A third ILO-executed Nationhood Programme project, focusing on training the future labour administration for an independent Namibia, resumed operations in April 1987.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) assisted SWAPO with emergency food. A training project executed by FAO concerned the organization of fellowships for high-level fisheries management training for Namibians. In addition, FAO carried out surveys and analyses of policy options on various aspects of Namibia's agriculture. The International Civil Aviation Organization participated in a UNDP-funded programme of civil-aviation training fellowships for Namibians. The World Health Organization provided \$514,000 during the 1986-1987 biennium for Namibian refugees, with priority given to health manpower development and the managerial process for national health development, as well as the supply of drugs, materials and equipment. It also assisted SWAPO with medical supplies. As at 31 December 1987, the World Food Programme had committed nearly \$33 million for food aid to SWAPO.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/325-S/18901. (2)A/42/631-S/19187. (3)A/42/23 (A/AC.109/926). (4)Ibid. (A/AC.109/929). (5)YUN 1986, p. 957, GA res. 41/39 E, 20 Nov 1986. (6)E/1987/25 (dec. 87/26). (7)A/42/628. (8)DP/1988/2. (9)A/42/264 & Add.1. (10)A/43/355 & Add.1-3.

Chapter IV

Other colonial Territories

The peaceful settlement of the dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the questions of East Timor and New Caledonia, the conflict in Western Sahara and the situation in a number of other small colonial Territories continued to be considered in 1987 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries).

The dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) remained unsettled, with the Secretary-General reporting that the parties had not initiated negotiations on the future of the islands as proposed by the General Assembly. In November, the Assembly reiterated its request that they undertake talks and that the Secretary-General continue his good offices mission to assist them (resolution 42/19).

France reported that its September referendum in New Caledonia had resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of staying within the French Republic. In December, the Assembly called on France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population to facilitate rapid progress towards an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participated (42/79).

In December, the Assembly again requested that Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro negotiate a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara (42/78).

In addition, the Assembly adopted resolutions on American Samoa (42/88), Guam (42/87) and the United States Virgin Islands (42/89), under United States administration; Anguilla (42/80), Bermuda (42/86), the British Virgin Islands (42/82), the Cayman Islands (42/85), Montserrat (42/81) and the Turks and Caicos Islands (42/83), administered by the United Kingdom; and Tokelau (42/84), under the administration of New Zealand.

Decisions were adopted by the Assembly in relation to Gibraltar (42/418), Pitcairn (42/419) and St. Helena (42/420), administered by the United Kingdom.

The Committee on colonial countries again took up the question of East Timor, considera-

tion of which was deferred by the Assembly until 1988.

The United Nations Secretariat prepared background papers for the Committee on developments in most of the Territories.

Topic related to this chapter. General questions relating to colonial countries.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Communications. During 1987, the Secretary-General continued to receive communications from Argentina, the United Kingdom and others on the matter of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Argentina forwarded a press release it issued on 3 January,⁽¹⁾ marking the 154th anniversary of what it described as unlawful British occupation of the Malvinas and reaffirming its sovereign rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as well as its determination to recover the islands through peaceful negotiation.

Two government press communiques were issued by Argentina in January.⁽²⁾ On 30 January, it recalled that in 1986⁽³⁾ the United Kingdom had established a 200-mile zone around the Malvinas for conservation and fisheries management which it had denounced at the time as a usurpation of its territory. Argentina wished to reaffirm its position, which was guided by three principles: negotiated settlement of disputes, firmness in laying claim to its rights through the exercise of maritime jurisdiction, and prudence so as to avoid incidents. On 31 January, Argentina said that to maintain peace and avoid incidents, its patrolling of the South Atlantic would not cover the so-called 150-mile military exclusion zone around the Malvinas imposed by the United Kingdom after the 1982 war;⁽⁴⁾ however, that did not represent recognition of the zone's legitimacy or that the waters in question could constitute a fishing-management zone.

On 14 April, the United Kingdom replied to a 1986 communication⁽⁵⁾ from Argentina concerning its International Year of Peace activities (see p. 123).

Guyana, on 18 June, ⁽⁶⁾ transmitted the final communique of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned

Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean (Georgetown, 9-12 March), supporting the 1986 General Assembly declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace⁽⁷⁾ (see also p. 354), reiterating its support for the restoration through negotiations of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas, expressing concern over the United Kingdom's 1986 fisheries' declaration,⁽³⁾ and deploring the United Kingdom's rejection of Argentina's proposals for the resumption of negotiations. On 23 October,⁽⁸⁾ Zimbabwe conveyed the final communique of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Assembly (New York, 5-7 October), deploring acts aimed at maintaining the British colonial presence in the Malvinas and appealing to the United Kingdom not to alter the situation while the sovereignty issue remained unresolved.

In the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed at Acapulco, Mexico, on 29 November by their respective heads of State, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela reiterated their support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas and stressed the importance of the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace for bringing the peoples of Latin America and Africa closer together.⁽⁹⁾

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Falkland Islands (Malvinas) question was considered by the Committee on colonial countries at three meetings, on 4, 12 and 14 August⁽¹⁰⁾ It heard statements by Argentina, Committee members, a representative of the Falkland Islands Legislative Council and two other petitioners. The United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, in conformity with its 1986 decision,⁽¹¹⁾ did not participate.

On 14 August, the Committee reiterated that the way to end the colonial situation in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) was by a negotiated settlement, regretted that implementation of the Assembly resolutions on the question had not started, urged the parties to resume negotiations and reiterated its support for the renewed good offices mission of the Secretary-General to assist them.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, responding to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽¹²⁾ submitted in November 1987 a report⁽¹³⁾ stating that during 1987 he had discussed the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) on a number of occasions with the two parties and had concluded that conditions had not sufficiently evolved for him to carry out the Assembly's mandate. The United Kingdom considered that the only way forward was to concentrate on solutions to problems of mutual concern, such as fisheries, while setting aside the sovereignty

claim. Argentina expressed readiness to initiate negotiations on all issues, including the future of the islands. While both parties in the past year had shown restraint, the Secretary-General regretted that they had not begun the dialogue consistent with the 1986 Assembly resolution.⁽¹²⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/19 by recorded vote.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

General Assembly resolution 42/19

17 November 1987 Meeting 72 114-5-36 (recorded vote)

14-nation draft (A/42/L.17 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 24; plenary 70, 72.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa,

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belize, Gambia, Oman, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

The United Kingdom stated that the significance of the text lay not in what it said but in what it did not say. By calling for negotiations on all aspects of the future of the islands, it opened an agenda which included the dispute over sovereignty. Thus, the draft prejudiced the position of one of the parties, in that it supported Argentina's contention that sovereignty must be discussed. Further, it made no mention of the wishes of the islanders, which were not in doubt, and their right to self-determination. The United Kingdom stated that the Falklands had been British for longer than Argentina had been Argentine, and that there had been no indigenous inhabitants of the islands. The sovereignty question should be set aside, and the parties concentrate on the many issues in which each had an interest and build on them.

Argentina felt that the text set forth the essence of what should be the approach to dealing with problems, tensions and conflicts-negotiation. There was no question that there was a dispute. It was not an arbitrary or unilateral question raised by Argentina alone, but something that began with the occupation of the islands in 1833. The draft did not prejudice the positions of either party, Argentina contended, since it did not refer to the question of either self-determination or sovereignty.

Sri Lanka believed that the wishes of the islanders should take precedence over other considerations and that they should express their views before any decisions were taken towards implementing the text.

Jordan found more grounds for optimism through Argentina's patience and wisdom and the United Kingdom's experience in devising compromise solutions.

Sweden termed the text a constructive attempt to promote a resumption of the dialogue without pre-conditions. Botswana said that a vote for the draft was a vote for negotiations. France supported the modalities proposed by the sponsors for settling the dispute. The Netherlands found that the resolution did not in any way prejudice the outcome of negotiations. Guatemala expressed its solidarity with Argentina on the issue of the Malvinas. Iran was not oblivious to the principle of self-determination, but believed that it was not the only pertinent principle-sovereignty, which al-

ready had been violated by the settlers, was of prime importance. Therefore, settlement of claims and counter-claims could best be achieved through negotiations.

Also on 17 November, the Assembly (decision 42/410) took note of the Fourth Committee's report on the question.⁽¹⁴⁾ The Committee had heard statements by four petitioners.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/76. (2)A/42/118-S/18659. (3)YUN 1986, p. 961. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1340. (5)YUN 1986, p. 116. (6)A/42/357-S/18935. (7)YUN 1986, p. 369, GA res. 41/11, 27 Oct. 1986. (8)A/42/681. (9)A/42/844-S/19314. (10)A/42/23. (11)YUN 1986, p. 967. (12)*Ibid.*, p. 963, GA res. 41/40, 25 Nov. 1986. (13)A/42/732. (14)A/42/731.

East Timor

Although the question of East Timor was not considered in 1987 by the General Assembly, but deferred until 1988 (see p. 364), it was again taken up by the Committee on colonial countries. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General continued his substantive high-level talks with Portugal-considered by the United Nations to be the legal administering Power-and Indonesia, which maintained that decolonization in East Timor was complete and that its people had chosen independence through integration with Indonesia.

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries⁽¹⁾ considered the East Timor question at four meetings on 4, 11, 13 and 14 August. It heard statements by Indonesia, Mozambique (on behalf also of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe) and Portugal (as the administering Power). Additionally, it heard statements by a representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN), representatives of nine non-governmental organizations (NGOS), a deputy of the Portuguese Parliament and a Japanese citizen.

In letters to the Committee of 30 July and 3 and 11 August,⁽²⁾ Indonesia reiterated its opposition to the appearance of petitioners to discuss East Timor, stating that the decolonization process there had been carried out under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and 1960 General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV)⁽³⁾ and 1541(XV),⁽⁴⁾ and that since East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia in 1976, the Committee's consideration of the question would constitute interference in a sovereign State's internal affairs.

The Committee, on 14 August, decided to continue consideration of the item in 1988, subject to Assembly directives.

Other communications. On 5 March,(5) Portugal informed the Secretary-General that it had nothing to add to the information it had provided in 1979,(6) as required by Article 73 e of the Charter.

Mozambique, on 16 June,(7) transmitted the final communique of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (Maputo, 21 and 22 May), reiterating support for East Timor's struggle for independence, condemning its annexation by Indonesia, calling on Portugal as the administering Power to undertake a dialogue with FRETILIN, and encouraging the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts under a 1982 General Assembly resolution.(8)

On 23 June,(9) Mozambique conveyed two documents on the Indonesian-controlled April 1987 elections in East Timor. The first, an analysis by a London-based observer, concluded that the elections represented illegal action conducted by an occupying Power. As in previous elections, participation was limited to three parties, which excluded parties indigenous to East Timor and West Papua, and voter turnout was calculated to be in excess of 100 per cent of the registered voters in several districts. The document asserted that such elections could not correctly be used to back claims that the people of East Timor had accepted integration as part of Indonesia. The second document, taken from a British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast of 3 May, commented on the excess voter turnout, rejecting the Indonesian Government's explanation that the surplus reflected the votes of visiting civil servants, contractors and seamen.

Responding on 1 July,(10) Indonesia termed the charges misrepresentations and insinuations. The development of a three-party system was described as a decision based on national consensus with the full support of previously existing parties, a process equally relevant to East Timor. Indonesia maintained the elections embodied the true wishes of the people in view of the enthusiastic turnout and the negligible incidence of invalid ballots. The implementation of a special system of casting votes was a response to uneven levels of literacy, and the excess turnout in various districts was not considered significant as the nation-wide and aggregate figures did not show discrepancies.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a September progress report on the situation,(11) the Secretary-General stated that during 1987 he had held substantive talks on several occasions with representatives of Indonesia and Portugal, but regretted that the goal of a settlement had not been achieved; however, the talks had enabled both sides to establish a useful dialogue and, in connection with their attempts to bridge their differences, they were considering a possible visit by a parliamen-

tary Portuguese delegation to East Timor, with a view to obtaining first-hand information. The Secretary-General was continuing to follow the humanitarian situation in East Timor. As at the end of August 1987, under a programme for the repatriation of former Portuguese civil servants and their dependants, implemented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with funding from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, approximately 380 persons had arrived in Lisbon. ICRC was also continuing to carry out several programmes for the East Timorese people.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/23. (2)A/AC.109/922 & Add.1. (3)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (4)*Ibid.*, p. 509, GA res. 1541(XV), 15 Dec. 1960. (5)A/42/171. (6)YUN 1979, p. 1117. (7)A/42/352-S/18930. (8)YUN 1982, p. 1349, GA res. 37/30, 23 Nov. 1982. (9)A/42/362-S/18944. (10)A/42/379-S/18963. (11)A/42/539.

New Caledonia

In 1986,(1) the General Assembly had determined that New Caledonia, a group of islands in the south-west Pacific, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory (NSGT) within the meaning of the United Nations Charter and affirmed the right of the people to self-determination and independence in accordance with the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.(2)

France, the administering Power, maintained that it did not consider New Caledonia to be an NSGT and that the people would have the opportunity to express their views during a mid-1987 referendum.(3)

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries considered the question of New Caledonia at seven meetings, on 24 February, 17 March and between 4 and 14 August 1987,(4) with the participation of the seven members of the South Pacific Forum that were United Nations Member States (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu), representatives of the Front de liberation nationale kanak et socialiste (FLNKS), and representatives of NGOs interested in the issue. It had before it background information relating to the Territory prepared by FLNKS and transmitted to the Committee by Papua New Guinea, (5) a working paper prepared by the Secretariat,(6) and a letter from Fiji transmitting a summary of key points that arose out of a meeting on New Caledonia of the Foreign Ministers of the South Pacific Forum (Auckland, New Zealand, 3 March).(7)

On 17 March, the Committee requested France's co-operation and urged it to prepare the Territory for a free and genuine act of self-determination in accordance with United Nations principles and practices; it requested the Committee Chairman to hold consultations with France in that regard. On 31 July,⁽⁸⁾ the Acting Chairman informed the Committee that he had received no response from France to the request for consultations, and drew attention to a recent addendum to the Secretariat's working paper on developments in the Territory,⁽⁹⁾ dealing with the procedures established by France for the referendum scheduled for September to consult the population of New Caledonia on the Territory's future status.

On 14 August, the Committee adopted a resolution⁽¹⁰⁾ by 18 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions, which it submitted to France and the General Assembly. The Committee affirmed the right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with the 1960 Declaration and France's obligation to transmit information on New Caledonia under the United Nations Charter. It declared that a long-term solution required a genuine act of self-determination, consistent with United Nations principles, to be preceded by impartial political education. Meanwhile, it was the obligation of the administering Power to promote the social and economic development of the Territory.

Communications. In its final communique, the eighteenth South Pacific Forum (Apia, Samoa, 29 and 30 May)⁽¹¹⁾ - noting that France was preparing a referendum in which a significant proportion of the indigenous population had proclaimed, through FLNKS, that it would not take part - called for a United Nations-sponsored referendum, consistent with universally accepted principles of self-determination.

In October, the South Pacific Forum and France gave their respective assessments of the 13 September referendum.

On 2 October,⁽¹²⁾ Samoa, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum's United Nations Members, stated in a letter to the General Assembly President that the referendum was not a free and genuine act of self-determination because: it was not conducted in co-operation with the United Nations; there were no United Nations observers; there was no prior political education and no real choice; the full range of options prescribed by United Nations practices and guidelines was not offered; and punitive consequences were implicitly attached to the independence option. The seven countries pointed out that over 40 per cent of the eligible voters, and more than 80 per cent of the indigenous people, did not vote. In their view, the referendum had exacerbated the divisions and ten-

sions in the Territory and shown that a less confrontational approach and a resumption of the dialogue by the administering Power was required to find common ground among the communities of New Caledonia.

In a 10 October letter to the Secretary-General,⁽¹³⁾ France stated that the organization of the referendum was unexceptionable and the results clear and conclusive. An overwhelming majority of 98.3 per cent had voted in favour of keeping New Caledonia within the French Republic. The participation of 59.1 per cent of the eligible voters was revealing in view of the boycott instructions by the pro-independence movements, and had to be compared with the rate of participation in previous votes (49.57 per cent in 1984 and 51.38 per cent in 1986). The pro-independence parties were involved at every stage of the process and the referendum was preceded by an intense political campaign and complied fully with United Nations principles. France noted that United Nations observation of a self-determination ballot was not required as a general rule and that no such request had been made by the Organization. It was now up to the New Caledonians to decide what institutions to establish. The reasons which had led France in 1986 to oppose the addition of New Caledonia to the list of NSGTs remained valid, and it therefore rejected the text submitted to the Assembly by the Committee on colonial countries, which, moreover, unjustifiably criticized France and ignored the decision made by the New Caledonian electorate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, resolution 42/79, as recommended by the Fourth Committee.

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 by which the Assembly considered that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 1541(XV), New Caledonia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter,

Noting the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia on 17 March 1987, as well as the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 14 August 1987,

Noting also the section relating to New Caledonia in the communique issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987, and in particular the call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

Noting further the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of New Caledonia,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and requests that Government to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

4. Regrets that the Government of France has not responded to the request to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

5. Considers that, consistent with the principles laid down in its resolution 1514(XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

6. Declares that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

7. Emphasizes that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;

8. Calls upon the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

9. Affirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon the administering Power to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/79

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 69-29-47 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) by recorded vote (69-27-46) 28 October (meeting 22); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10-23; plenary 90-92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen.

During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee heard, at their request,(14) eight petitioners representing FLNKS and NGOS interested in the topic.

In explanation of vote, France said that the draft took no account of the September referendum which had been carried out meticulously and in which a clear majority had indicated their wish to build their future within the French Republic. Canada, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Malta, the Netherlands, Suriname and Sweden also called for respect for the results of the referendum. Some of those countries pointed out, however, that the referendum alone could not solve the 'Territory's problems and that a dialogue between the population groups was necessary. Canada, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands and Solomon Islands noted that France had indicated its willingness to pursue such a dialogue. Finland, Japan, Sweden and Vanuatu stated that France should report to the United Nations as required under Article 73 of the Charter.

Japan felt that the draft prejudged the result of the self-determination exercise. Suriname said that integration into the French Republic was a valid choice under the 1960 Declaration.

Further communication. In a 22 October letter to the Fourth Committee Chairman,(15) Samoa, for the seven South Pacific Forum members which were Members of the United Nations,

noted that several times in the Committee's debate France had stated that the September referendum in New Caledonia was uncontested; however, the Forum members wished to point out that there had been appeals to the Council of State of France and to the National Commission for Communication and Liberties over the conduct of the referendum and the matter was still pending.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 913, GA res. 41/41 A, 2 Dec. 1986. (2)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (3)YUN 1986, p. 914. (4)A/42/23. (5)A/AC.109/896 & Add.1.2. (6)A/AC.109/892 & Add.1. (7)A/AC.109/903. (8)A/AC.109/921. (9)A/AC.109/892/Add.2. (10)A/AC.109/931. (11)A/42/417. (12)A/42/606. (13)A/42/651. (14)A/C.4/42/4 & Add.1-7. (15)A/C.4/42/9.

Western Sahara

The decolonization of Western Sahara and the right of its people to self-determination remained a concern of the United Nations in 1987.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights, on 19 February, (1) reaffirmed that Western Sahara was a question of decolonization and once more requested the parties to the conflict, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO Front), to negotiate directly for a cease-fire and create the necessary conditions for a referendum for self-determination. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to promote a solution and decided to consider the situation in 1988 as a high priority matter. (See also p. 741.)

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries (2) considered Western Sahara at three meetings on 4, 6 and 13 August, hearing statements by Afghanistan, Cuba, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by a representative of the POLISARIO Front. During its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it background information on current political and military developments in the Territory. (3)

On 13 August, it decided to take up the item in 1988, subject to General Assembly directives.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution, (4) submitted in October 1987 a report (5) on meetings he and the OAU Chairman had held between January and September 1987 with Morocco and the POLISARIO Front. The Secretary-General and the OAU Chairman said that they were satisfied with the progress achieved, that Morocco was

prepared to entrust the United Nations with the conduct of a referendum for the self-determination of the people in the Territory, and that if the parties continued to display political determination and flexibility, they would facilitate the negotiation of a peaceful solution of the Western Sahara question. Noting a rise in tension between the parties in early 1987, the Secretary-General and the Chairman cautioned them that the problem could not be solved through military means.

A technical mission would be sent to the Territory to gather information needed to supplement that already supplied by the parties, the Secretary-General said. Proposals for a cease-fire and referendum would then be formulated.

Communication. In their final communiqué, (6) the Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement to the 1987 Assembly (New York, 5-7 October) also reaffirmed that Western Sahara was a decolonization problem and could be solved only when its people exercised their right to self-determination. They urged Morocco and the POLISARIO Front, guided by a 1983 OAU resolution (7) and the 1986 Assembly resolution, (4) to hold direct negotiations on a cease-fire and referendum.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Fourth Committee, in October, heard four petitioners at their request, including a representative of the POLISARIO Front. (8)

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/78 by recorded vote.

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) on Western Sahara, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part concerning Western Sahara of the final communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to

the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,

Noting with appreciation the continuation of the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolutions 40/50 of 2 December 1985 and 41/16 of 31 October 1986,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. Reaffirms also that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which ways and means were established for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

4. Again requests, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a ceasefire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

5. Welcomes the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

6. Takes note of the joint decision of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a technical mission to Western Sahara in order to collect the relevant technical information to assist them in discharging the mandate entrusted to them under General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

7. Invites the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a ceasefire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

8. Appeals to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary

to implement resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX), General Assembly resolutions 40/50 and 41/16 and the present resolution;

9. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that Organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX);

10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

11. Invites the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. Invites the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/78

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 93-0-50 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) by recorded vote (93-0-49), 28 October (meeting 22); 48-nation draft (A/C.4/42/L.5); agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-22; plenary 90-92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

The Secretariat orally informed the Fourth Committee that it had been estimated that the technical mission to Western Sahara would be dispatched by the end of 1987 and costs met from existing appropriations under the 1986-1987 budget.

Morocco, declaring that the other side was trying to block peace efforts and sow confusion, did not participate in the vote, since it felt that the text's constructive provisions-the good offices process and the technical mission-were beset with pre-conditions, undermining their substance; it also regretted Algeria's intransigence and its refusal to accept the conclusions of the Secretary-General's report.

Bangladesh did not participate in the voting in the Fourth Committee in October, but abstained in the plenary Assembly in December while awaiting the outcome of the technical mission which had been in the area since mid-November. The Sudan, which had voted in favour in Committee, abstained in the plenary, awaiting the creation of the necessary atmosphere for a solution.

China also did not participate, though it supported the technical mission and hoped that the parties would continue to seek a solution.

The United States said the text tilted towards the Algerian position and failed to accommodate Morocco's concerns; in calling for direct negotiations, it irritated Morocco and circumscribed the Secretary-General's role. Turkey regretted the lack of a consensual text and said it failed to meet expectations. Austria, which would have preferred a consensus, said it voted for the resolution because it favoured a peaceful solution acceptable to all.

Canada wished to leave the search for a solution to the parties and not prejudice the matter. Côte d'Ivoire, stating that Member States must not tie the hands of the Secretary-General or the OAU Chairman, said it would abstain on all Western Sahara drafts until a referendum had been held. Iraq agreed that no obstacles should be put in the Secretary-General's way. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines felt that the text gave only token acknowledgement to his efforts and did not further the cause of peace by calling for direct negotiations between the parties. Sri Lanka believed that Morocco was being invited to implement formulations to which it was not a party. Zaire pointed out that since the text was not acceptable to one of the parties it could temporarily block the good offices process.

Australia, though objecting to elements prejudging the situation, voted for the text because of its positive aspects. Iceland's vote was on the understanding that the POLISARIO Front would co-operate with the Secretary-General. Finland endorsed the decision to send a technical mission to the Territory and was joined by Norway in supporting the joint mediation efforts. The Philippines would have preferred a greater expression of support for the Secretary-General. Sweden decided to support the text even though it did not give enough prominence to the Secretary-General's progress and the agreement of the parties to co-

operate with the technical mission. Uruguay saw the decision to send the mission as a meaningful new development.

Malta felt that the text's operative part reflected the difficulties in achieving a solution acceptable to all, but welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General and the OAU Chairman to overcome them.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/1987/18 (res. 1987/3). (2)A/42/23. (3)A/AC.109/918. (4)YUN 1986, p. 965, GA res. 41/16, 31 Oct. 1986. (5)A/42/601. (6)A/42/681. (7)YUN 1983, p. 1087. (8)A/C.4/42/3 & Add.1-3.

Other Territories

The Committee on colonial countries,(1) mandated to oversee the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,(2) held meetings in New York during 1987 on 24 February, 17 March and from 3 to 14 August. It had before it Secretariat working papers on the situation in the Territories under consideration.

In December, the General Assembly adopted resolutions or decisions, most of which were based on drafts proposed by the Committee.

American Samoa

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/88 without vote,

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/23 of 31 October 1986,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting the continuing process of constitutional reviews, through consultations with the people and through the work of a constitutional review committee,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of American Samoa to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated under the first five-year development plan will be strengthened;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

9. Urges the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and to facilitate co-operation between the Government of American Samoa and the regional institutions in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/88

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Anguilla

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/80 without vote.

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/17 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that the Constitutional Review Committee, which was appointed in October 1985, held a series of public meetings in 1986 in the Territory and with Anguillians residing in the United States Virgin Islands, and noting that the territorial Government recognizes the need to replace the outdated edition of the laws pertaining to the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory grew in 1985 mainly as a result of an expansion in tourism, and that, while recommending restrictions on foreign investment and tourism, the Government of Anguilla recognizes the importance of balanced sectoral growth and continues to give the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure,

Expressing its concern at the illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and its offshore fishing banks and welcoming, in view of the importance of the fishing industry to the diversification of the economy, the intention of the Government of Anguilla to introduce appropriate legislation to conserve the Territory's fish stocks,

Emphasizing the importance of elaborating an appropriate strategy for the efficient production and marketing of salt,

Underlining the need for effective instruments to regulate the commercial banking system and noting in that connection the Territory's decision to join the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank,

Noting with satisfaction the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the development of the Territory,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV), and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations sys-

tem, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. Requests the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/80

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Bermuda

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/86 without vote.

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/18 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, although the Senate of Bermuda did not adopt a bill calling for a referendum in April 1987 on the issue of independence, the issue has been the subject of debates in the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the 'Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/86

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

British Virgin Islands

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/82.

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/19 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while tourism increased during the year under review, the contribution of other sectors to the Territory's gross domestic product declined, and noting the expressed commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to achieve sound fiscal management and economic diversification, as well as to establish a national development strategy,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the 'Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in all other regional and international organizations concerned, and noting that the Territory was host to the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Noting the critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and taking note, in a related context, of the expressed intention of the Governor to accord priority to the creation of an institution for post-secondary education,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organi-

zations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all necessary measures to expand systematically the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors, as well as to appoint local persons to managerial and technical positions;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/82

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Cayman Islands

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/85 without vote.

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands, Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/20 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that over 35 per cent of the civil servants of the Territory are expatriates,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;"

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

8. Notes the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production and calls upon the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in that field so as to reduce and resolve the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/85

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Gibraltar

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. On 14 August, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties con-

cerned, the Committee on colonial countries(1) decided to continue its consideration of Gibraltar in 1988, subject to Assembly directives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/418 without vote.

Question of Gibraltar

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 41/407 of 31 October 1986, recalling at the same time that the Brussels statement, agreed on by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 November 1984, reads as follows:

“(c)The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution”;

“takes note of the fact that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 October 1985 and in London on 13 and 14 January 1987 as part of this process, and urges both Governments to continue the negotiating process with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.”

General Assembly decision 42/418

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 22); draft consensus (A/C.4/42/L.4); agenda item 18. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-22; plenary 90-92.

Guam

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/87 without vote.

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/25 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act, and that voters would be required, in a referendum, to pronounce themselves on the draft text, and noting that the Guam Legislature had appropriated \$183,000 to fund a voter education programme,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the United States Department of Defense had planned to release an additional 1,435 hectares of land to the territorial Government in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, and taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the

Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam, and particularly to agricultural development, is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure development in those areas to the fullest extent;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

11. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/87

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Montserrat

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/81 without vote.

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/21 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided that it was preceded by the attainment by Montserrat of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and recalling also the intention of the Government to seek from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources the levels of assistance necessary to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continued to recover in 1985, while agricultural productivity continued to decline and that of fisheries remained at a low level,

Noting also the measures taken by the territorial Government to increase the efficiency of the civil service and the high priority it continued to accord to the training of cadres,

Emphasizing the importance of broadening the educational programme of the Territory, including the provision of improved classrooms, teaching facilities and well-trained teachers,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of In-

dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

11. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

12. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/81

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Pitcairn

In December, the General Assembly adopted decision 42/419 without vote.

Question of Pitcairn

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session."

General Assembly decision 42/419

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

St. Helena

In December, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote decision 42/420.

Question of St. Helena

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administer-

ing Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urged the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly decision 42/420

119-2-30 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) by recorded vote (112-2-29), 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

In the Fourth Committee, a separate recorded vote was taken on the sixth sentence, referring to the continued presence of military facilities on Ascension Island. The sentence was retained by 73 votes to 31, with 27 abstentions. The United Kingdom, which had requested that vote and a recorded vote on the draft as a whole, stated that for the past five years that sentence had appeared in the drafts on St. Helena, even though Ascension Island was 1,120 kilometres from St. Helena and had only administrative links with it, no indigenous population and extremely limited facilities, with few personnel; that small base could not be of interest to anyone, least of all to St. Helena. Further, the United Kingdom termed absurd the seventh sentence-whereby it was urged not to involve the Territory in acts against neighbouring States by South Africa-and the fourth sentence, since it was natural for St. Helena, given its geographical location, to trade with South Africa.

Tokelau

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/84 without vote.

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/26 of 31 October 1986,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,

Welcoming the participation of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territory,

Noting the continuing development of the General Fono as the highest political body of Tokelau and taking note of the view of the General Fono that such development of the indigenous political institutions of the Territory must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau and that further economic development is a prerequisite for continued devolution of political authority in Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress being made towards the drafting of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Tokelau for the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987,

Taking note of the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency,

Welcoming the appointment of a Tokelauan as head of the Tokelau Public Service,

Taking note of the strong opposition in Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific area as it constitutes a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and other regional and international institutions,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. Welcomes the statement of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau that Tokelau wishes to see the devolution of authority to the General Fono consolidated and continued;

5. Notes that the people of the Territory are determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the social, cultural and traditional heritage of Tokelau, and urges the administering Power and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

6. Urges Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible to help in its rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to ensure that the traditional fishing grounds of the people of Tokelau are protected in accordance with the Multilateral Fisheries Treaty between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to continue and expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to take all necessary measures, in close consultation with the Office for Tokelau Affairs, and taking due account of the

decisions of the General Fono on the allocation of resources and development priorities, to accelerate progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/84

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session; 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

Turks and Caicos Islands

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/83 without vote.

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/22 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional commission was appointed in 1986 to review the 1976 Constitution and make recommendations for the future administration of the Territory,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory and welcoming the intention of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, to improve the primary and secondary education system in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of In-

dependence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Urges the administering Power to continue its efforts to resolve the situation that led to the appointment of a constitutional commission in 1986;

6. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

7. Emphasizes the need to accelerate the diversification of the economy in order to develop a wider economic base for the Territory and welcomes the proposal of the territorial Government to include, in its National Development Plan, provisions for the improvement of the regulatory practice governing the fisheries sector;

8. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources, including their territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/83

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

United States Virgin Islands

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/89 without vote.

Question of the United States Virgin Islands The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 41/24 of 31 October 1986,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, have primary responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America, and that the administering Power fully supports the principle that it is the right of the people concerned to decide and determine their own destiny,

Taking note of the general elections held on 4 November 1986 in the Territory,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the territorial Government that, owing to a lack of resources, the public education programmes envisaged by the Select Committee on Status and Federal Relations, established in 1983, had not been implemented, and that additional resources were also needed to initiate a study on the question of territorial jurisdiction over customs and immigration control and other areas of autonomy,

Taking note of the measures introduced by the territorial Government to strengthen the finances and economic development of the Territory by, inter alia, attracting foreign investments to industrial programmes and eliminating the budget deficit,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and welcoming the recent participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology,

Noting with satisfaction the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums at which the Territory is the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and

strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, inter alia, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. Requests the administering Power to seek for the territorial Government a status similar to that of other

dependent Territories within the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various intergovernmental bodies and organizations, including the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations;

11. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, includ-

ing the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/89

4 December 1987 Meeting 92 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/42/730 & Corr.2) without objection, 28 October (meeting 23); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/42/23); agenda item 18.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 4th Committee 10, 12-23; plenary 90-92.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/23. (2)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960.

Legal questions

Chapter I

International Court of Justice

In 1987, the International Court of Justice continued to deal with five contentious cases; a sixth such dispute was referred to it in February. In May, the Court delivered an advisory opinion.

The General Assembly and the Security Council held elections in September to fill a vacancy in the Court created by the death on 10 March 1987 of a Judge. They held elections in November to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office of five other Judges. (See p. 1050.) Also in November, the Assembly determined the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru might become a party to the Statute of the Court (resolution 42/21) - an action recommended by the Security Council (resolution 600(1987)).

Topic related to this chapter. Americas: Nicaragua situation.

Judicial work of the Court

In 1987, the Court or its Chambers-meeting at The Hague, Netherlands-continued considering two cases concerning border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica - which was subsequently removed from the Court's list - and Nicaragua v. Honduras); a case concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States); and two frontier disputes (Burkina Faso/Mali and El Salvador/Honduras). A new dispute referred to it concerned the company Elettronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI) (United States v. Italy). In addition, the Court delivered an advisory opinion concerning a judgement of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

The 1987 activities of the Court were described in two reports to the General Assembly, covering the periods 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987(1) and 1 August 1987 to 31 July 1988.(2) By decision 42/405 of 13 October 1987, the Assembly took note of the 1986/87 report.

Military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua

In 1984,(3) Nicaragua had instituted proceedings against the United States with a request for an indication of provisional measures concerning responsibility for military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua. After considering the matter in 1984 and 1985,(4) the Court, in its Judgment delivered in June 1986,(5) found that the United States was obliged to make reparation to Nicaragua for all injury caused to it by breaches of obligations under international law by the United States and that the form and amount of such reparation, failing agreement between the two Parties, would be settled by the Court, reserving for that purpose the subsequent procedure.

On 7 September 1987, Nicaragua informed the Court that no agreement had been reached between the Parties as to the form and amount of reparation and requested the Court to make the necessary orders for the further conduct of the case. On 13 November, the United States declared that it remained of the view that the Court was without jurisdiction to entertain the dispute and that the Nicaraguan Application was inadmissible; accordingly, the United States would not be represented at a meeting of the Court to ascertain the views of the Parties on the procedure to be followed.

By an Order of 18 November 1987,(6) the Court fixed time-limits for written proceedings on the question of the form and amount of reparation, namely 29 March 1988 for a Memorial (written pleading) of Nicaragua and 29 July 1988 for a Counter-Memorial of the United States.

The General Assembly, in November 1987, again called for full and immediate compliance with the Court's 1986 Judgment (resolution 42/18) and, in December, deplored the continuing trade embargo against Nicaragua contrary to that Judgment, requesting once again that such measures be revoked immediately (resolution 42/176). Several 1987 communications also dealt with the 1986 Judgment (see p. 190).

Border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica)

In 1986, Nicaragua having instituted proceedings against Costa Rica alleging border and transborder armed actions, the Court had set time-limits for the filing of pleadings by the Parties.⁽⁷⁾ By an Order of 21 July 1987,⁽⁸⁾ responding to a request by Nicaragua and after Costa Rica's views had been ascertained, the Court's Vice-President extended the time-limits for the written proceedings. However, on 12 August, Nicaragua stated that it was discontinuing the judicial proceedings against Costa Rica. It referred to an agreement by the five States of Central America on the procedure for establishing a firm and lasting peace in the region, signed on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (see p. 185).

On 19 August, having ascertained that Costa Rica did not object to the discontinuance, the Court's President made an Order⁽⁹⁾ placing the discontinuance on record and removing the case from the Court's list.

Border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Honduras)

Both the Memorial of Honduras-against which Nicaragua had instituted proceedings in 1986 alleging border and transborder armed actions⁽⁷⁾ - and the Counter-Memorial of Nicaragua were filed within the prescribed time-limits: 23 February and 22 June 1987, respectively. However, the oral proceedings were temporarily adjourned, with the approval of the Court, as a result of the agreement between the five Central American States (see above).

Frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali

By an Order of 9 April 1987,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Chamber, constituted by the Court in 1985,⁽¹¹⁾ nominated three experts to assist Burkina Faso and Mali in the demarcation operation to settle their frontier dispute, which had been referred to the Court by the two countries in 1983.⁽¹²⁾ The Order, made in accordance with a Special Agreement between the two Parties and with the 1986 Judgment of the Chamber,⁽¹³⁾ also authorized the Chamber President to nominate a substitute in the event of a vacancy in the group of experts.

Frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras

In 1986, El Salvador and Honduras had submitted to the Court a frontier dispute between them.⁽¹³⁾ Their Special Agreement defined the questions submitted for decision and provided for

their submission to a Court chamber-composed of three members and two judges ad hoc - to deal with the case.

On 17 February 1987, the Parties were consulted by the Court's President as to the proposed chamber's composition; they subsequently notified the Court of their choices: El Salvador chose Nicolas Valticos (Greece) and Honduras chose Michel Virally (France).

On 8 May 1987, the Court made an Order⁽¹⁴⁾ whereby it acceded to the Parties' request to form the special Chamber and declared that it had elected Judges Shigeru Oda, José Sette Câmara and Sir Robert Y. Jennings to form, with the judges ad hoc chosen by the Parties, the Chamber. By an Order of 27 May,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Court, having consulted the Chamber, fixed 1 June 1988 as the time-limit for the filing of a Memorial by each of the Parties.

The Chamber, on 29 May, elected Judge Sette Câmara as its President and, by an Order of the same date,⁽¹⁶⁾ fixed 1 February 1989 as the time-limit for the filing of a Counter-Memorial by each of the Parties and 1 August 1989 for the filing of Replies. On 9 November, the Chamber held its inaugural public sitting.

Case concerning Elettronica Sicula S.p.A (United States v. Italy)

On 6 February 1987, the United States filed an Application instituting proceedings against Italy. The dispute concerned Italy's requisition of the plant and related assets of Elettronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI), an Italian company stated to be 100 per cent owned by two United States corporations.

By an Order of 2 March,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Court, with the agreement of the two Parties, constituted a Chamber to deal with the case, electing as members: Judges Nagendra Singh (President), Shigeru Oda, Robert Ago, Stephen M. Schwebel and Sir Robert Y. Jennings. By the same Order, the Court fixed the time-limits for the filing of a Memorial by the United States and a Counter-Memorial by Italy at 15 May and 16 November 1987, respectively; both were filed accordingly. On 17 November, the Chamber held its inaugural public sitting and, by an Order of the same date,⁽¹⁸⁾ fixed 18 March 1988 as the time-limit for a Reply by the United States and 18 July 1988 for a Rejoinder by Italy.

Review of a judgement by the UN Administrative Tribunal

In 1984,⁽¹⁹⁾ the General Assembly's Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements had requested an advisory opinion on two questions relating to the Tribunal's Judgement No. 333 in the case of Vladimir Victorovich Yakimetz v. the Secretary General. The

case involved the staff member's request for further employment after the expiry of his contract with the United Nations. Various aspects of the matter were considered by the Court in 1985⁽¹¹⁾ and 1986.⁽¹³⁾

On 27 May, at a public sitting, the Court delivered its advisory opinion,⁽²⁰⁾ the operative provisions of which read as follows:

The Court,

A. Unanimously,

Decides to comply with the request for an advisory opinion;

B. Is of the opinion:

(1) with regard to Question 1, unanimously,

That the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, in its Judgement No. 333 of 8 June 1984 (AT/DEC/333), did not fail to exercise jurisdiction vested in it by not responding to the question whether a legal impediment existed to the further employment in the United Nations of the Applicant after the expiry of his fixed-term contract on 26 December 1983;

(2) with regard to Question 2, by eleven votes to three,

That the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, in the same Judgement No. 333, did not err on any question of law relating to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President Mbaye; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Oda, Ago, Sette Câmara, Bedjaoui, Ni and Tarassov,

Against: Judges Schwebel, Sir Robert Jennings and Evensen.

Judge Lachs appended a declaration to the advisory opinion. Judges Elias, Oda and Ago appended separate opinions and Judges Schwebel, Sir Robert Jennings and Evensen appended dissenting opinions.

Organizational questions

Application to become party to the Statute of the Court

By a letter of 21 August 1987 to the Secretary-General,⁽²¹⁾ the Republic of Nauru, which was not a Member State of the United Nations, applied to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Requesting that the Security Council and General Assembly be informed, Nauru stated that it waited to be informed of the conditions required of it.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 15 October 1987, the Security Council referred Nauru's application to its Committee of Experts for study. On 19 October, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Council adopted resolution 600(1987) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recommends that the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the

United Nations, determine the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

(a) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

(b) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

(c) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time, after consultation with the Government of the Republic of Nauru.

Security Council resolution 600(1987)

19 October 1987 Meeting 2754 Adopted unanimously

Draft by Committee of Experts (S/19213).

Meeting numbers. SC 2753, 2754.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/21 without vote.

Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

Whereas the Government of Nauru, by a communication dated 21 August 1987 addressed to the Secretary-General, has expressed the desire to learn the conditions on which Nauru could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Whereas Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations provides that a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council,

Whereas the Security Council has adopted a recommendation on this matter,

The General Assembly

Determines, in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter and upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the conditions on which Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

"The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

"(a) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

"(b) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

"(c) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time after consultation with the Government of Nauru."

General Assembly resolution 42/21

18 November 1987 Meeting 73 Adopted without vote

3-nation draft (A/42/L.25 & Add.1); agenda item 144.

Sponsors: Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu.

Elections to the Court

On 27 March 1987, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 595(1987).

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière on 10 March 1987,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 14 September 1987 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Security Council resolution 595(1987)

27 March 1987 Meeting 2739 Adopted unanimously

(For results of the election, see APPENDIX III.)

Publications of the Court

In November 1987, the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee took up a 1986 Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report on the Court's publications.⁽²²⁾ In that report, the possibility of publishing the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court in United Nations official languages other than English and French (the official languages of the Court) was examined. The Committee also had before it the comments,⁽²³⁾ which had been presented to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the Office of Legal Affairs. The Group supported JIU's recommendation that the Court's judgments and advisory opinions could be published in all United Nations official languages at no additional cost. The Office of Legal Affairs pointed out that translations of the full judgments and opinions into languages other than the two official ones could not engage the Court's responsibility, and that any expansion or change of those two languages would require a formal amendment to Article 39 of the Court's Statute.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly

adopted section IV of resolution 42/225 without vote.

Publications of the International Court of Justice [The General Assembly...]

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice" and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice,

Recalling the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee in regard to the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as the communication addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report,

1. Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice;

2. Invites the International Court of Justice to continue to examine the question of the dissemination of judgments and advisory opinions of the Court;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session;

...

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section IV

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without objection, 10 December (meeting 59); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.12); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 42, 57, 59; plenary 99.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/4. (2)A/43/4. (3)YUN 1984, p. 1084. (4)YUN 1985, p. 1156. (5)YUN 1986, p. 981. (6)Case concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Order of 18 November 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 539. (7)YUN 1986, p. 983. (8)Case concerning Border and Transborder Armed Actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica), Order of 21 July 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 534. (9)*Ibid.*, Order of 19 August 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 535. (10)Case concerning the Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Republic of Mali), Order of 9 April 1987, I.C.J. Sales No. 527. (11)YUN 1985, p. 1157. (12)YUN 1983, p. 1103. (13)YUN 1986, p. 984. (14)Case concerning the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras), Order of 8 May 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 529. (15)*Ibid.*, Order of 27 May 1987, I.C.J. Sales No. 531. (16)*Ibid.*, Order of 29 May 1987 I.C.J. Sales No. 533. (17)Case concerning Elettronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI) (United States of America v. Italy), Order of 2 March 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 526. (18)*Ibid.*, Order of 17 November 1987, I.C.J. Sales No. 538. (19)YUN 1984, p. 1085. (20)Application for Review of Judgement No. 333 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, Advisor Opinion of 27 May 1987: I.C.J. Sales No. 532. (21)S/19137. (22)YUN 1986, p. 985. (23)A/C.5/42/50.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Court of Justice: Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, Index 1987, I.C.J. Sales No. 540. International Court of Justice Yearbook 1986-1987, No. 41, I.C.J. Sales No. 537; 1987-1988, No. 42, I.C.J. Sales No. 546.

Chapter II

Legal aspects of international political relations

In its continuing efforts to develop legal measures for promoting friendly relations among States, the General Assembly, in November 1987, approved the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, as drafted by the Special Committee on the topic (resolution 42/22).

In December, the Assembly again stressed the importance of settling international disputes peacefully (42/150), and decided that its Sixth (Legal) Committee should complete, in 1988, the identification of the elements of good-neighbourliness and begin elaborating an international document on strengthening that concept (42/158). In addition, the Assembly invited the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to submit such a draft convention to it in 1988 (42/155).

The Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue elaborating the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, agreeing with the Commission's recommendation to amend the title of the topic in English from "offences" to "crimes" (42/151). The Commission also continued drafting articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

Concern over various aspects of terrorism was raised by both the Assembly and the Security Council. In January, the Council's members again condemned all acts of hostage-taking, Assembly and abduction. In December, the Council condemned all terrorist acts and requested the Secretary-General to seek Member States' views on international terrorism and on ways of combating it, including the convening of an international conference (42/159).

Topic related to this chapter. International peace and security.

Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

In December 1987, the General Assembly again urged States to observe the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.⁽¹⁾

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its February 1987 session,⁽²⁾ continued work on the peaceful settlement of disputes, in addition to two other main items-proposals on rationalizing the existing procedures of the United Nations (see p. 1071) and ways to maintain international peace and security.

An open-ended Working Group of the Committee discussed a working paper submitted by Romania⁽³⁾ on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations. Romania's paper was a revised version of its 1986 paper,⁽⁴⁾ which itself was based on a proposal originally submitted in 1983 by Nigeria, the Philippines and Romania,⁽⁵⁾ which had been considered by the Committee in each of the intervening years. Based on suggestions made in the discussion, Romania subsequently submitted a further revised version⁽⁶⁾ on which the Working Group held a brief exchange of preliminary views. Romania pointed out, among other things, that the proposed commission was a procedure and not an organ, and that its members would be nominated depending on the case; it believed the Working Group preferred confining the commission's competence to disputes only, rather than extending it to situations and matters.

The Group felt that tangible progress on the topic had been achieved and that work should continue on the revised proposal.

The Group also examined a progress report by the Secretary-General on the preparation of a handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,⁽⁷⁾ in which he informed the Special Committee that, in view of the current United Nations financial situation which affected the availability of personnel for assignments, work on the handbook could not proceed as expeditiously as expected. The United Nations Legal Counsel informed the Working Group that the Consultative Group on the topic was to examine in 1987 those sections of the draft handbook concerning inquiry, mediation, conciliation and good offices.

Communications. The President of Romania,⁽⁸⁾ among proposals he made in September on issues before the General Assembly, asserted that the United Nations should appeal to all parties to conflicts to solve them peacefully, with the Secu-

rity Council or a special United Nations organ assisting in the cessation of military operations and during negotiations.

The Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Assembly's forty-second session (New York, 5-7 October)(9) urged non-aligned countries to utilize fully the peaceful dispute-settlement procedures provided for under the United Nations Charter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/150 by recorded vote.

Peaceful settlement of disputes between States
The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985 and 41/74 of 3 December 1986,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of the use of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

1. Again urges all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. Stresses the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. Calls upon Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and interested international

legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. Decides that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-third session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

General Assembly resolution 42/150

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 136-0-20 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/815) by recorded vote (100-0-20), 23

November (meeting 55); 50-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.5); agenda item 129.

Sponsors: Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 22-28, 55; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The Sixth Committee approved the draft as a whole after approving paragraph 4 by a recorded vote of 89 to 8, with 19 abstentions, and paragraph 5 similarly by 95 to 13, with 11 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, Japan, Jordan and the United States questioned the validity of the request made in paragraph 4, since the Manila Declaration was a recommendation and not a legal document; the United States also considered it improper to solicit States' views on the Declaration when United Nations resources were scarce. Denmark, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Community (EC), said the procedure envisaged in paragraph 4 would not resolve the underlying problem, which was a lack of political will to use established procedures for the Peaceful settlement of disputes: they favoured the

inclusion, in the resolution on the report of the Special Committee on the United Nations Charter (see p. 1072), of an appeal to Governments to use the procedures provided for in the Charter. Sharing that view, Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, questioned the advisability of establishing a reporting procedure. Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania, while voting affirmatively, agreed that it was unnecessary to keep urging Member States annually to implement the Declaration.

As regards paragraph 5, Japan and Sweden, for the Nordic countries, believed the question should be considered under the agenda item on the report of the Special Committee on the Charter. The United States said it saw no useful purpose being served by the paragraph. Kenya would have liked to see the Sixth Committee take a lead in rationalizing the United Nations work and procedures. Jordan, also for reason of rationalization, doubted the need to include the item in the Assembly's 1988 agenda. Peru reaffirmed its understandings of certain provisions in the Declaration which it had expressed at the time the document was adopted.

Good-neighbourliness between States

In December 1987, the General Assembly decided to complete, in 1988, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin elaborating a suitable international document on strengthening that concept.

Sub-Committee consideration. The Sixth Committee's Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness,⁽¹⁰⁾ re-established by the Committee on 22 September 1987 to identify and clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness, held eight meetings, basing its work on a list of elements it had compiled in 1986.⁽¹¹⁾ It made progress without reaching general agreement on all elements; particular difficulties surrounded those dealing with arms limitation and disarmament, and the rights of national minority groups. The list of elements—some of which had been modified or renumbered in 1987—were presented under four major headings: legal and other elements, areas of co-operation, ways and means, and action of international organizations. It was understood that the list was not exhaustive and that the positioning of the points in the list was provisional.

Communications. Several communications, submitted under the agenda item on good-neighbourliness, concerned specific subjects, among them, Bolivia's negotiation with Chile on access to the sea (see p. 195), frontier development between Bolivia and Peru (see p. 195), and the involvement of French individuals in an incident in Suriname (see p. 1060).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly, on 7 December 1987, adopted resolution 42/158 by recorded vote.

Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling its resolutions 1236(XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301(XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129(XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982, 38/126 of 19 December 1983, 39/78 of 13 December 1984 and 41/84 of 3 December 1986, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that, for various reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Taking into account the working papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it, the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee,

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. Reaffirms that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the United Nations as embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. Calls once again upon States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. Reaffirms that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

5. Decides to continue and to complete at its forty-third session, on the basis of the present resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

General Assembly resolution 42/158

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 133-0-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/818) by recorded vote (101-0-21), 23

November (meeting 55); 44-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.11); agenda item 138. Sponsors: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, USSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 52-55; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

In the Sixth Committee, the draft was approved as a whole following approval by recorded vote of the seventh preambular paragraph (96-19-6) and paragraph 5 (95-20-5). The plenary Assembly adopted those paragraphs by recorded votes of 126-19-8 and 125-20-7, respectively.

In explanation of vote, France and the United Kingdom questioned whether good-neighbourliness represented a specific concept in, or corresponded to any norm of, international law. The United States said the discussion in the Sub-Committee

had failed to reveal any legal content particular to the concept, and Norway, speaking for the Nordic countries, said continued attempts to agree on elements of good-neighbourliness were unlikely to yield practical results.

The Netherlands saw no need for elaborating an international instrument on another principle enshrined in the United Nations Charter. The United States agreed that the concept was already dealt with in existing international instruments, and the Nordic countries added that the Sixth Committee should not use its limited resources on restating principles. Sharing that point, the Federal Republic of Germany said it would have considered joining a consensus, had paragraph 5 been deleted. For Italy, developments in the Sub-Committee had shown that the time was not ripe for drafting a new instrument. France said the text should have simply renewed the Sub-Committee's mandate rather than asking it to begin elaborating an international document. Austria viewed as ambitious the work programme outlined in the text, adding that the Organization's budgetary constraints should also be borne in mind. The United States felt it more prudent to suspend the work of the Sub-Committee so as to enable States to comment on its future. France and the United States believed a draft decision would have been more appropriate. The Netherlands said the question had become politicized and should not be included as a separate item on the Sixth Committee's agenda.

The United Arab Emirates said its affirmative vote and its commitment to good-neighbourliness did not represent its readiness to normalize relations with aggressor regimes or submit to policies which killed innocent people under the pretext of combating terrorism.

Non-use of force in international relations

In November 1987, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations.

The draft of the Declaration was completed in 1987 by the Special Committee established by the Assembly in 1977(12) originally to consider States' proposals with a view to drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. In the continued absence of general agreement on the mandate of the Committee, the Assembly in 1985(13) had requested it to prepare a declaration as an intermediate stage in drafting a world treaty. In 1986,(14) the Assembly had simply requested the Committee to submit in 1987 its final report containing a draft declaration.

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of

the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, meeting in New York from 9 to 27 March 1987 (15) completed a draft Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, as requested by the Assembly in 1986.(14)

The Committee's Working Group held 18 meetings, during which it drafted the declaration based on an informal paper prepared by its Chairman and taking into account the various proposals submitted by delegations at previous and current sessions, including two draft texts of a declaration—one by Belgium, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom;(16) and another by Benin, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt and Nepal(17)—and additional paragraphs proposed separately by Cuba, Greece, Mexico and the USSR. Taking into account the discussion in the Group, the Chairman produced a revised draft which served as a basis for intensive informal consultations. On 27 March, the Committee approved the report of the Working Group, containing the text of the draft declaration (see annex to resolution 42/22 below), and adopted its report to the Assembly.

Communications. During the year, the Secretary-General received a number of communications, including many from Kampuchea and Mozambique, with a request that they be circulated under the agenda item on non-use of force (see pp. 200 and 165, respectively).

The Non-Aligned Movement's Foreign Ministers and delegation heads (New York, 5-7 October)(9) expressed support for a universal declaration on the non-use of force.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 18 November 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/22 without vote.

Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/76 of 3 December 1986, in which it decided that the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations should complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee, which met in New York from 9 to 27 March 1987,

Considering that the Special Committee has completed a draft Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations and has

decided to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption,

Convinced of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard,

Convinced also that the adoption of the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations should contribute to the improvement of international relations,

1. Approves the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations for completing its work by elaborating the Declaration;

3. Recommends that every effort should be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Recalling that this principle is enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and has been reaffirmed in a number of international instruments,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Definition of Aggression and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes of the United Nations,

Expressing deep concern at the continued existence of situations of conflict and tension and the impact of the persistence of violations of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force on the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as at the loss of human life and material damage in the countries affected, the development of which may thereby be set back,

Desiring to remove the risk of new armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations and co-operation and by taking other appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

Convinced that, in the present world situation, in which nuclear weapons exist, there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful relations among States,

Fully aware that the question of general and complete disarmament is of the utmost importance and that peace, security, fundamental freedoms and economic and social development are indivisible,

Noting with concern the pernicious impact of terrorism on international relations,

Stressing the need for all States to desist from any forcible action aimed at depriving peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

Conscious of the importance of strengthening the United Nations system of collective security,

Bearing in mind the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential factors for international peace and security,

Convinced that States have a common interest in promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment as an essential basis for world peace and that, to that end, they should strengthen international co-operation for development and work towards a new international economic order,

Reaffirming the commitment of States to the basic principle of the sovereign equality of States,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, and social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

Recalling that States are under an obligation not to intervene directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Reaffirming the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter,

Reaffirming that States shall fulfil in good faith all their obligations under international law,

Aware of the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the principle that States shall refrain from the threat or use of force in order to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace and security for all States,

1. Solemnly declares that:

I

1. Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations and entails international responsibility.

2. The principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations is universal in character and is binding, regardless of each State's political, economic, social or cultural system or relations of alliance.

3. No consideration of whatever nature may be invoked to warrant resorting to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

4. States have the duty not to urge, encourage or assist other States to resort to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

5. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. States shall fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, or assisting or participating in paramilitary, terrorist

or subversive acts, including acts of mercenaries, in other States, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

7. States have the duty to abstain from armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements.

8. No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind.

9. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

10. Neither acquisition of territory resulting from the threat or use of force nor any occupation of territory resulting from the threat or use of force in contravention of international law will be recognized as legal acquisition or occupation.

11. A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter.

12. In conformity with the Charter and in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States shall fulfill in good faith all their international obligations.

13. States have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter.

II

14. States shall make every effort to build their international relations on the basis of mutual understanding, trust, respect and co-operation in all areas.

15. States should also promote bilateral and regional co-operation as one of the important means to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

16. States shall abide by their commitment to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, which is inseparable from the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in their international relations.

17. States parties to international disputes shall settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. For this purpose they shall utilize such means as negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice, including good offices.

18. States shall take effective measures which, by their scope and by their nature, constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

19. States should take effective measures in order to prevent the danger of any armed conflicts, including those in which nuclear weapons could be used, to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability.

20. States should co-operate in order to undertake active efforts aimed at ensuring the relaxation of

international tensions, the consolidation of the international legal order and the respect of the system of international security established by the Charter of the United Nations.

21. States should establish appropriate confidence-building measures aimed at preventing and reducing tensions and at creating a better climate among them.

22. States reaffirm that the respect for effective exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protection thereof are essential factors for international peace and security, as well as for justice and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among all States. Consequently, they should promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, inter alia, by strictly complying with their international obligations and considering, as appropriate, becoming parties to the principal international instruments in this field.

23. States shall co-operate at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to:

(a) Prevent and combat international terrorism;

Contribute actively to the elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism.

24. States shall endeavour to take concrete measures and promote favourable conditions in the international economic environment in order to achieve international peace, security and justice; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of the differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world.

III

25. The competent United Nations organs should make full use of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

26. States should co-operate fully with the organs of the United Nations in supporting their action relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the Charter. In particular, they should enhance the role of the Security Council so that it can fully and effectively discharge its duties. In this regard, the permanent members of the Council have a special responsibility under the Charter.

27. States should strive to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the special responsibilities of the Security Council in this regard. They should also fully discharge their obligations to support United Nations peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter. States shall accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

28. States should give the Security Council every possible type of assistance in all actions taken by it for the just settlement of crisis situations and regional conflicts. They should strengthen the part the Council can play in preventing disputes and situations the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. They

should facilitate the task of the Council in reviewing situations of potential danger for international peace and security at as early a stage as possible.

29. The fact-finding capacity of the Security Council should be enhanced on an ad hoc basis in accordance with the Charter.

30. States should give full effect to the important role conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly in the area of peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security.

31. States should encourage the Secretary-General to exercise fully his functions with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter, including those under Articles 98 and 99, and fully co-operate with him in this respect.

32. States should take into consideration that legal disputes should, as a general rule, be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court as an important factor for strengthening the maintenance of international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Security Council should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

33. States parties to regional arrangements or agencies should consider making greater use of such arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate, pursuant to Article 52 of the Charter;

2. Declares that nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as:

(a) Enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful;

(b) Prejudicing in any manner the relevant provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States or the scope of the functions and powers of the United Nations organs under the Charter, in particular those relating to the threat or use of force;

3. Declares that nothing in the present Declaration could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration;

4. Confirms that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter.

General Assembly resolution 42/22

18 November 1987 Meeting 73 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee & Corr.1) without vote, 13 November (meeting 50); 5-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.4); agenda item 131.

Sponsors: Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Italy.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 16-21, 50; plenary 73.

In explanation of position, many delegations, among them France and the United Kingdom, stressed the non-binding, non-normative nature of the Declaration. Similarly, Israel understood the Declaration to represent the best possible compromise. The Netherlands saw little need for yet another legal instrument when the topic was already dealt with in many others, but supported the Declaration's adoption out of respect for the compromise reached in the Special Committee with a view to completing its work. New Zealand, which had maintained over the years that the drafting of a treaty on the principle would add nothing to the existing prohibition laid down in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter, said the Declaration might prove useful in highlighting the linkage between the non-use-of-force principle and others. The Federal Republic of Germany felt the Declaration could help enhance the principle's effectiveness.

Speaking on specific paragraphs in the Declaration, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United Kingdom understood the phrase "in contravention of international law" in paragraph 10 to apply both to the acquisition and to the occupation of territory resulting from the threat or use of force. The Netherlands asserted that the term "subversive acts" in paragraph 6 remained undefined and too vague; "interference" and "threats against the personality", in paragraph 7, should be limited to acts involving armed force; and the stipulation in paragraph 24 did not belong in the Declaration.

As regards paragraph 3 of the resolution, immediately following the text of the Declaration, France said the right of peoples under alien domination to seek and receive support required that the supporting States fulfilled all their international obligations, including non-intervention in the internal affairs of another State. For the United Kingdom, that right did not extend to receiving military assistance. The Netherlands felt the first part of the paragraph was self-evident and unnecessary, and the second part beginning with the words "nor the rights of these peoples to struggle" could be interpreted as permitting the use of force under certain conditions. Israel stated that the paragraph in question, along with paragraph 23 of the Declaration, should be construed as an unequivocal condemnation of acts of terrorism as criminal, wherever and by whomever committed. The Syrian Arab Republic said the text should have referred also to foreign occupation.

Draft code of offences against peace and security

In 1987, the International Law Commission (ILC)(18) continued elaborating the draft Code of

Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. In December, the General Assembly invited ILC to continue its work and agreed with its recommendation to change the title in English to draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in order to achieve greater uniformity and equivalence between different language versions.

The draft Code, originally prepared by ILC in 1954(19) in response to a 1947 Assembly request,(20) defined offences which were crimes under international law and for which the responsible individual was to be punished. ILC had resumed work on the topic in 1982,(21) considering draft articles on the Code at subsequent annual sessions.

ILC consideration. The Commission, at its 1987 session,(18) considered the fifth report submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Doudou Thiam (Senegal),(22) containing 11 draft articles devoted to the draft Code's introduction, most of which had been proposed in 1986 and modified subsequently on the basis of discussions in ILC and the Assembly's Sixth Committee.

Following consideration of some of the draft articles by its Drafting Committee, the Commission provisionally adopted articles 1 (definition), 2 (characterization), 3 (responsibility and punishment), 5 (non-applicability of statutory limitations) and 6 (judicial guarantees). Owing to lack of time, the Drafting Committee was unable to formulate texts for the six other articles—articles 4 (*aut dedere aut punire*), 7 (*non bis in idem*), 8 (non-retroactivity), 9 (exceptions to the principle of responsibility), 10 (responsibility of the superior) and 11 (official position of the perpetrator).

The articles provisionally adopted in 1987 were transmitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in July.(23)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in August 1987 a report with later addenda,(24) containing comments received from 10 Governments in response to the Assembly's 1986 invitation for views on the 1986 conclusions of ILC. (25)

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/151 by recorded vote.

Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177(II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International Law Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the International Law Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at the forty-second session,

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. Agrees with the recommendation in paragraph 65 of the report of the International Law Commission to amend the title of this topic in English, in order to achieve greater uniformity and equivalence between different language versions;

2. Invites the Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

General Assembly resolution 42/151

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 136-5-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/835) by vote (107-5-14), 25 November (meeting 58); 24-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.13); agenda item 130.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 35-49, 58; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Explaining their negative votes, France and the United States saw no reason why the topic should be dealt with separately from the ILC report. The United Kingdom said that by making the question a separate item on the Assembly's agenda, the Sixth Committee seemed to be trying to put political pressure on ILC's work; that the corresponding 1986 Assembly resolution remained unacceptable; that it had reservations to amending the title of the topic; and that it remained unconvinced of the need to elaborate a list of crimes before laying down the general criteria applicable to the definition of such crimes. Similarly, the Federal Republic of Germany said that debating outside the Commission the substance of the question before ILC itself had defined its work would prejudice the content of the draft Code. Israel also felt it unlikely that the approach suggested would lead to the preparation of a logical, effective legal instrument.

Italy was not convinced of the urgency, necessity or appropriateness of making the question a separate agenda item. Norway, speaking for the Nordic countries, felt that the consideration of the question in the context of ILC's report would be more in line with the goal of rationalizing that body's work. Sharing that view, Japan expressed difficulty with the sixth and final preambular paragraphs.

The Ukrainian SSR held that ILC should regard its work on the draft Code as having priority, and Suriname asserted that the topic's importance merited separate treatment. Brazil particularly endorsed paragraphs 3 and 4, and hoped that the Assembly would agree in 1988 to extend the ILC mandate to include the preparation of the statute of an international criminal jurisdiction for individuals.

Draft convention against mercenaries

The General Assembly, in 1987, invited the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to complete its work and submit a draft convention to the Assembly if possible in 1988.

Ad Hoc Committee consideration. The Ad Hoc Committee against mercenaries held its sixth session in New York from 19 January to 6 February 1987,(26) having not convened in 1986 due to the United Nations financial crisis.(27) It established a Working Group, which, during 14 meetings, discussed the text of the proposed convention, taking as its consolidated negotiating basis the draft articles it had prepared in 1985.(28) In addition, informal consultations were held on several draft articles, and a drafting group held five meetings. The Committee felt that tangible progress had been achieved in 1987 and that it should be asked by the Assembly to continue work in 1988 with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, an international convention.

On 6 February, the Committee approved its report, which included that of its Working Group and the text of the second revised consolidated negotiating basis of a convention. A draft preamble to the convention, proposed by the Committee Chairman, was annexed.

Communications. In the course of the year, the Secretary-General received several communications, with requests that they be circulated under the item on mercenaries; many of them concerned the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan (see p. 210).

On 4 May,(29) Suriname transmitted a press communication issued by a delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Economic Community, which visited Suriname from 22 to 28 April to assess its economic crisis resulting from the cessation of bilateral aid at the end of 1982 from the Netherlands and from acts of sabotage and guerrilla fighting during 1986. The delegation stated, among other things, that terrorist activities in eastern Suriname were a severe handicap to the country and called for the ending of all outside assistance to the rebels.

On 9 July,(30) Suriname reported that an exchange of fire that morning between its National Army and what it called a terrorist band in the country's eastern region had resulted in the deaths of terrorists, including two white mercenaries. On 13 July,(31) Suriname updated the incident, stating that the five-hour combat involved about 33 terrorists (including at least three white mercenaries) and took place some 125 kilometres from the French Guiana border; that the two dead whites were in French Foreign Legion uniforms and one

had a Legion identification card; and that captured weapons were Italian-made, transported via Cayenne to eastern Suriname. It charged that French territory was being used as a hinterland for terrorist activities and that it had information on the movement of weapons to eastern Suriname along the same route.

In response, France stated on 24 July(32) that the men in question were acting on their own without any connection with French authorities; it noted that one of those killed had not been identified, whereas the other carried identification which indicated, as verified by France, that he was a deserter from the Foreign Legion's Sixth Corps of Engineers.

(See also p. 1062.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/155 without vote.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395(XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465(XxXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 41/80 of 3 December 1986, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on the activities

of mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Welcoming the wide and effective participation of members of the Ad Hoc Committee in the work of the Committee and the participation of a large number of observers in that work,

Taking account of the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee at its sixth session,

Reaffirming the need for the elaboration, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

2. Decides to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to completing as soon as possible a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter III of its report, entitled "Second revised consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention;

4. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

5. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold its seventh session from 25 January to 12 February 1988;

6. Also decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its drafting and working groups;

7. Requesting the Secretary-General to provide, on a priority basis, the Ad Hoc Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its seventh session in 1988;

8. Reaffirms the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Ad Hoc Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of its work towards the fulfilment of its task, *inter alia*, as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work;

9. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to submit its final report containing a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries to the General Assembly if possible at its forty-third session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

General Assembly resolution 42/155

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/816) without vote, 23 November (meeting 55); 43-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.8); agenda item 134.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/846; S-G, A/C.5/42/47, A/C.6/42/L.14.

Meeting numbers, GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 49; 6th Committee 11-15, 55; plenary 94.

Denmark, on behalf of the EC countries, Japan and the United States expressed concern over the treatment of the topic in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee (see p. 750), which, they asserted, duplicated the work in the Sixth Committee; they reaffirmed that, while the crimes of individuals acting on their own behalf were clearly reprehensible, the activities in question could not be imputed to States or regarded as violating international law. The EC countries added that the Ad Hoc Committee was the proper forum for work on the topic. Sweden, speaking for the Nordic countries, expressed support for the EC views and said they had joined the consensus as they condemned mercenary activities and supported the Ad Hoc Committee's work.

Iran saw an urgent need to elaborate an international convention on the topic and endorsed the fourth and sixth preambular paragraphs.

In other 1987 actions, the Assembly called on States to take legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries in their territories for use against other States or national liberation movements (resolution 42/96) or in Namibia (42/14 A). It also called on Governments to enact legislation declaring mercenary activities to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General (42/95).

Prevention of terrorism

Preventing terrorism in all its aspects remained a concern of the United Nations in 1987.

In January, the Security Council's members condemned all acts of hostage-taking and abduction. In December, the General Assembly condemned all terrorist acts, urged States to eliminate progressively the causes underlying international terrorism, and asked for Member States' views, including on the convening of an international conference to define and differentiate terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

Communications. Throughout 1987, the Secretary-General received communications concerning terrorism.

The need to distinguish terrorism from the exercise of the right to self-determination, along with the holding of an international conference to that

end, was stressed by Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on 5 January,(33) as well as by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Kuwait, 26-29 January).(34)

On 31 March,(35) Belgium transmitted the views of the EC States members on the implementation of the General Assembly's 1985 resolution on terrorism,(36) in connection with which they saw the need for adherence to the relevant existing multilateral conventions relating to international terrorism, and, in view of recent tragic events, to take appropriate measures in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO); annexed to the communication were related statements made by EC at various times and in connection with specific terrorist-related events during 1986.

In May, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya(37) transmitted the text of a declaration on terrorism, adopted at an international conference on the question (Geneva, 19-21 March) held by the non-governmental International Progress Organization, which concluded that the key to ending terrorism was to develop new relations among peoples and nations based on respect for the right to self-determination and on a greater measure of equality on a world scale.

In its final communique, transmitted by Samoa in July, the eighteenth South Pacific Forum (Apia, 29 and 30 May)(38) considered it appropriate, in the light of a recent attempted hijacking of an Air New Zealand aircraft, to adopt a regional approach to terrorism, and decided to establish a working group to help strengthen the capacity of the Forum States to counter the phenomenon.

Italy transmitted a 9 June statement on terrorism, issued at the Venice Economic Summit(39) by the heads of State or Government of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States and the EC representatives. Declaring that terrorism had no justification regardless of motive, they recalled their 1978 Bonn Declaration on the topic and stated that, in cases where a country refused extradition or prosecution of those who had committed offences described in the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,(40) their Governments would cease flights to that country.

On 23 July, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR(41) condemned State terrorism; stressed the importance of drafting new international legal instruments, including ones within the framework of ICAO and IMO; and urged the resumption of the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which had last met in 1979.(42)

In September, Kuwait(43) transmitted the report of an international seminar, held by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the phenomenon of terrorism in the contemporary world and its impact on individual security, political stability and international peace (Geneva, 23-25 June).

The Foreign Ministers and delegation heads of the Non-Aligned Movement (New York, 5-7 October)(9) emphasized that terrorist activities should not be confused with legitimate struggles for self-determination, and called on States to forbid mercenary activities, which they viewed as a key element of international terrorism.

The Commonwealth heads of Government (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 13-17 October)(44) urged States to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts. They stressed the need to develop effective extradition arrangements and to pay special attention to the growing nexus between terrorist groups and drug trafficking.

In its Final Declaration, transmitted by Jordan, the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference (Amman, 8-11 November)(45) condemned terrorism in all its forms, irrespective of its source or methods used, affirming at the same time the right to attain independence and sovereignty.

On 18 November, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa(46) deplored what he called the Australian Government's endorsement of indiscriminate violence by radical revolutionaries in South Africa, adding that a terrorist was judged not by his political aims but by his methods and acts to achieve those aims.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a September report, with a later addendum,(47) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly views received from six Member States, ICAO, IMO and two other international intergovernmental organizations on the implementation of the 1985 Assembly resolution on terrorism.(36) Annexed to the report was information on the state, as at 28 July 1987, of signatures of, ratifications of or accessions to a number of international conventions relating to terrorism, including two adopted by the General Assembly and for which the Secretary-General served as the depositary: the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,(48) and the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.(49) As at 31 December 1987, those instruments had 71 (see p. 1067) and 46 parties, respectively.(50) In the course of the year, the 1979 Convention was ratified by Greece, Japan and Senegal; it was acceded to by the Byelorussian SSR, Denmark, Ghana, Hungary, Mexico, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

With reports of increases in incidents of hostage-taking and abduction in Beirut, Lebanon, the members of the Security Council took up the situation and, on 28 January 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on their behalf:(51)

"The members of the Security Council have had occasion in the past to draw attention to various acts of hostage-taking and abduction. In resolution 579(1985),(52) the Council condemned unequivocally all such acts and called for the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whomever they are being held. Conscious of the serious implications of this issue, in particular, its humanitarian aspects, they again condemn all acts of hostage-taking and abduction and demand the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons."

In a related action, the Secretary-General, on 29 January, issued a statement to the press, expressing his grave concern over the latest developments in Beirut and stating that he joined the Security Council members in their appeal for the release of the hostages.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By a letter of 14 August,(53) the Syrian Arab Republic requested the inclusion, under the General Assembly agenda item on terrorism, of a supplementary item(54) on convening an international conference, under United Nations auspices, to define and differentiate terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. The request was supported by Democratic Yemen on 18 August,(55) by Algeria on 25 August(56) and by the Group of Arab States on 2 September.(57)

On 18 September, the Assembly acceded to the request.

On 7 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/159 by recorded vote.

Measures to prevent international terrorism which endanger or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16

December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981 and 38/130 of 19 December 1983,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, adopted without a vote, and the importance thereof in the consideration of the question of international terrorism and, in particular, in the strengthening of co-operation in preventing and eliminating terrorism,

Recalling the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,

Recalling also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Definition of Aggression and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Further recalling the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, inter alia, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, as well as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Deplored the continuation of all terrorist acts, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which spread violence and terror, may result in loss of human lives and material damage and jeopardize the normal functioning of international relations,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of those acts of international terrorism which can pose a threat to international peace and security and to friendly relations among States,

Convinced of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Reaffirming the principle of the self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation move-

ments, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism, consistent with General Assembly resolution 40/61,

Appealing to all States to take all appropriate steps to prevent terrorist attacks against various forms of public transport,

Urging all States to take effective measures, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Mindful of the necessity of maintaining and safeguarding the basic rights of the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking into account the proposal made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 126 (b),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Once again unequivocally condemns, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

2. Deeply deplores the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism;

3. Also deplores the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations of co-operation among States, including co-operation for development;

4. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

5. Urges all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and to take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and, to that end:

(a) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist acts and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(d) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(e) To harmonize their domestic legislation with the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties;

6. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

7. Urges all States not to allow any circumstances to obstruct the application of appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of international terrorism covered by those conventions;

8. Also urges all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

9. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with international air-security conventions, and its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

10. Also welcomes the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organization on the problem of terrorism on board or against ships, and the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf;

11. Requests the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including, inter alia, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. Considers that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support;

15. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session.

General Assembly resolution 42/159

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 153-2-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/832) by vote (128-1-1), 1 December (meeting 60); 4-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.24), orally revised; agenda item 126.

Sponsors: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 28-34, 60; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Honduras.

In the Sixth Committee, two other drafts on the topic were not acted upon, at the request of the respective sponsors. A draft(58) by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom would have had the Assembly, among other things, call on States to extradite terrorists or to submit a case to their prosecuting authorities, and to apply law enforcement measures under the relevant international conventions. A draft by Zimbabwe,(59) containing provisions similar to those in the adopted text, would have had the Assembly invite States to take national measures to eliminate international terrorism and request the Secretary-General to prepare a topical summary of views expressed in the Sixth Committee's debate.

In explanation of vote, Israel, asserting that the opposition to terrorism should be unconditional, felt that the purpose of the proposed conference was to legitimize acts of terrorism on the basis of pretexts and excuses.

A number of delegations-among them Finland, on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden-expressed the view that paragraph 14 gave the false impression of a linkage between terrorism and the exercise of self-determination, and stressed that the legitimacy of a cause did not justify the means. Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 EC member States,

said the right to fight for self-determination did not include the right to resort to terrorism. Canada said nothing in paragraph 14 should be interpreted as detracting from the condemnation of terrorism in paragraph 1. The United States felt the text contained references to self-determination which were gratuitous and susceptible to misinterpretation.

Australia said paragraph 14 supported the principle of self-determination exercised in accordance with the Charter, but that did not exempt national liberation movements from the restrictions imposed on terrorism. Sharing that view, New Zealand added that the conference should be held only if there was a reasonable prospect of making progress. Uruguay supported the text on the understanding that paragraph 14 could not be interpreted as justifying any act of terrorism.

Colombia regretted that the ambiguous wording of one paragraph had necessitated a vote on the whole text, thus, in its view, weakening the moral force of the united legal condemnation of terrorism.

Mongolia felt that the text should have included a provision to prevent the use of nuclear devices or installations by individuals to commit acts of terrorism.

Draft articles on non-navigational uses of international watercourses

Continuing its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, ILC(18) in 1987 took up the third report of its Special Rapporteur on the topic since 1985, Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States).(60) The report contained four chapters, which reviewed the status of work on the topic; set forth general considerations on procedural rules on the use of international watercourses; proposed six draft articles on general principles of co-operation and notification; and dealt with data and information exchange, on which the Special Rapporteur intended to submit draft articles in his next report.

The draft articles, submitted in 1987 under the heading of general principles of co-operation, notification and provision for data and information, fell into two categories: article 10 covered the general obligation to co-operate, and articles 11 to 15 set out rules on notification and consultation concerning proposed uses—11 (notification concerning proposed uses), 12 (period for reply to notification), 13 (reply to notification: consultation and negotiation concerning proposed uses), 14 (effect of failure to comply with articles 11 to 13), 15 (proposed uses of utmost urgency).

On the recommendation of the Drafting Committee, ILC provisionally adopted six draft articles based on the texts considered in 1980 and 1984: 2 (scope), 3 (watercourse States), 4 (watercourse

or system agreements), 5 (parties to such agreements), 6 (equitable and reasonable utilization and participation) and 7 (factors relevant to such utilization). For lack of time, the Drafting Committee did not complete consideration of article 9 (prohibition against activities with regard to an international watercourse causing appreciable harm to other watercourse States) proposed by the previous Special Rapporteur and referred to the Committee in 1984, or articles 10 to 15 referred to it in 1987.

The articles provisionally adopted in 1987 were transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in July.

In resolution 42/156 on the work of ILC, the Assembly recommended that, taking into account government comments, ILC should continue its work on the topic.

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- (1)YUN 1982, p. 1372, GA res. 37/10, annex, 15 Nov. 1982. (2)A/42/33. (3)A/AC.182/L.52. (4)YUN 1986, p. 986. (5)YUN 1983, p. 1106. (6)A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1. (7)A/AC.182/L.51. (8)A/42/562. (9)A/42/681. (10)A/C.6/42/L.6. (11)YUN 1986, p. 987. (12)YUN 1977, p. 118, GA res. 32/150, 19 Dec. 1977. (13)YUN 1985, p. 1162, GA res. 40/70, 11 Dec. 1985. (14)YUN 1986, p. 989, GA res. 41/76, 3 Dec. 1986. (15)A/42/41. (16)A/AC.193/L.34. (17)A/AC.193/L.35. (18)A/42/10. (19)YUN 1954, p. 411. (20)YUN 1947-48, p. 215, GA res. 177(II), 21 Nov. 1947. (21)YUN 1982, p. 1375. (22)A/CN.4/404 & Corr.1. (23)A/42/429. (24)A/42/484 & Add.1,2. (25)YUN 1986, p. 990, GA res. 41/75, 3 Dec. 1986. (26)A/42/43. (27)YUN 1986, p. 991. (28)YUN 1985, p. 1165. (29)A/42/270. (30)A/42/393. (31)A/42/398. (32)A/42/420. (33)A/42/72. (34)A/42/178-S/18753. (35)A/42/201 & Corr.1. (36)YUN 1985, p. 1167, GA res. 40/61, 9 Dec. 1985. (37)A/42/307. (38)A/42/417. (39)A/42/336-S/18913. (40)YUN 1971, p. 739. (41)A/42/416. (42)YUN 1979, p. 1146. (43)A/42/564. (44)A/42/677. (45)A/42/779-S/19274. (46)A/C.6/42/5. (47)A/42/519 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (48)YUN 1973, p. 775, GA res. 3166(XXVIII), annex, 14 Dec. 1973. (49)YUN 1979, p. 1144, GA res. 34/146, annex, 17 Dec. 1979. (50)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3. (51)S/18641. (52)YUN 1985, p. 1170, SC res. 579(1985), 18 Dec. 1985. (53)A/42/193. (54)A/42/200. (55)A/42/193/Add.1. (56)A/42/193/Add.2. (57)A/42/193/Add.3. (58)A/C.6/42/L.2. (59)A/C.6/42/L.7/Rev.1. (60)A/CN.4/406 & Corr.1 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1 & Add.2 & Add.2/Corr.1.

Chapter III

States and international law

With acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives continuing in various parts of the world, the General Assembly, in December 1987, again urged States to ensure their security and suggested that they take into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General in reporting on those incidents (resolution 42/154).

The International Law Commission (see p. 1085) continued to elaborate a legal instrument on State liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. However, it did not consider, in 1987, jurisdictional immunities of States and their property or the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, pending receipt from Governments in \$988 of their comments on the draft articles on the respective topics, which had been provisionally adopted on first reading in 1986. Further, although it did not consider the item on State responsibility, it appointed, on 17 June 1987, Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy) Special Rapporteur for the subject. On the same day, the Commission appointed Motoo Ogiso (Japan) Special Rapporteur for the topic on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; he succeeded Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand) whose term of office had expired on 31 December 1986.

Topics related to this chapter. International organizations and international law: host country relations. Other legal questions: International Law Commission.

Diplomatic relations

Protection of diplomats

As at 31 December 1987, the number of parties to the various international instruments relating to the protection of diplomats and diplomatic and consular relations⁽¹⁾ was as follows: 151 States were parties to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,⁽²⁾ with Dominica succeeding and Burkina Faso and Samoa acceding in 1987; 42 States were parties to the Optional Pro-

tol concerning acquisition of nationality⁽³⁾ and 52 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes.⁽³⁾

The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁽⁴⁾ had 117 parties, with Dominica succeeding and the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Samoa and Vanuatu acceding in 1987; 33 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the acquisition of nationality⁽⁵⁾ and 40 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes.⁽⁵⁾

The 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,⁽⁶⁾ had 71 States parties, China, Democratic Yemen and Japan having acceded in 1987.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General requested States, in June 1987, to submit information covering the preceding 12 months on serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and on action taken to bring offenders to justice. In August, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a report with later addenda,⁽⁸⁾ containing such information, as well as a list of States parties, as at 4 August 1987, to the relevant conventions (see above). Annexed to the report were guidelines, prepared by the Secretary-General at the Assembly's 1986 request,⁽⁷⁾ embodying the relevant questions for States to consider in submitting information on a particular incident.

Australia reported the arrest and pending trial of a person charged with a November 1986 bomb attack on Turkey's Consulate-General in Melbourne, in which one person was presumed killed while setting up the 4-kilogram bomb on the premises. Belgium reported that the perpetrators of a February 1987 bomb attack on the Syrian Arab Republic's Embassy in Brussels were being sought among terrorist groups.

Chile provided information on a series of incidents taking place between July 1986 and July 1987. It reported that six unidentified persons attacked its Embassy in France, using paint bombs, spray-guns and tear-gas (July 1986). In September 1986, paint was reportedly thrown at, or political slogans written on, the buildings housing: its Embassy in Norway; Consulates-General

(Salta, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Frankfurt and Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; Zurich, Switzerland); and the Honorary Consulate (Amsterdam, Netherlands). Similar incidents took place in 1987 against its Embassies in the United Kingdom (April), Argentina (May) and Italy (July).

Chile also reported the occupation of its Consulates-General in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, by a group of some 35 mostly German citizens during a protest demonstration (July 1986); in Paris, by a group of 10 unidentified persons, who also put up posters and shouted political slogans (September 1986); in Barcelona (April, July, September 1986) and Madrid (July, September 1986), Spain, allegedly by members of Spanish communist youth movements; in Madrid, by Chilean and Spanish communist youths (April 1987); and in São Paulo, Brazil, by 12 Chileans and a photographer unfurling banners with anti-Chilean Government slogans (July 1987).

Further, Chile reported that explosive devices had been placed in the private car of an *attache* at its Mission to the international organizations at Geneva (September 1986); in its Embassy in Peru, allegedly by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (September 1986); behind its Embassy in Argentina (May 1987); and at the office/residence of its Honorary Consul in Cochabamba, Bolivia (June 1987). Other incidents reported by Chile included: damage to an Embassy window in the Netherlands by an object thrown during a demonstration (July 1986); fire set to the private car of its Consul-General in Paris (November 1986); and the theft of an official car in front of its Ambassador's residence in Italy (January 1987).

Denmark reported that two persons who had exploded a bomb outside the USSR Embassy in Copenhagen in September 1986 were awaiting trial. The Federal Republic of Germany reported an arson attempt against the Embassy of Peru in Bonn in June 1987. Hungary was co-operating with Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) in search of a gunman who had hit the Ambassador of Colombia with four bullets, severely injuring him, near his residence in Budapest in January 1987.

Israel reported explosions and property damage at its Embassy in Singapore (December 1986) and at its Honorary Consulate in Honduras (January 1987), and the neutralizing of an explosive device thrown into its Legation in Athens, Greece (March 1987).

The Netherlands stated that, in January 1987, a two-month conditional imprisonment sentence had been given to an arsonist for damaging a car near the USSR Embassy in The Hague in December 1986; in May 1987, some home-made projec-

tiles thrown by a small group of masked men had damaged windows of the Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Amsterdam.

Sweden reported two 1986 incidents—an assault against a Swedish guard at the Legation of South Africa and shots directed at the main entrance to the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic—the apprehension of five persons for spray-painting and damaging the guardhouse at the Embassy of the United States (May 1987), and shots directed at a Malaysian diplomat's empty car, which had been parked in the space often used by the *Charge d'affaires* of Chile. In addition, threats by means of mail or telephone calls had been directed against 16 diplomatic or consular missions or their personnel, and nine cases of burglary or trespass had been reported.

Following a previously reported case, Pakistan stated that the individual accused in the September 1986 murder of a USSR assistant military *attache* in Islamabad had been sentenced to death in July 1987, and that financial compensation had been awarded to the heirs of the deceased. Turkey reported on the nationalities of two of the alleged attackers on its diplomats in 1986 incidents.

Austria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Lesotho, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that they had no serious incidents to report. Views on measures to enhance the protection of diplomatic missions and representatives were transmitted by Austria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, the General Assembly, on 7 December 1987, adopted resolution 42/154 without vote.

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Emphasizing the important role of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of friendly relations among States, and also the need for enhancing global understanding thereof,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned at the continued failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and represen-

tatives, and at the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

Also concerned at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Alarmed by the acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of such illegal acts,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate steps, as required by international law:

(a) To protect the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as of missions to international intergovernmental organizations,

(b) To prevent any attacks on diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as on representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

(c) To apprehend the offenders and to bring them to justice,

Noting that, in spite of the call by the General Assembly at its previous sessions, not all States have yet become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Welcoming the measures already taken by States in conformity with their international obligations to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Convinced that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions are important steps in the efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Welcoming the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting,

Desiring to maintain and further strengthen the reporting procedures,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. Emphasizes the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

4. Urges States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of per-

sons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. Calls upon States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;

6. Recommends that States should co-operate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

8. Calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to offer, when he deems it appropriate, his good offices to the States directly concerned;

9. Requests:

(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(b) The State in which the violation took place and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

(c) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(b) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to subparagraph 9 (a) above;

(c) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to subparagraph 9(b) above or follow-up reports pursuant to subparagraph 9(b) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

(d) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in subparagraph 9 (a) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing:

(a) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

(b) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 11 above;

13. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

General Assembly resolution 42/154

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/769) without vote, 13 November (meeting 50); 18-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.3); agenda item 133.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 7-10, 50; plenary 94.

REFERENCES

- (1) Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6), Sales No. E.88.V.3.
 (2) YUN 1961, p. 512. (3) *Ibid.*, p. 516. (4) YUN 1963, p. 510.
 (5) *Ibid.*, p. 512. (6) YUN 1973, p. 775, GA res. 3166 (XXVIII), annex, 14 Dec. 1973. (7) YUN 1986, p. 994, GA res. 41/78, 3 Dec. 1986. (8) A/42/485 & Add.1-5 & Add.5/Corr.1.

State liability

The International Law Commission, at its 1987 session,⁽¹⁾ continued consideration of draft articles on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. It had before it the second report of the Special Rapporteur on the topic, Julio Barboza (Argentina), held over from 1986,⁽²⁾ and his third report⁽³⁾ containing six draft articles dealing with the scope (article 1), use of terms (article 2), various cases of transboundary effect (article 3), liability (article 4), relationship to other international agreements (article 5) and absence of effect on other rules of international law (article 6).

In view of the extensive debate in the Commission, the Special Rapporteur expressed preference to introducing new draft articles in 1988, rather than referring the current text to the Drafting Committee. He concluded from the debate that the Commission must aim at regulating activities which had or might have transboundary physical consequences adversely affecting persons or objects, that the draft articles on the topic should not discourage development of science and technology, that the topic dealt with both prevention and reparation, and that certain general principles, such as respect for sovereignty, should apply.

The General Assembly, by resolution 42/156 adopted in December, recommended that the Commission continue its work on State liability.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/42/10. (2) YUN 1986, p. 997. (3) A/CN.4/405 & Corr.1,2.

Chapter IV

International organizations and international law

In 1987, the United Nations continued to emphasize the underlying need to strengthen its role in the maintenance of international peace and security, with the General Assembly calling on the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to accord priority to that question in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council (resolution 42/157).

The Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, urged that country, the United States, to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property (resolution 42/210 A).

The Assembly reiterated that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York was covered by the provisions of the 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, and requested the host country to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement and, in that connection, to refrain from taking any action that would prevent the Observer Mission from discharging its official functions (resolution 42/210 B).

Topics related to this chapter. International peace and security Legal aspects of international political relations.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations

The Secretary-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), stated that over the past year, in the midst of continuing regional strife and economic and social hardship, countries of disparate political orientations and economic systems had begun to deal with problems of an interdependent world with a new pragmatism. That new approach could provide a promising basis for broadened multilateral co-operation and increased effectiveness of the United Nations.

The United Nations remained prey to a financial crisis of very damaging dimensions, the Secretary-General cautioned. Yet, there had been a perceptible rallying to the Organization, prompted in part by recognition that it was in serious jeopardy but, more decisively, by changes in the international political, economic and social situation which evidenced with persuasive clarity the need for, and the unique value of, the United Nations and other multilateral organizations.

The Charter of the United Nations defined the principles to be followed in gaining peace in the fullest meaning of what true peace entailed, the Secretary-General stated. What had too often been lacking was the readiness of Member States to put aside national differences and national ambitions and work together within the United Nations in accordance with those principles towards common goals. He suggested that the Security Council in the future make fuller use of possibilities available within the meaning of the Charter, including peace-keeping forces, to head off violence and facilitate the resolution of disputes before armed conflict occurred.

The Organization had thus far kept pace with global change, the Secretary-General stated. Indeed, on occasion, it had set the pace for global change. In the process, it had perhaps expanded at times beyond the limits of its managerial capacity and the availability of resources. The budgetary and administrative reforms that were under way should do much to correct existing weaknesses. In the mean time, the Organization must develop a greater capacity to associate with its global mission statesmen and scientists of the highest calibre from around the world. Such a partnership would strengthen the United Nations as a vehicle through which the intellectual resources and the practical experience of the international community could be integrated in confronting the demands of coming years.

Activities of the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,⁽¹⁾ meeting in New York from 9 to 27 February 1987, continued its discussion of a number of proposals dealing with the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, along with its consideration of the maintenance

of international peace and security and the rationalization of existing procedures of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly in 1986.(2)

The Committee's Working Group discussed a third revised version(3) of a working paper on prevention and removal of disputes and situations that might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, to which an additional paragraph was proposed by China.(4) The paper was first submitted in 1984(5) by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain. The Group also continued consideration of a working paper submitted in 1986(6) by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland on the role of both Member States and the United Nations in that respect.

Two other working papers were considered: one, a second revised version, on the rationalization of the existing procedures of the United Nations,(7) first submitted by France and the United Kingdom in 1985;(8) the other, on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, submitted by Romania.(9)

In addition, the Working Group examined and took note of a report, prepared by the Secretary-General(10) in response to a 1986 Assembly request,(2) on the progress of work on the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

Communications. The Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (New York, 5-7 October), by a final communication transmitted by Zimbabwe on 23 October,(11) recalled that the principles of refraining from the threat or use of force and of peaceful settlement of disputes remained central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries. It urged all non-aligned countries to adhere to and implement Security Council and Assembly decisions and fully utilize the procedures for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter.

Mongolia, on 24 October,(12) stated its belief that strict compliance with the Charter by all concerned was the most important condition for the strengthening of universal peace and security, and that it would continue to strive to enhance the United Nations as a unique, irreplaceable instrument of comprehensive security for all mankind.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, adopted resolution 42/157 without a vote.

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions, as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of the session it held in 1987,

Expressing its appreciation for the progress achieved by the Special Committee during its 1987 session on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute,

Noting with satisfaction that tangible progress has been achieved in the Special Committee on the proposal concerning the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations,

Mindful of the efforts made in the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Recognizing the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of the work of the Special Committee towards the fulfilment of its task, especially as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 22 February to 11 March 1988;

3. Requests the Special Committee at its session in 1988, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(a) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and, in this context:

(i) To complete an appropriate draft document on the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the provisionally adopted paragraphs as well as other proposals set forth in paragraphs 37, 46 and 102 of the report of the Special Committee on its work at the 1987 session;

(ii) To submit the draft document to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(b) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context:

(i) To continue consideration of the working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices,

mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, with a view to completing it and submitting conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

- (ii) To examine the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;
4. Requests the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;
5. Also requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;
6. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1988 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;
9. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;
10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

General Assembly resolution 42/157

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/817) without vote, 23 November (meeting 55); 24-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.10); agenda item 137.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/847; S-G, A/C.5/42/46, A/C.6/42/L.16.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 49; 6th Committee 22-28, 55; plenary 94.

Publication of repertoires of practice

Pursuant to a 1981 General Assembly request⁽¹³⁾ that the Secretary-General give priority to updating the supplements to the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, work progressed on the 1981-1984 supplement of the Repertoire, which was expected to be completed and published during the biennium 1988-1989. Work on supplement No. 6, covering the period 1979-1984, of the Repertory was also progressing.⁽¹⁴⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/33. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1000, GA res. 41/83, 3 Dec. 1986. (3)A/AC.182/L.38/Rev.3. (4)A/AC.182/L.54. (5)YUN 1984, p. 1100. (6)YUN 1986, p. 1000. (7)A/AC.182/L.43/Rev.2. UN 1985 p. 1177. (9)AC.182/L.52. (10)AC.182/L.51. (11)A/42/681. (12)A/42/684. (13)YUN 1981, p. 1240, GA res. 36/123, 11 Dec. 1981. (14)A/AC.182/L.53.

Host country relations

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country continued to consider in 1987 various aspects of relations between the United Nations diplomatic community and the United States, the host country. Summaries of discussions held at six meetings between March and November and summaries of communications from Member States on the security of their missions were contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly. (1)

In March, April and July, the Committee resumed consideration of a demand by the host country for a reduction in the combined staff size of the permanent missions of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR to 170 permanently assigned personnel (150 for the USSR and 10 each for the others) by 1 April 1988.⁽²⁾ Citing the 1986 Assembly resolution⁽³⁾ that had urged the parties concerned to hold consultations with a view to reaching solutions, the USSR stated that it was awaiting a response to its declared willingness to carry out consultations with the host country, with the participation of the Secretary-General or his representative. The United States advised that, on several occasions, it had indicated to the USSR its readiness to discuss implementation of the reductions in a co-operative manner with a minimum of disruption, but would not negotiate concerning the level of reductions it had called for, maintaining that the large size of the Soviet missions was not warranted for the conduct of official United Nations business and that its call for a more reasonable size, based on its determination to protect its national security, had been taken after careful consideration.

In October, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) drew the Committee's attention to a proposed legislation pending in the United States Senate rendering it unlawful for PLO to maintain office premises or other facilities in New York. In this connection, it referred to a 29 January 1987 letter from the Secretary of State to the Senate, noting that: the PLO Observer Mission had been established as a consequence of a 1974 Assembly resolution,⁽⁴⁾ which had invited PLO to participate as an observer in the Assembly sessions and work; the Observer Mission represented PLO at the United Nations, was in no sense accredited to the United States, and its personnel were in the United States solely in their capacity as invitees of the United Nations within the meaning of the 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (Headquarters Agreement).⁽⁵⁾ More importantly, the letter recognized that the United States was under an obligation

to permit such personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at the United Nations. The Legal Counsel noted that that opinion was shared by the Organization.

The United States made clear that its Executive Branch held the position that closing the PLO Observer Mission would violate United States obligations under the Charter and the Headquarters Agreement. In the Committee's opinion as expressed by the Chairman, that position was what governed the issue. PLO and the United States shared the hope, unanimously expressed in the Committee, that the proposal before the Senate would not become law.

Complaints by PLO, Afghanistan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya about host country delays in granting entry visas for their observers and representatives were also considered. To the PLO suggestion that either the waiting period be reduced or multiple-entry visas be issued, the United States responded that single-entry visas for PLO observers were mandated by the relevant statute and United States security considerations that were not likely to change. The United States reiterated that a period of 10 to 15 working days for the issuance of a visa was not excessive, but that action could be expedited in medical or other emergency cases. It assured the Committee that it would look into alleged denials of visas to any United Nations invitees.

Other matters brought before the Committee included: exemption from taxes; the possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters for the diplomatic community; housing for diplomatic personnel and Secretariat staff; public relations of the United Nations community in the host city; and the responsibility of permanent missions in resolving their financial indebtedness, which, according to the host country, amounted to more than \$2 million, owed to United States property owners, hospitals, doctors, hotels, banks, service stations, contractors and other suppliers of essential goods and services.

In addition, Singapore, on 30 September, (6) complained of a series of incidents of disrespectful treatment of the head and the alternate head of its delegation to the 1987 Assembly session by United States security agents. Cyprus, on 14 October, drew attention to difficulties created by the same source regarding access to the Headquarters building during the visit of the United States President to the United Nations.

By recommendations and conclusions approved on 20 November, the Committee, among other things, urged the host country to continue taking all measures necessary to prevent criminal acts violating the security of missions and safety of their personnel, or inviolability of their property; renewed its request to the parties concerned, in response to the request and ac-

tion by the host country to reduce the size of their missions, to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement; called on the host country to avoid actions not consistent with effectively meeting its obligations in accordance with international law in relation to the privileges and immunities of Member States, including those relevant to their participation in the work of the United Nations; called on the missions to co-operate fully with federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting the security of missions and their personnel; suggested that the Secretariat and others work together to solve outstanding difficulties concerning the unpaid bills of certain missions; and stressed the importance of a positive perception of the Organization's work.

Communications. On 12 October 1987,(7) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of the Arab Group, protested against United States Senate Bill No. 940, which sought to amend the law concerning the powers of accreditation of Ministries of Foreign Affairs. It regarded the Bill as a hostile act against the Palestinian people, as running counter to the process of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as a violation of the freedom of expression of Arab parties and Arab-Americans and, if adopted, as a contradiction of the Headquarters Agreement. It requested the Secretary-General to approach the parties concerned in order to clarify the United Nations position and ensure observance of the Headquarters Agreement and of the Organization's rights.

Further, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 14 December,(8) protested the host country's persistence in imposing restrictions on the official use of the residence of the Libyan head of mission at Englewood, New Jersey. It requested implementation of the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement concerning recourse to international arbitration to resolve the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted two resolutions on the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. The first, resolution 42/210A, was adopted without vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,

Recalling further that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the

safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts violating the security and the safety of the personnel of the missions accredited to the United Nations,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Considering further the issues raised by certain States Members of the United Nations in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions;

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 83 of its report;

2. Strongly condemns any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. Urges the host country to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of mission; and the safety of their Personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

4. Renews its request to the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

5. Stresses the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Headquarters Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

7. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

8. Requests the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819(XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

General Assembly resolution 42/210 A

17 December 1987 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/878) without vote, 11 December (meeting 62); draft by Cyprus (A/C.6/42/L.23); agenda item 136.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 56-59, 61, 62; plenary 98.

Resolution 42/210 B was adopted by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

Guided also by the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Having been apprised of the action being considered in the host country, the United States of America, which might impede the maintenance of facilities of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York, which enables it to discharge its official functions,

Recalling its resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3375(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's position on the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, as described in the statement of 22 October 1987, which reads: "The members of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission are, by virtue of resolution 3237(XXIX), invitees to the United Nations. As such, they are covered by sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947. There is therefore a treaty obligation on the host country to permit Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters."

1. Reiterates that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and should be enabled to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities, and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

2. Requests the host country to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement and in this connection to refrain from taking any action that would prevent the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take effective measures to ensure full respect for the Agreement and to report, without delay, to the General Assembly on any further development in this matter;

4. Decides to keep this matter under active review.

General Assembly resolution 42/210 B

17 December 1987 Meeting 98 145-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/878) by recorded vote (100-1), 11 December (meeting 62); 40-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2); agenda item 136.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 56-59, 61, 62; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Israel reiterated that PLO was a terrorist organization, which, by the terms of its covenant and continued actions of terror, remained committed to the destruction of Israel, a State Member of the United Nations; PLO had no place in or outside the Organization.

Denmark, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, said they fully shared the view previously expressed by the host country's Secretary of State and upheld by the Legal Counsel that the United States was under

an obligation to permit PLO Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters. Singapore also shared that view.

Canada voted affirmatively out of concern that the measures being contemplated by the legislative branch of the host Government would set a dangerous precedent for the status of observer missions, which had come to be accepted as a useful means of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations. The USSR called on the host country to comply with its obligations under the Charter and the Headquarters Agreement, and to ensure the inviolability and normal conditions of operation of the PLO Observer Mission.

The United States did not participate in the vote because it was unnecessary and inappropriate, since the resolution addressed a matter still under consideration within the United States Government.

PLO said Israel had again singled itself out, as it had in every kind of violation of all kinds of laws and conventions; in this case, it had again repeated its position of violating, disrespecting and acting out of contempt. It noted that 145 Member States had reiterated that the Headquarters Agreement covered PLO and asked the Secretary-General to ensure full respect for that Agreement, of which he was the custodian.

On 21 December, the Assembly, by decision 42/460, decided to retain on the agenda for its resumed forty-second session a number of items, including the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/26 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1002. (3)Ibid., GA res. 41/82, 3 Dec. 1986. (4)YUN 1974, p. 227, GA res. 3237(XXIX), 22 Nov. 1974. (5)YUN 1947-48, p. 199, GA res. 169(II), 31 Oct. 1947. (6)A/AC.154/268. (7)A/42/664-S/19216. (8)A/42/905.

Chapter V

Treaties and agreements

In 1987, the Secretariat continued its depositary functions for bilateral and multilateral agreements deposited with the Secretary-General. Also during the year, 13 States and 10 international organizations signed or ratified the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, while the International Law Commission continued its discussion of relations between States and international organizations.

Treaties involving international organizations

The 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations⁽¹⁾ was signed by an additional 13 States and 10 international organizations and ratified by Austria and Senegal during 1987.⁽²⁾

Relations between States and international organizations

In 1987, the International Law Commission (ILC)⁽³⁾ had before it the third report of its Special Rapporteur, Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), on relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic).⁽⁴⁾ Also before it was a Secretariat document setting out the replies received from international organizations to a questionnaire concerning their status, privileges and immunities.⁽⁵⁾ The first part (dealing with the status, privileges and immunities of representatives of States to international organizations) had been completed in 1975 with the adoption of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. ⁽⁶⁾

The third report analysed the 1985 debates on the topic in the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee and in ILC, drawing a number of conclusions. It also included a schematic outline of the subject-matter to be covered by the draft articles to be prepared. ILC held an exchange of views on such aspects as the scope of the future draft, the relevance of the outline submitted and the methodology to be followed. It requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his study in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the outline and in the light of the opinions expressed on the topic at the current ILC session.

Registration and publication of treaties by the United Nations

During 1987, some 20 international agreements and subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. In addition, there were 293 registrations of formalities concerning agreements for which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions.

The texts of international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, with translations into English and French where necessary. In 1987, the following volumes of the Treaty Series covering treaties registered or filed in 1978, 1979 and 1980 were issued:

1086, 1103, 1104, 1109, 1113, 1114, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1125, 1126, 1129, 1133, 1137, 1140, 1143, 1144, 1147, 1155, 1159, 1160, 1163, 1164, 1175, 1176, 1184, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1193.

Multilateral treaties

New multilateral treaties

concluded under United Nations auspices

The following treaties, concluded under United Nations auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General during 1987:⁽²⁾

International Natural Rubber Agreement, concluded at Geneva on 20 March 1987

International Sugar Agreement, concluded at London on 11 September 1987

Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal, Canada, on 16 September 1987, to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, concluded at Vienna on 22 March 1985

Multilateral treaties

deposited with the Secretary-General

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions stood at 376 at the end of 1987. During the year, 144 signatures were affixed to treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions and 290 instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance and approval or notification were transmitted to him. In addition, he received 240 communications from States expressing observations or declarations and reservations made at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary came into force during 1987:⁽²⁾

Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions regarding the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system; Regulation No. 68: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed; Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers; Regulation No. 70: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles; Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision—all annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, concluded at Geneva on 1 July 1986

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the

General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1984

International Cocoa Agreement, 1986, concluded at Geneva on 25 July 1986

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes by at Least 30 Per Cent, concluded at Helsinki, Finland, 8 July 1985

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1986, p. 1006. (2)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1987 (ST/LEG/SER.E/6, Sales No. E.88.V.3. (3)A/42/10. (4)A/CN.4/401. (5)ST/LEG/17.(6)YUN 1975, p. 880.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat during 1987, ST/LEG/SER.A/479-490 (monthly).

Chapter VI

International economic law

Legal aspects of international economic relations continued to be considered in 1987 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee.

After more than 15 years of work, UNCITRAL submitted to the General Assembly, in 1987, the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. In December, the Assembly requested States to submit their observations on the draft Convention for consideration by a Sixth Committee working group in 1988 (resolution 42/153). In addition, the Assembly took note of the completion by UNCITRAL of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works (42/152), and recommended that an appropriate forum in the Sixth Committee should complete the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (42/149).

Topic related to this chapter. Development policy and international economic co-operation: proposed new international economic order.

General aspects

Report of UNCITRAL

The twentieth session of UNCITRAL (Vienna, 20 July-14 August 1987)(1) focused on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes; the draft Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works, as part of its work relating to the new international economic order; the status of conventions resulting from its previous work; and its programmes of training and assistance. The Commission also took note of reports on a number of topics, without holding a substantive debate on them: draft articles of uniform rules on the liability of operators of transport terminals, as dealt with by its Working Group on International Contract Practices in 1986;(2) the work of international organizations on the legal implications of automatic data processing, as reported by the Secretary-

General;(3) and a secretariat report on its preparatory work on international procurement.(4)

In discussing its draft medium-term plan for 1990-1995, the Commission agreed that increased priority should be given to efforts by the secretariat to promote the adoption and use of the texts prepared by UNCITRAL, and that means be found to collect and disseminate information on the interpretation given by courts and arbitral tribunals to UNCITRAL conventions as they came into force.

As in previous years, UNCITRAL's report was forwarded to the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/152 without vote.

Report of the United Nations Commission
on International Trade Law
on the work of its twentieth session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session,

Considering that legally sound, balanced and equitable international contracts for the construction of industrial works are important for all countries,

Being of the opinion that the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session, which identifies the legal issues to be dealt with in such contracts and suggests solutions to those issues, will be helpful to all parties in concluding such contracts,

Noting that the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974, will come into force upon the deposit of one additional ratification or accession,

Being aware that the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978, was prepared at the request of developing countries,

Being convinced that widespread adherence to the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission would benefit the peoples of all States,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session;

2. Commends the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. Calls upon the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

4. Reaffirms the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

5. Reaffirms also the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to those regional organizations and institutions which have collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing regional seminars and symposia in the field of international trade law;

(b) Welcomes the initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(c) Invites Governments, international organizations and institutions to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing regional seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resump-

tion of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the completion by the Commission of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

7. Notes with particular satisfaction the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works;

8. Recommends that all efforts should be made so that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available;

9. Invites those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the following conventions:

(a) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974;

(b) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;

(c) United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978;

(d) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote the adoption and use of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report concerning the status of the conventions;

11. Recommends that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

12. Expresses its appreciation for the important role played by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission, and invites the Secretary-General to consider taking whatever measures may be necessary, within existing resources, to provide the Commission with adequate substantive secretariat support.

General Assembly resolution 42/152

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/836) without vote, 23 November (meeting 55); 23-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.9); agenda item 132.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 3-6, 55; plenary 94.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/17. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1009. (3)A/CN.9/292. (4)A/CN.9/291.

PUBLICATION

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Yearbook, vol. XVIII: 1987 Sales No. E.89.V.4.

International trade law

In 1987, UNCITRAL completed and submitted to the General Assembly the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International

Promissory Notes, and began preparing model rules on electronic funds transfers. In December, the Assembly decided that, in 1988, a Sixth Committee working group would consider observations and proposals made by States on the draft Convention.

Unification of trade law

International payments

Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes

The Commission adopted in 1987(1) the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, which had been prepared from 1972 to 1987 and considered at sessions of the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments. The Commission had decided in 1971(2) to proceed with preparing uniform rules applicable to a special negotiable instrument for optional use in international transactions so as to overcome the divergencies resulting from two main existing systems of law governing negotiable instruments.

The draft Convention comprised 91 articles in nine chapters dealing with the sphere of application and form of the instrument; interpretation; transfer; rights and liabilities; presentment, dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment, and recourse; discharge; lost instruments; limitation (prescription); and final provisions. The Secretary-General was designated as the depositary for the Convention.

The Commission's adoption of the draft instrument followed a review of the 1987 work of its Working Group (fifteenth session, New York, 17-27 February),(3) comments of Governments and international organizations on the draft, and the work of its drafting group. On 14 August, the Commission agreed by consensus to submit the draft Convention to the General Assembly for adoption or any other action to be taken. At the time of the Commission's action, France stated that its joining the consensus did not prejudice its position on the future of the draft Convention; in its view, the text contained shortcomings and would have adverse consequences for States not wishing to accede to the new system to be established.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/153 by recorded vote.

Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commis-

sion on International Trade Law with the object of promoting the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that divergencies arising from the laws of different States in matters relating to international trade constitute one of the obstacles to the development of world trade,

Being aware that the Commission, at its fourth session in 1971, decided to proceed with work directed towards the preparation of uniform rules applicable to a special negotiable instrument for optional use in international transactions in order to overcome the divergencies arising out of the existence of two main systems of law governing negotiable instruments,

Recalling that, in its resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986, it requested the Commission to complete, at its twentieth session, the work on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes and decided to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action,

Taking note of the draft Convention adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session,

Recognizing that Governments should be given sufficient time to study the draft Convention,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the work achieved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparation of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wish to make on the draft Convention before 30 April 1988 and to circulate these observations and proposals to all Member States before 30 June 1988;

3. Decides to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to this end, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, a working group that will meet for a maximum period of two weeks at the beginning of the session, in order to consider the observations and proposals made by States.

General Assembly resolution 42/153

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 114-0-40 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/836) by vote (80-0-46), 25 November (meeting 58); 2-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.15), amended by 17 nations (A/C.6/42/L.21); agenda item 132.

Sponsors of draft: Egypt, Rwanda.

Sponsors of amendments: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Togo.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 3-6, 55, 58; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Viet Nam.

The text approved by the Sixth Committee incorporated a number of amendments to the original draft, which had been submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

The amendment to the fifth preambular paragraph, approved by 66 votes to 33, with 20 abstentions, replaced the original wording, "Taking note of the unanimous adoption of the draft Convention by the Commission at its twentieth session". The insertion of paragraph 2 was approved by 71 votes to 33, with 19 abstentions; and, by 68 votes to 36, with 20 abstentions, paragraph 3, by which the Assembly would have decided to consider and adopt the Convention at its forty-third session and to open it for signature on 1 January 1989, was replaced.

Rejecting the amendments, Australia and Austria felt that the draft Convention, which the Commission had adopted by consensus, had been extensively discussed and refined, that comments by Governments had been requested twice in 1982 and 1986 and that creating a working group had financial implications for Governments and the United Nations. The Netherlands shared these views, as did the United Kingdom, which upheld the rights of States to sign a convention. The USSR and the United States, also noting the financial implications of a working group, asserted that Governments had been given ample opportunity to comment on the draft Convention and that all States had the right to decide whether or not to sign it.

Following adoption of the amendments, the original sponsors withdrew their sponsorship; the amended text was then sponsored by Egypt and Rwanda.

Electronic funds transfers

After completing work on the draft Convention on bills of exchange and promissory notes (see p. 1081), the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments—which was renamed the Working Group on International Payments—began preparing model rules on electronic funds transfers sixteenth session, Vienna, 2-13 November 1987). ¶(4) In entrusting the Working Group with that task, UNCITRAL, in 1986,(5) had decided that the model rules should be flexible and not dependent on specific technology, ac-

commodate differences in banking systems, and deal with the relationship between banks as well as that between banks and their customers.

As suggested by UNCITRAL, the Group began its work by considering a list of legal issues set forth in the final chapter of the UNCITRAL Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers,(5) and considered the scope of application; definitions and general provisions; obligations of parties; error, fraud and liability; and finality. The Group requested the secretariat to prepare draft provisions based on the discussions, and recommended that its next session be held in New York in July 1988.

Training and assistance

UNCITRAL continued to co-operate and participate in seminars and symposia on international trade law. It organized a symposium in co-operation with the Latin American Federation of Banks (Mexico City, 1-3 June) and provided three interns with training in the UNCITRAL secretariat.

It was noted, in the discussion in conjunction with UNCITRAL'S 1990-1995 medium-term plan, that training and assistance should receive a higher priority than previously and that efforts should be made to obtain a regular budget allocation, or financing from other extrabudgetary sources, for such activities.

In resolution 42/152, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of such training and assistance and called for contributions to help finance seminars and symposia, particularly in developing countries.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/17. (2)YUN 1971, p. 595. (3)A/CN.9/288. (4)A/CN.9/297. (5)YUN 1986, p. 1011.

Legal aspects of the new international economic order

In its continuing consideration of the legal aspects of the new international economic order (see also p. 378), the General Assembly welcomed UNCITRAL'S adoption in 1987 of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works, and recommended that the Sixth Committee complete the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.

Construction of industrial works

On 14 August 1987, UNCITRAL adopted the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Con-

tracts for the Construction of Industrial Works,(1) which had been prepared by its Working Group on the New International Economic Order. The Group, established in 1978 and composed of all UNCITRAL members, had discussed relevant issues, before requesting the secretariat in 1982, in accordance with a 1981 Commission decision,(2) to commence drafting a legal guide; the Group had worked on the draft during its fourth (1983) to eighth (1986) sessions.

The Guide was intended to identify the legal issues involved in contracts for the supply and construction of large industrial works, and to assist the parties, in particular those from developing countries, in their negotiations. In recommending the draft Guide for adoption by the Commission, the Working Group, at its ninth session (New York, 30 March-16 April 1987),(3) stressed the importance of the Guide's widespread and timely distribution and also recommended that the Commission consider the possibility of revising the Guide in the future.

The Guide comprised 29 chapters, divided in two parts dealing, respectively, with matters arising before the contract was prepared, and the drawing up of specific provisions. The chapters covered: pre-contract studies; choice of contracting approach; selection of contractor and conclusion of contract; general remarks on drafting; description of works and quality guarantee; transfer of technology; price and payment conditions; supply of equipment and materials; construction on site; consulting engineer; subcontracting; inspections and tests during manufacture and construction; completion, take-over and acceptance; passing of risk; transfer of ownership of property; insurance; security for performance; delay, defects and other failures to perform; liquidated damages and penalty clauses; damages; exemption clauses; hardship clauses; variation clauses; suspension of construction; termination of contract; supplies of spare parts and services after construction; transfer of contractual rights and obligations; choice of law; and settlement of disputes. The Guide also contained an analytical index.

The General Assembly, in resolution 42/152, noting with satisfaction UNCITRAL's adoption of the Guide, recommended its wide dissemination.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an August 1987 report with later addenda,(4) the Secretary-General transmitted the views of seven Member States on the 1984 study by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.(5)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 42/149 by recorded vote.

Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985 and 41/73 of 3 December 1986, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Recalling the analytical study submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. Notes with appreciation the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67 and 41/73;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(b) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (a) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Recommends- that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Progressive devel-

opment of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order”.

General Assembly resolution 42/149

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 131-0-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/834) by vote (102-0-231, 25 November (meeting 58); 17-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.22/Rev.1); agenda item 128.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 49, 51, 58; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Introducing the draft, the Philippines said the sponsors would have preferred a more specific approach but they had been flexible in order to be non-controversial; the revised draft represented modest progress in the Sixth Committee's work. Explaining its abstention, Canada considered the recommendation in paragraph 3 to be neither desirable nor possible since it was premature to try to codify the topic while the international community had not agreed on the main principles applicable in that area. Similarly, Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Economic Community, said the UNITAR study had shown that the legal principles and norms relating to the topic had not been sufficiently identified or accepted to be codified. Japan also considered the penultimate preambular paragraph and paragraphs 2 and 3 inappropriate. The United States stated that if there was to be any progressive development of the principles, it was crucial to have political agreement.

REFERENCES

- (1) Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts & the Construction of Industrial Works (A/CN.9/SER.B/2), Sales No. E.87.V.10.
- (2) YUN 1981, p. 1260. (3) A/CN.9/289. (4) A/42/483 & Add.1,2. (5) YUN 1984, p. 1115.

Chapter VII

Other legal questions

Work on the progressive development and codification of international law continued in the International Law Commission (ILC), which held its thirty-ninth session at Geneva from 4 May to 17 July 1987; its 34 members commenced a new five-year term of office on 1 January. In December, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission carry on working on all the topics in its current programme (resolution 42/156).

The twenty-third session of the International Law Seminar was also held at Geneva. Other seminars and training courses were offered as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. The Assembly urged all potential donors to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme (42/148).

International Law Commission

Starting a five-year cycle of membership, ILC (thirty-ninth session, Geneva, 4 May-17 July)(1) had on its agenda for 1987 the same topics it had considered in recent years. It also set a tentative work programme for the cycle (see below).

The Commission again took up the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (see p. 1058), the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses (see p. 1065), international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (see p. 1070) and relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic) (see p. 1077). The Secretary-General subsequently transmitted to the General Assembly the draft articles provisionally adopted by ILC in 1987, on the first two topics.(2)

The Commission did not consider, however, the topics of jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, and State responsibility (see p. 1067).

The Commission held 52 public meetings; in addition, its Drafting Committee held 39 meetings, the Enlarged Bureau of the Commission, 3, and the Bureau's Planning Group, 11.

ILC continued to co-operate with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the European Committee on Legal Co-operation and the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

In accordance with an annual Assembly request, the Secretariat prepared for ILC's attention a topical summary of the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee discussion in 1986(3) and 1987(4) on the ILC report for the corresponding year.

On 13 March 1987,(5) Sweden, transmitting its comments on the 1986 report of ILC,(6) hoped they might help shorten the Sixth Committee's time-consuming debate on ILC's work.

ILC work programme and working methods

On the basis of recommendations of the Planning Group of its Enlarged Bureau, the Commission, on 17 July, expressed its views on the planning of activities, work methods, the duration of its session and documentation.

Having ascertained from Special Rapporteurs their work plans on respective topics, the Commission concluded that it would endeavour to complete, in the course of the five-year term (1987-1991), the second reading of the draft articles on two topics—the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier (1988) and jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (1989)—provided that written comments from Governments were available on time. It would also try to complete by 1991 the first reading of the draft articles on the Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, and would try to make substantial progress in other topics on its work programme. As to the possibility of staggering the consideration of some topics, as suggested by the Assembly in 1986,(7) the Commission felt that decisions in that respect could best be taken on a year-to-year basis.

The Commission, taking into account the recommendations of the Working Group on Methods of Work which its Planning Group had established at the current session, also expressed its views on the working conditions, composition and measures to facilitate the work of the Drafting Committee. It reiterated that the nature of its task and the magnitude and complexity of the topics on its agenda made it essential that its annual sessions continued to run for 12 weeks, if it was to abide by its proposed work plan. As timely distribution of the reports of Special Rapporteurs was indispensable for a systematic and meaning-

ful consideration of topics, the Commission said it would not discuss reports made available less than two weeks prior to a session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly, on 7 December 1987, adopted resolution 42/156 without vote.

Report of the International Law Commission The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the contemporary international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. Recommends that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, bearing in mind the desirability of reaching the goals indicated in paragraph 232 of its report;

4. Expresses its satisfaction with the establishment within the International Law Commission, in order to increase its effectiveness, of a Working Group on Methods of Work, and with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work, as set forth in chapter VI, section D of its report;

5. Requests the International Law Commission:

(a) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(b) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute to the attainment of the goals referred to in paragraph 3 above and also to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(c) To indicate in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. Recommends the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work, and to this end decides that the Sixth Committee shall hold consultations at the commencement of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, including, *inter alia*, consultations on the question of establishing a working group, the character and mandate of which are to be determined, to meet during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in order to allow for a concentrated discussion on one or more of the topics on the agenda of the Commission;

7. Takes note of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 243 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

8. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

9. Urges Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

10. Further urges Governments to give full attention to the request of the International Law Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations before 1 January 1988 on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, adopted on first reading by the Commission;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to update in a timely manner the "Survey of International Law" of 1971(8) and to make the updated version available to the International Law Commission, and to bear in mind the desirability of updating it every five years thereafter;

12. Reaffirms its wish that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest

for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. Expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

General Assembly resolution 42/156

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/837) without vote, 25 November (meeting 58); 32-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.17); agenda item 135.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 35-49, 58; plenary 94.

UN Programme for the teaching and study of international law

International Law Seminar

The twenty-third session of the International Law Seminar-for postgraduate students and junior professors or government officials dealing with international law-was held at Geneva from 1 to 19 June 1987, with 23 participants, of different nationalities and mostly from developing countries; one observer also attended. The participants attended ILC meetings and lectures organized for them. Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Sweden made voluntary financial contributions, thus allowing 15 participants from developing countries to receive fellowships. Since 1964, fellowships had been awarded to 255 of the 518 participants, representing 121 nationalities.

The General Assembly appealed for voluntary contributions to the seminars in resolutions 42/148 and 42/156.

Other activities

A number of additional training courses were offered in 1987 as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law⁽⁹⁾ (see also p. 1079). Under the annual joint United Nations-United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) fellowship programme, 18 middle-grade governmental legal officers and young teachers of international law attended courses at the Hague Academy of Inter-

national Law (Netherlands), along with seminars organized by UNITAR. Several fellows also received practical training at legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations.

In 1987, the second award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea was made; no financial contributions were received in 1987 (see p. 111).

In response to a 1985 Assembly request⁽¹⁰⁾ for recommendations on executing the Programme in 1988 and 1989, the Secretary-General suggested that all ongoing activities be continued.⁽⁹⁾ As regards the United Nations—UNITAR fellowship programme, he suggested that in addition to a minimum of 15 fellowships awarded each year under the United Nations regular budget, more might be awarded from the Trust Fund of the Programme, subject to the status of voluntary contributions. He also advised caution in allocating sums from the Trust Fund to finance the Programme's administration and other expenses and urged maximum use of existing resources of the Organization in view of its financial crisis. He also reported on the administrative and financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme, for 1986-1987 and 1988-1989.

The Secretary-General, in an October note to the Sixth Committee,⁽¹¹⁾ made suggestions based on past practice on procedures for appointing the new membership of the Advisory Committee on the Programme for 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1991. The Advisory Committee held its twenty-second session on 28 October 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 7 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/148 without vote.

United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to

give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 2464(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550(XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838(XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979 and 40/66 of 11 December 1985, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. Approves the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report, on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1988 and 1989 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1988 and 1989, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1988 and 1989 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(c) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1988 and 1989;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 below;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1986 and 1987, in particular for the organization of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 20 May to 6 June 1986 and from 1 to 19 June 1987, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. Also expresses its appreciation to the Government of Thailand for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Asian and Pacific countries, held at Bangkok from 24 November to 4 December 1986, and to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for providing facilities for the course;

7. Further expresses its appreciation to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Buenos Aires in 1986 and at Beijing in 1987;

8. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. Urges all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea and for the International Law Seminar, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. Urges in particular all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the bur-

den on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1988 and 1989 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. Decides to appoint the following thirteen Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1988: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

General Assembly resolution 42/148

7 December 1987 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/42/833) without vote, 25 November (meeting 58); 6-nation draft (A/C.6/42/L.18); agenda item 127.

Sponsors: Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Netherlands, Romania, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 6th Committee 54, 58; plenary 94.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/10. (2)A/42/429. (3)A/CN.4/L.410. (4)A/CN.4/L.420. (5)A/42/179. (6)YUN 1986, p. 1014. (7)Ibid., GA res. 41/81, 3 Dec. 1986. (8)YUN 1973, p. 768. (9)A/42/718. (10)YUN 1985, p. 1198, GA res. 40/66, 11 Dec. 1985. (11)A/C.6/42/4.

Administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter I

United Nations financing

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions in 1987 relating to the financing of the United Nations. Chief among them was the approval of the final budget appropriations in the amount of \$1,711,801,200 for the 1986-1987 biennium, together with the final income estimates of \$304,745,100 (42/213 A and B); the initial 1988-1989 programme budget containing appropriations of \$1,769,586,300 and income estimates of \$337,330,200 (42/226 A and B); and the specifications for the financing of the appropriations for 1988 (42/226 C).

The continuing financial crisis of the Organization and the economy measures undertaken to alleviate it were the subject of reports by the Secretary-General. Responding to his appeal for the restoration of the Organization's financial soundness and to measures he had recommended in anticipation of a possible funding shortfall in 1988, the Assembly called on all Member States, in fulfilment of their obligation under the Charter of the United Nations, to pay all their assessed contributions in full and on time (42/212); it established the Working Capital Fund for 1988-1989 at the \$100 million level (42/228); and authorized the Secretary-General to meet, under specified limitations, unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising during or subsequent to the biennium (42/227).

The status of the reform measures recommended by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18), as endorsed by the Assembly in 1986, was also reported on by the Secretary-General. Reiterating that the reform process must not have an adverse effect on mandated activities and programmes, the Assembly stressed the imperative of dispelling the current financial uncertainties for the reform process to be successful (42/211).

In addition, the Assembly considered the inclusion of a contingency fund in the programme budget, in accordance with the new budget process approved in 1986; it approved the guidelines for such a fund (42/211) and decided to consider in 1988 the question of the fund in the context of the second year of the 1988-1989 biennium (42/225, section VIII).

The Committee on Contributions continued work on the methodology for drawing up the scale of assessments for 1989/1991. The Assembly requested the Committee to recommend to it in 1988 a scale for those years based on the current methodology, but to continue working on an improved methodology for future scales (42/208).

Of the \$1,014,139,938 million in contributions to the United Nations regular budget payable as at 1 January, \$660,709,117 were collected from Member States by 31 December 1987, leaving \$353.4 million outstanding. Assessments for 1987 totalled \$756.3 million, while \$257.8 million related to previous years.

The accounts and financial statements for either the year or the biennium ending 31 December 1986 of six United Nations development and humanitarian assistance programmes were accepted by the Assembly, along with the audit opinions by the United Nations Board of Auditors (42/206).

Financial situation

In his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General stated that the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium reflected a number of austerity measures. A rigorous programme-by-programme review had been launched in order to identify specific functions where post reductions could best be accommodated. Secretariat structures in the political area had been streamlined and more effectively organized, and a review of the economic and social sectors was under way.

The necessary prolongation of austerity measures, including the freeze on staff recruitment and restrictions on meetings, had an adverse effect on programme implementation and on the staff, although the Secretary-General had sought to minimize both. With the staff reductions, significant financial savings to the regular budget would be realized; at the same time, those reductions could, in themselves, require special allocations of funds

and some additional resources would be needed to strengthen the Secretariat.

The financial crisis which made the austerity measures necessary and encouraged the reforms in progress stemmed from more profound causes than dissatisfaction with the Organization's administrative efficiency; deep-seated political differences gave rise to a turning away in some quarters from multilateralism and to the rejection by some Member States of adopted programmes. That had led to the withholding of assessed contributions which, in combination with late payment of assessments, brought about the current crisis. There had been, however, indications of a renewed recognition of the importance of the United Nations in facing global problems; the major contributor had reaffirmed the binding nature of budgetary assessments decided by the General Assembly, and many Member States had demonstrated their faith in the value of the United Nations by providing financial assistance, some beyond their assessed contributions, in response to the Organization's acute need.

In the light of those developments, the Secretary-General looked forward to the early restoration of the Organization's financial soundness which, however, had not yet occurred. There was as yet no assurance that payment of assessed contributions would meet the minimum austerity operating expenses. Orderly administrative management was seriously handicapped when there was uncertainty as to the receipt of a significant portion of the regular programme budget. The reforms under way would do much to bring about an efficient organization in which Member States could have confidence.

The essentially political roots of the financial crisis and the call for reform must both be reflected in the solutions, the Secretary-General stated in his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations;(1) implementation of the 1986 Group of 18 recommendations (see below) was only one dimension of the necessary action. To enable an institution made up of sovereign States with varying national interests to function more effectively, Member Governments must define with clarity the issues to be collectively addressed in the coming decades.

Financial crisis

On 14 September 1987, at its resumed forty-first (1986) session, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-second (1987) session items on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (decision 41/466 B) and on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (decision 41/471).

Communications. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries, by a declaration adopted at their eleventh annual meeting (New York, 28 September-1 October 1987),(2) expressed

deep concern over the ongoing financial crisis of the United Nations as a reflection of attempts to undermine multilateralism which, they said, endangered the Organization's ability to fulfil the purposes for which it was created; they urged Member States to comply with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those related to their financial obligations.

Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the 1987 General Assembly session (New York, 5-7 October), in a final communique transmitted by Zimbabwe on 23 October,(3) considered that the crisis confronting the Organization had its origins in the erosion of the commitment to the Charter principles and deplored the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the Organization's basic character and purpose. They noted the need to implement the 1986 resolution on the review of the United Nations administrative and financial functioning(4) in a timely, orderly, integrated and well co-ordinated fashion that would take into account the developing countries' interests so as not to jeopardize the development-oriented programmes and activities.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In May 1987,(5) the Secretary-General reported on implementation of economy measures, with particular attention to their programmatic implications (see Chapter II of this section). He stated that the savings achieved in 1986 due to economy measures totalled \$82.7 million, or \$15.8 million more than originally foreseen.(6) The largest components of that total were savings realized under the following items of expenditure: salaries and common staff costs—approximately \$37.1 million (\$9.5 million more than originally planned due to a higher-than-expected rate of separations and to the recruitment freeze); major alteration, maintenance and construction—\$15 million; supplies, furniture and equipment—\$10.3 million; general operating expenses—\$7.4 million, or some \$6 million more than anticipated, of which over half had been realized under utilities and about one fourth (\$1.6 million) under rental and maintenance of premises. Further savings were achieved in the areas of travel (\$6.3 million), contractual services (\$3.2 million) and consultants (\$2.3 million), with savings in the consultant and travel accounts exceeding those forecast by approximately \$1 million net.

On 1 December 1987,(7) the Secretary-General stated his grave concern about the continuing financial crisis and on funding prospects for 1988. He pointed out that, of the total 1987 budget assessments of \$756 million, \$279.2 million (36.9 per cent) remained unpaid as at 16 November. Cumulative unpaid assessments amounted to \$456.4 million, of which \$342.8 million was owed by one Member State, which had advised that it would pay \$90 million shortly.

Reserves, defined for this purpose as the Working Capital Fund (see below) and the Special Account and totalling \$203 million, were exhausted.

Should the timing and amount of payments in 1988 be similar to those of 1987, cash depletion must be anticipated in August 1988, notwithstanding an extremely tight budget proposed for 1988-1989; even if all 1988 assessments were paid in full, cash depletion could not be avoided unless those assessments, or substantial arrears, were also paid early in the year. Reductions in expenditures of a magnitude to sustain the Organization's bare solvency would inevitably result in an intolerable disruption of programmes mandated by Member States and of the staff and structure of the United Nations itself.

The Secretary-General expected that the economy measures implemented during the current biennium would reduce expenditures by some \$113.6 million by the end of 1987, or by about 7.8 per cent of the net revised appropriations (excluding staff assessment) of \$1,450.5 million; that amount excluded a balance of \$18 million which, although not disbursed in 1986/87, was to be transferred to the construction-in-progress account in December 1987. The estimated reductions, together with the absorption of the effects of inflation and currency exchange fluctuations in 1987, more than met the original reduction target of \$146 million net.

As in 1986, the biggest part of the 1987 reductions had been effected in salaries and staff-related expenditures. The reductions were achieved through a freeze on recruitment and deferrals of cost-of-living adjustments, as well as reductions in overtime, staff travel and the use of consultants (see Chapter III of this section). Reductions were also achieved by curtailing contractual services by more than 22 per cent, general operating expenses by almost 10 per cent, and supplies, furniture and equipment by more than 36 per cent. Major construction projects and alterations of about \$25 million were not carried out or were deferred.

Summing up his observations, the Secretary-General stressed that the only solution to the financial crisis was the payment by all Member States of their assessed contributions in full and on time; experience in that regard, however, had been disappointing. He expected that the Organization would enter 1988 with cash to meet barely two weeks of commitments, unless additional income was forthcoming in December. Accordingly, he requested Member States able to do so to make advance payments on their estimated 1988 assessments and urged all Members to pay their 1988 assessments in January or as early as possible thereafter.

Facing a possible funding shortfall in 1988, including a projected cash depletion by August 1988, he felt obliged to request the Assembly to increase

the Working Capital Fund by \$100 million to a level of \$200 million, effective 1 January 1988, to bring the Fund to the level identified in 1981 as that required to meet the estimated cash shortages (see below); to authorize him, should the Working Capital Fund prove inadequate, to resort to commercial borrowing in the open market up to an amount of \$50 million, pending the receipt of contributions; and also to authorize him to issue certificates of indebtedness in the amounts of the arrears, secured by an assignment of those accounts receivable and repayable without interest upon payment of the arrears in full. Such certificates of indebtedness would be open to subscription by Member States and international entities and would, in fact, constitute borrowing from Member States.

The Secretary-General emphasized that the United Nations must enjoy financial stability for it to serve effectively the social, economic and political needs of the world of today and of the next century; to that end, the Charter prescribed that the Assembly must consider and approve the Organization's budget and decide the scale of assessments according to which each Member should pay its portion of the expenses. The fundamental requirement for financial stability remained for Members to pay their assessments fully, promptly and predictably, as a basic, unaltering obligation of membership. In accordance with that obligation and in the interest of a strong world organization, it was essential that all arrears be paid and that assessments for 1988 to cover the budget agreed on by the Assembly be met in full and in a timely fashion; without those steps, the financial crisis that placed the future of the United Nations in jeopardy could not be overcome, nor could the Organization's political, institutional and financial viability be assured.

The Secretary-General's November report on the financial emergency⁽⁸⁾ estimated the combined short-term deficit projected to 31 December 1987 at \$351.6 million. The report reviewed the practices of other United Nations organizations for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions, including advancing the dispatch date of assessment letters; following up with reminders; issuing quarterly or more frequent reports to Member States on the status of contributions; and personal solicitations by senior personnel. A number of organizations offered incentives for prompt payment, while two imposed penalties (charging interest, forfeiture of voting rights at meetings and conferences) for late payment. As to the United Nations, the Assembly in 1981⁽⁹⁾ and 1985⁽¹⁰⁾ had considered a range of options to alleviate the Organization's financial difficulties, but had decided not to pursue the question of, *inter alia* incentive or penalty schemes, as

the system's experience with such schemes did not provide a basis for evaluating their effectiveness.

The report also showed an estimated \$59.6 million as the maximum amount expected to be realized as a result of the suspension of the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses existing at the end of 1972 and of the 1980-1985 period.

CPC consideration. Following consideration of the Secretary-General's May report, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC)(11) expressed concern that implementation of the economy measures had adverse effects on the delivery of certain programmes, but noted that the exact nature of those effects would not be fully known until completion of the programme performance report for 1986-1987. CPC welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to seek the guidance of relevant intergovernmental bodies when programme adjustments appeared necessary. It was proposed that the Assembly should give precise guidance to the Secretary-General on how to cope with the continued financial crisis; to that end, it was further proposed that he report in 1988 to the Assembly, through CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), on measures that could enhance his management of the crisis in a structured way.

ACC action. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), on 11 November 1987,(12) asked its Chairman to address the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee at the current General Assembly session, on the basis of a statement it had approved on 23 October. By the statement, ACC, noting that the current financial situation facing the majority of the organizations of the United Nations system was unprecedented, said it threatened the foundation of multilateral co-operation. The system operated on the basis of the constitutional obligations of Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. Violation of this principle rendered programme delivery and the effective management of operations and finances extremely difficult, even impossible. The main factor was the substantial shortfall in payment of assessed contributions by a major contributor—a problem that the United Nations and most other organizations of the system faced, aggravated by the delayed payment of contributions by a number of other contributors.

ACC concluded that the current situation had disrupted the system's work and output. Of particular concern was the serious impact on programme and budgetary planning, made extremely difficult by the great uncertainty as to how much and when payments would be received, if at all.

Programme adjustments not only had reduced finite output under regular programmes but had also caused the decline of backstopping services to technical co-operation activities. Also, uncertainty had had an impact on staff, no less than on programmes. Far more than diminishing levels of emoluments, or deteriorating conditions of service, staff morale had been undermined by a widespread feeling that there was an attempt to resolve current financial difficulties through the erosion of staff entitlements by applying criteria other than those commonly accepted for their determination.,

ACABQ action. ACABQ(13) examined the Secretary-General's May report on implementation of economy measures and their programme implications, in connection with its review of the proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium (see below). Its findings led ACABQ to emphasize its recommendation on the need to refine programme presentation by identifying elements and outputs to be financed from the regular budget and those to be totally or partially financed from extrabudgetary resources. The refinements would also facilitate the monitoring of budget and programme implementation. For example, ACABQ observed, it was unable to discern from the Secretary-General's report which postponements were due solely to the financial crisis and which to other developments, including to non-receipt of extrabudgetary funding.

ACABQ(14) noted the main points made by the Secretary-General in his December report on the current financial crisis and funding prospects for 1988. His representatives, who met with ACABQ, updated information to 3 December 1987 with respect to the 1987 budget assessments and cumulative assessments that remained unpaid.

While sharing the Secretary-General's concern over the gravity of the crisis and concurring with him on its ultimate long-term solution, ACABQ recommended against increasing the Working Capital Fund (see below). It continued to believe that borrowing in the open market was not prudent, reiterating that it would involve what could be substantial interest payments and thus impose additional burdens on all Member States. ACABQ had no objection in principle to the issue of certificates of indebtedness, on the understanding that it would be on a one-time voluntary basis, that it would not entail additional cost to the regular budget, and that, after consultations with Member States and other potential subscribers, the actual amount and modalities would be established with prior ACABQ concurrence.

On 8 December, commenting on the Secretary-General's report on the financial emergency before the Fifth Committee, ACABQ(15) observed that it was not clear from the report whether there was a definite proposal that the specific financial regu-

lations it had cited should be suspended in respect of any regular budget surpluses existing at the end of the 1986-1987 biennium. In view of the situation described by the Secretary-General, however, ACABQ recommended that those regulations should indeed be suspended for that biennium, adding that, should the situation with respect to unpaid assessments improve, the Assembly could at that time decide on the disposition of the amounts held in suspense.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/212 without vote.

Current financial crisis of the United Nations
The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Deeply concerned about the current financial crisis, caused by the non-fulfilment by some Member States of their obligations under the Charter, which threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

Reaffirming the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the current financial crisis of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, and calls upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner;

2. Concurs with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the chairmen of the regional groups, to keep under consideration the possibility of resuming the forty-second session of the Assembly, at an appropriate moment in 1988, to address the financial situation of the Organization;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and, taking into account the views of Member States on the financial situation of the Organization, to prepare a summary of those views together with an updated report on the financial situation of the Organization, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 42/212

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/909) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft by Zimbabwe for non-aligned countries (A/C.5/42/L.21), orally revised; agenda item 43.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 12, 14-21, 23-25, 56, 57, 59-61, 65-67; plenary 99.

Also on 21 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 42/216 A without vote.

Financial emergency

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of 18 December 1984, 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985 and 41/204 A of 11 December 1986,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to exceed \$350 million as at 31 December 1987,

Concerned at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and its adverse impact on troop contributors, in particular on developing-country troop contributors,

Noting also with concern that delays and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States administrative considerations, including a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization, may be contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Urges all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. Renews its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed con-

tributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. Invites Member States also to provide, in response to the Secretary-General's official communication and consistent with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to update, as necessary, the information provided in his report on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. Decides to suspend the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987;

11. Decides also that should the situation regarding unpaid assessments improve in the future the General Assembly would, at that time, decide on the return to Member States of the amounts held in suspense (or portion thereof);

12. Decides **further** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

General Assembly resolution 42/216 A

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/882) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); lo-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.25), orally amended by Yemen and German Democratic Republic and orally revised; agenda item 117.

Sponsors: Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 56, 57, 59-61, 67; plenary 99.

By decision 42/460 of 21 December, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the cur-

rent financial crisis on the agenda of its 1987 session.

Implementation of the 1986 recommendations of the Group of 18

The Secretary-General stated (see p. 12) that the 1986 General Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations⁽⁴⁾ was a step that could signify a major turning-point for the Organization. By that resolution, the Assembly had decided that the Group of 18 recommendations should be implemented subject to certain considerations. As mentioned in his progress report to CPC earlier in the year, the objectives put forward by the Assembly in that resolution could be achieved only if Member States and the United Nations Secretariat together faced their responsibilities. The reforms under implementation would do much to bring about the efficient organization in which Member States could have confidence.

Communications. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries, by a declaration adopted at their eleventh annual meeting (New York, 28 September-1 October 1987,⁽²⁾ emphasized the need for a balanced, timely and co-ordinated implementation of the 1986 Assembly resolution at the intergovernmental and Secretariat levels, taking into account the interests of developing countries in order not to jeopardize development-oriented programmes and activities, or pre-empt the decisions that the Assembly would take, based on the recommendations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XXIII).

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, by a 15 December communiqué,⁽¹⁶⁾ expressed the conviction of the non-aligned and other developing countries that any reform process must aim at strengthening the Organization and be carried out without affecting programme delivery, particularly of programmes oriented towards the development of developing countries. All the reform elements must be carried out in a consistent and integrated manner within the established framework and timetable. Financial matters, issues related to the contents, operations and patterns of application of the proposed contingency fund, and the treatment of castings deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations (see below) deserved more detailed analysis by all Member States. The Bureau emphasized that the practice of withholding assessed contributions from the

regular United Nations budget must cease, as the continuing financial uncertainty and atmosphere of perpetual crisis negated the reform efforts.

Reports of Secretary-General. In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General outlined the reform measures that had been set in motion to implement the 1986 General Assembly resolution⁽⁴⁾ approving the Group of 18 recommendations to improve the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations. The 71 recommendations contained in the Group's 1986 report⁽¹⁷⁾ could be considered as falling into two broad, interlinked categories: those entailing structural reviews, leading to streamlining and rationalization; and those concerned with personnel and administrative matters, ranging from reduction in the number of posts to specific budgetary and administrative concerns.

To give the comprehensive programme of reforms the special impetus and careful preparation it clearly required, the Secretary-General appointed, in September 1986, a Special Co-ordinator, assisted by a small team of officials, to work in close co-operation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and with the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. With the reform process well under way, the Special Co-ordinator's office was being disbanded; follow-up actions would be taken through normal channels, with the key responsibility assigned to the Under-Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General stated that probably the most important proposal in the area of administration and finance was contained in recommendation 32,⁽¹⁸⁾ which called for bringing together all Secretariat activities relating to programme planning and budgeting within a coherent structure. Accordingly, on 1 March 1987, he established an Office for Programme Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Department of Administration and Management (see Chapter II of this section). He had also taken prompt action on the other related recommendations aimed at: simplifying the structure of the administrative and support services; reducing duplication of effort; strengthening lines of authority and suppressing hierarchical layers; and containing costs in relation to posts, travel and the hiring of consultants.

The simplification of procedures was to be addressed so as to shorten lines of communication, reduce processing delays and delegate authority, while at the same time ensuring adequate accountability and control. Changes in work methods would concentrate on further computerization and use of technological innovations. In that connection, it was proposed to improve the Department

of Administration and Management, as well as executive offices of the other departments and the regional commissions. The initial phase would review the Department's overall effectiveness and efficiency, including its structure and major components, processes, roles and responsibilities, staffing levels and costs; the succeeding phase would address the development of an overall framework for administrative and financial systems, designed to ensure the availability to decision-makers of accurate and timely information, proper support for key operations and functions, and maximum utilization of available technology.

The Secretary-General observed that the current broad reforms had to be undertaken, not only to increase cost-effectiveness and rationalize the utilization of resources, but also to strengthen the United Nations. Despite difficulties and the short time that had elapsed since the adoption of the 1986 resolution, considerable advances had been made with regard to action already taken and those planned. Key changes had been introduced in the administrative section, most importantly (but not exclusively) through the merging of the programming and budgeting functions, with other changes to follow.

Other reform measures taken were in response to the call for post reductions and for alleviating the "top-heaviness" of the staffing structure (see Chapter III of this section), restructuring and rationalizing the political sector, the economic and social sectors (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL, QUESTIONS, Chapter XXIII), public information activities (see p. 354) and conference services (see Chapter IV of this section). Noting that the larger framework of the programme planning and budgeting process assured the rational and planned implementation of the reform process, the Secretary-General stated that the revised estimates for the 1988-1989 programme budget, together with the 1990-1991 budget, would reflect some of the results that had thus far emanated from the process.

CPC and ACABQ consideration. CPC⁽¹¹⁾ endorsed the Secretary-General's general approach in that improvements in the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization should be designed to make it more responsive to the increasingly complex global problems and better prepared to face future challenges. It agreed that the Secretary-General should continue with the reform process in an effective and orderly manner in accordance with the 1986 Assembly resolution, ensuring, however, that reforms did not have a negative impact on programmes. It further agreed that there must be an end to the current financial uncertainties and that, therefore, Member States should fulfil their financial obligations in accordance with the Charter.

ACABQ, in October,(19) pointed out that in the coming months the pace of reform should accelerate and that, in addition to such further organizational changes as the Secretary-General might deem necessary, work should be completed on the post reduction exercise (see Chapter III of this section).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/211 without vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues, in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate the orderly, balanced and well co-ordinated implementation of resolution 41/213 in all its parts,

Recognizing that the implementation of resolution 41/213 by all concerned—the Secretary-General, Member States and intergovernmental bodies—is a continuing process,

Recalling the relevant parts of its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983,

Taking into account its resolutions 42/170 and 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General,

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session and of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at the forty-second session,

1. Calls upon Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, inter alia, meeting their financial obligations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Stresses that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. Reiterates its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as chief administrative officer of the Organization;

4. Reiterates also that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have an adverse effect on mandated activities and programmes;

5. Stresses the importance of the timely and successful completion of the in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields being undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, as mandated by the General Assembly in section I, paragraph 1 (e), of its resolution 41/213, and reaffirms its resolution 42/170, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 for which he has responsibility, to take into account the reviews, studies and decisions entrusted to the intergovernmental bodies and invites him to co-operate with those bodies as required;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General, in implementing those recommendations contained in its resolution 41/213 which are within his purview, to seek the approval of the General Assembly for a departure from the approved recommendations;

8. Stresses the importance of the revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 that the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General, in preparing those revised estimates, to reflect the state of implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213;

9. Notes that the implementation by the Secretary-General of certain recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, is not in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing further recommendations 5, 15, 19, 25, 29 and 37 of the Group, and particularly when preparing revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 and proposals for revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, to take into account the following guidelines:

(a) Regarding recommendation 5, the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and invites him to proceed as necessary on both already approved projects in accordance with the provision of section I, paragraph 1 (a), of resolution 41/213, on the understanding that no additional appropriation will be required in that regard for the biennium 1988-1989;

(b) Regarding recommendation 15, on the reduction of posts in the United Nations, the Assembly stresses the importance that it attaches to the submission by the Secretary-General to the Assembly of his plans for the implementation of this recommendation in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph 1 (b), of resolution 41/213, and reiterates its conclusion that the Secretary-General should implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, inter alia, negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(c) Regarding the implementation of recommendation 19, on activities relating to Namibia, the Secretary-General is invited to implement this recommendation in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(d) The Secretary-General is invited to consider the location of the functions related to liaison with non-governmental organizations in the context of the implementation of recommendation 25; the Secretary-General is further invited to review his decisions on this matter in the context of the decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council on the intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as they will pertain to the functioning and servicing of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(e) Regarding recommendation 29, the Secretary-General is invited to review his decisions in the light of the debate of the Fifth Committee at the forty-second session and to reflect the results of that review in his revised estimates;

(f) Regarding recommendation 37, the General Assembly takes note of the additional information provided by the Secretary-General with regard to the reform in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; stresses that such reform should fully respect the mandated programme of work of the Department as detailed in section 27 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989; takes note of the assurances by the Secretary-General in that respect, including those provided in writing; requests the Secretary-General to complete the thorough review of the functions, working methods and policies of the Department of Public Information and the review of the functions and activities of the United Nations information centres called for under recommendation 37, as a matter of priority; and further requests the Secretary-General to reflect in his revised estimates the findings of those reviews, the concerns expressed by Member States at the forty-second session and the above-mentioned assurances, when finalizing the reform and work programme of the Department of Public Information;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a progress report on the state of implementation of resolution 41/213;

12. Concurs with the relevant observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

13. Approves the guidelines for the contingency fund as annexed to the present resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, proposals for provisional procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund based on the above-mentioned guidelines;

15. Decides to review the procedures for the use and operation of the contingency fund in the light of experience gained, no later than at its forty-seventh session;

16. Also decides to consider at its forty-third session the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuations, on the basis of the reports to be submitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

17. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of resolution 41/213 concerning the role and mandate of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

18. Decides that the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget shall be 15 August of the off-budget year.

ANNEX Contingency fund

A. Criteria for use of the contingency fund

The contingency fund should be used for the following:

- (a) Additional resources that may be required as a result of the consideration of statements of programme budget implications;
- (b) Revised estimates in respect of:
 - (i) Amounts required over and above the estimates in the proposed programme budget for activities which had been included in the proposed programme budget but which were not acted upon at first reading pending the submission of additional information;
 - (ii) Additional requirements for construction related only to changes in the scope of the projects which are so urgent that the matter cannot wait to be considered in the context of the budget outline; additional requirements related to cost increases should be handled under provisions for dealing with inflation and currency fluctuations; similarly, additional requirements related to the effects of natural disasters or unforeseen obstacles should be handled on an ad hoc basis and should not be covered by the contingency fund;
 - (iii) Additional requirements resulting from legislative mandates, such as those resulting from the decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

B. Period covered and pattern of use of the contingency fund

1. The fund covers additional expenditures relating to the biennium which are based on decisions taken in the year preceding the biennium and during the biennium.

2. While prudent use of the fund requires that it should not be exhausted before the end of the period of use, no pre-determined proportion for a given year should be set, pending review of the question, in the light of experience with the actual operation of the fund.

C. Operation of the contingency fund

1. In the off-budget year, the General Assembly would decide on the size of the fund in accordance with the provisions of annex I to its resolution 41/213.

2. Starting with the budget year (i.e., the year before the commencement of the biennium) and continuing throughout the biennium, the General Assembly would decide on the actual amounts to be utilized from the fund on the basis of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates.

3. Each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain a precise indication of how the alternatives mentioned in paragraph 9 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 would be applied in case it is not possible to finance all or part of the additional requirements from the fund. It would be understood that each draft resolution accompanied by a statement of programme budget implications would be adopted subject to the provisions of that statement.

4. The statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates, formulated as indi-

cated in paragraph 3 above, would be considered by the Assembly as in the past. The resolutions could be adopted by the Assembly subject to the understanding described in paragraph 3 above.

5. A deadline should be set for the consideration of statements of programme budget implications and proposals for revised estimates. After that date, the Secretary-General would prepare and submit a consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates considered at that session of the General Assembly. The amounts in that statement would correspond to those previously recommended by the Fifth Committee upon its consideration of individual statements and proposals for revised estimates (see paras. 3 and 4 above). Should the consolidated amount be within the available balance in the contingency fund, the Assembly would proceed to appropriate the required amounts under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

6. Should the consolidated amount exceed the balance available in the fund for that year, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement, make proposals for revising the amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question (see para. 3 above). The Secretary-General would also take into account any indications of relative urgency that each legislative body might wish to make regarding its resolutions and decisions. Upon consideration of the consolidated statement, the General Assembly would proceed to appropriate the funds necessary under the relevant sections of the programme budget.

General Assembly resolution 42/211

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/908) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.23), following informal consultations; agenda item 41.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 12, 14-21, 23-25, 56, 57, 59-61, 65-67; plenary 99.

Following the Committee's approval of the text, Denmark, speaking for the 12-member European Community (EC), said its members welcomed the fact that it had been possible to reach a consensus, since implementation of the 1986 Assembly resolution on the review of the United Nations functioning had always been likely to be as controversial as the initial agreement on that resolution itself had been; however, while opinions so far might differ on the quality of implementation, the EC members would have welcomed some recognition in the text of the efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff to proceed with the reform process, particularly in the current difficult financial circumstances. Morocco declared its full support for those efforts.

Israel said it would have voted against paragraph 10 (a) (concerning two already approved projects for the construction of United Nations conference facilities), had it been put to a vote.

The Committee Chairman, voicing an opinion from the Office of Legal Affairs, stated that that subparagraph provided the Secretary-General with guidelines for proceeding with the construction of the facilities. The Controller also stated that the Secretariat would interpret the subparagraph as instructing the Secretary-General to proceed with the work within the funds available in the construction-in-progress account, so as to be in a position to return in due course to ACABQ and the Assembly with the technical and financial information required to substantiate further resource allocations for the two projects.

The Secretary-General, referring to the 1986 Assembly resolution in connection with the United Nations financial emergency, pointed out to the Committee that the notable spirit of accommodation embodied in that resolution constituted another important element in the endeavours to establish a more durable, reliable and stable financial situation for the Organization; while it was true that all the understandings behind the resolution had not been fully realized, it was vital that the Organization's future be safeguarded. He appealed to all Member States to maintain the agreement reflected in the resolution.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (2)A/42/604 & Corr.1. (3)A/42/681. (4)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (5)A/42/283. (6)YUN 1986, p. 1020. (7)A/42/841. (8)A/C.5/42/31. (9)YUN 1981, p. 1295. (10)YUN 1985, p. 1220. (11)A/42/16. (12)ACC/1987/DEC/16-27 (dec. 1987/19). (13)A/42/7. (14)A/42/861. (15)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex. (16)A/42/901. (17)YUN 1986, p. 1021. (18)Ibid., p. 1039. (19)A/42/7/Add.2.

UN budget

Budget for 1986/1987

In a December 1987 report,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General summarized the financial results of the 1986-1987 biennium. He stated that collections against the \$1,491.9 million in contributions assessed on Member States for the biennium, including collections of arrears from prior bienniums, were estimated to total \$1,378.7 million by 31 December, leaving a shortfall of \$113.2 million. Receipts, including miscellaneous income (\$39.6 million) and principal and interest payments to the Special Account (\$26.5 million), were estimated to total \$1,444.8 million.

On the expenditure side, it was expected that, against the net regular budget appropriation (excluding staff assessment) of \$1,450.5 million, the Organization would expend \$1,336.9 million (or

92.2 per cent of the appropriation), resulting in savings of \$113.6 million.

Total disbursements in 1986-1987 would not exactly match total expenditures, since disbursements relating to unliquidated obligations from 1984-1985 were made in 1986, and some obligations incurred in 1986-1987 would not be disbursed until 1988. Total regular budget disbursements in 1986-1987 were estimated at \$1,331.3 million. Other disbursements were estimated at \$80.1 million, including a \$16 million loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (see below) and \$60.1 million in disbursements against the Tax Equalization Fund.

Final appropriations

In December 1987, the General Assembly maintained the amount of \$1,711,801,200 (\$1,407,056,100 net) appropriated by its 1986 resolution(2) as the final budget appropriation for the 1986-1987 biennium. It also approved credit transfers between budget sections, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on the programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium.(3)

Compared with the appropriations voted in 1986, the report, whose scope was solely financial, indicated a projected net expenditure of \$1,289,681,800 (\$1,586,766,600 gross). The projected net decrease of \$117,374,300 in overall requirements was the result of reduced expenditure requirements totalling \$125,034,600, offset by a projected reduction of \$7,610,300 in income estimates.

Those expenditure requirements were attributable to changes as follows: inflation—\$868,100; rates of exchange—\$29,482,100; decisions of policy-making organs—\$1,100,600; other changes—\$2,082,200; and projected savings from economy measures—\$158,567,600.

Normally, the net decrease would lead to a downward revision of the 1986 appropriations and income estimates. However, the Secretary-General recommended no change in the appropriation level—nor in the income level—in view of the fact that, owing to the ongoing financial crisis, the United Nations had no funds at its disposal to credit back to Member States, but proposed credit transfers required for technical reasons, totalling \$313,100 and involving four programme budget sections.

ACABQ(4) concurred with the Secretary-General's approach, which was consistent with its 1986 recommendation, namely, that the appropriations for the biennium should not be revised, nor should the resultant savings revert to Member States. Having requested and examined a breakdown by object of expenditure of the projected savings, ACABQ observed that the Secretary-General

had used the \$2,141,700 under "other savings"—an amount that one could say should be credited to Member States—to offset the additional requirements mentioned above. In view of the pattern of expenditures projected by the Secretary-General, maintaining the 1986 appropriation level would lead to an unobligated balance of appropriations and, probably, to a significant future unliquidated balance of obligations. ACABQ drew attention in this connection to its recommendation that financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the 1986-1987 biennium (see above); should the situation regarding unpaid assessments improve, the Assembly could then decide on the disposition of the amounts held in suspense.

ACABQ recommended that the Assembly maintain without change the overall level of appropriations and income estimates voted in 1986 and approve the credit transfers between budget sections as proposed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/213 A without vote.

Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987
The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Taking into account the views and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4, 9, 12 and 13 of its report and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. Decides to accept the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 13 of its report that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1986-1987;

2. Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987:

(a) The amount of \$US 1,711,801,200 appropriated by its resolution 41/211 A of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained with transfers of credits between sections as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final appropriation
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	46,148,900	—	46,148,900
Total, PART I	46,148,900	—	46,148,900

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final appropriation	Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final appropriation
PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities				22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6,418,300	—	6,418,300
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	84,370,000	—	84,370,000	23. Human rights	14,078,100	—	14,078,100
26. Disarmament affairs activities	10,255,400	—	10,255,400	24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	28,325,900	—	28,325,900
Total, PART II	94,625,400	—	94,625,400	Total, PART IV	477,410,900	282,800	477,693,700
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization				PART V. international justice and law			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	30,677,700	—	30,677,700	25. International Court of Justice	11,485,600	—	11,485,600
Total, PART III	30,677,700	—	30,677,700	26. Legal activities	16,282,100	—	16,282,100
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities				Total, PART V	27,767,700	—	27,767,700
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2,666,400	—	2,666,400	PART VI. Public information			
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3,181,400	—	3,813,400	27. Public information	76,182,700	—	76,182,700
56. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4,224,800	—	4,224,800	Total, PART VI	76,182,700	—	76,182,700
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	668,300	36,700	705,000	PART VII. Common support services			
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	55,783,500	—	55,783,500	28. Administration and management	338,782,900	(313,100)	338,469,800
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	20,611,300	—	20,611,300	29. Conference and library services	310,763,500	—	310,763,500
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	4,405,300	—	4,405,300	Total, PART VII	649,546,400	(313,100)	649,233,300
9. Transnational corporations	10,178,700	—	10,178,700	PART VIII. Special expenses			
10. Economic Commission for Europe	30,942,500	—	30,942,500	30. United Nations bond issue	16,758,600	30,300	16,788,900
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34,840,400	—	34,840,400	Total, PART VIII	16,758,500	30,300	16,788,900
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	39,284,200	—	39,284,200	PART IX. Staff assessment			
13. Economic Commission for Africa	46,063,300	—	46,063,300	31. Staff assessment	261,259,800	—	261,259,800
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32,722,900	—	32,722,900	Total, PART IX	261,259,800	—	261,259,800
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	69,278,100	—	69,278,100	PART X. Capital expenditures			
16. International Trade Centre	10,764,000	246,100	11,010,100	32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	30,823,100	—	30,823,100
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10,117,100	—	10,117,100	Total, PART X	30,823,100	—	30,823,100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8,364,900	—	8,364,900	PART XI. Special grants			
20. International drug control	7,158,100	—	7,158,100	33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	600,000	—	600,000
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	36,701,400	—	36,701,400	Total, PART XI	600,000	—	600,000
				GRAND TOTAL	1,711,801,200	—	1,711,801,200

(3) The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

(d) The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under section 24, part IV, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial

Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

- (i) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;
- (ii) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;
- (iii) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;
- (e) In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 2 (a) above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1986-1987 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

General Assembly resolution 42/213 A

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/880) without objection, 9 December (meeting 58); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 57, 58; plenary 99.

Explaining its position in the Committee, the United States said the format used to present the budget performance made the report a very confusing document; it did not provide sufficient information to enable Member States to determine whether management decisions had been justified. The United States cited difficulty in deducing from the tabulated data the precise changes under the expenditure item "other changes", as well as the specific reasons for the increases indicated.

Belgium, saying that to understand the budget's evolution from the beginning of the biennium necessitated consulting several documents, felt it should be possible to present the information in a form that would better enable the Committee to perform its monitoring role. The United Kingdom, agreed adding that because of the biennium's financial circumstances, the sums currently held in suspense represented many millions of dollars. It reminded the Committee that Members which had fully paid their assessments while the budget had not been fully implemented were owed significant sums; hence it attached importance to the ACABQ statement concerning the future disposition of amounts held in suspense.

The USSR confirmed the reservations and objections it had expressed⁽⁵⁾ following the initial, 1985 approval⁽⁶⁾ of the 1986-1987 programme budget appropriations. Had a vote been taken on the proposal to maintain the overall level of appropriations and income estimates voted in 1986, it would have been unable to support it; Italy said it would have abstained; Israel said its decision not to request a vote was in no way to be interpreted as approval of the 1986-1987 budget, while Japan voiced reservations on it.

The USSR also shared the doubts expressed as to the practicality of considering the budget performance report in its current form; it hoped that ACABQ would give due consideration to improving it.

Italy did not approve of the ACABQ statement on the disposition of the amounts held in suspense, believing that, if the situation regarding unpaid assessments improved, the financial regulations currently suspended should be lifted. Japan confirmed its understanding that the disposition of budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium would be subject to an Assembly decision at a future session.

Income sources

In December 1987, the General Assembly maintained the amount of \$304,745,100 approved by its 1986 resolution⁽⁷⁾ as the final budget income estimates for the 1986-1987 biennium. In his report on United Nations programme budget performance for the biennium,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General had recommended not to change the overall level of income estimates (see above).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/213 B without vote.

Final income estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987:

1. The estimates of income other than assessments on Member States in the amount of \$US 304,745,100 approved by its resolution 41/211 B of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 41/211 B	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final approved estimates
income section			
PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	265,126,700		265,126,700
Total, PART I	265,126,700		265,126,700

	Amount approved by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final approved estimates
Income section			
PART II. Other income			
2. General income	31,933,400	—	31,933,400
3. Revenue-producing activities	7,685,000	—	7,685,000
Total, PART II	39,618,400	—	39,618,400
GRAND TOTAL	304,745,100	—	304,745,100

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

General Assembly resolution 42/213 B

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/880) without objection, 9 December (meeting 58); agenda item 114.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 57, 58; plenary 99.

Budget for 1988-1989

Appropriations for the United Nations programme budget for 1988-1989 totalling \$1,769,586,300 gross (1,703,276,000 net) was adopted by the General Assembly in December 1987. Income estimates totalling \$337,330,200 from sources other than assessments on Member States were also approved. Member States were to be assessed \$1,448,256,100 for the biennium.

The Assembly action was based on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 submitted by the Secretary-General in April(8) and updated in September 1987,(9) as modified by revised estimates.(10) Both budget documents were presented to the Assembly through CPC and ACABQ, which made their recommendations to the Assembly following an item-by-item examination of the programme budget proposals; the revisions were examined by ACABQ.

Notable among the programmatic aspects of the budget was the priority assigned to two subjects: African economic recovery and development; and the advancement of women. The most significant financial aspects were contained in the revaluation of the resource base rather than in the proposed resource growth. The two major new influences on the level of the resource base, reflected as "special adjustments", were the adjustment of the turnover deduction (a deduction in estimated staff costs based on an estimate of the vacancy rate), and the incorporation of previously non-recurrent provisions in the resource base to provide recurrent resources for activities of a peren-

nial character.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In his introduction to the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget, the Secretary-General stated that it was a transitional budget, of notable economy. It anticipated an estimated reduction of \$30.5 million, or 1.8 per cent lower than the revised appropriations for the previous biennium; the reduced level of requirements, representing a negative growth of 1.5 per cent in, real terms, was due mainly to preliminary steps taken to implement the 1986 Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations. Given the extent of the reforms to be implemented during 1988-1989, further reductions could be expected. The budget, the first to be formulated and considered in accordance with the revised budgetary procedure set forth in that resolution, was based on the assumption that Member States would pay their full assessed contributions, failing which the effect on the Organization would be immediate and disruptive of the carefully planned implementation of reform measures.

The Secretary-General emphasized six main features of the budget. It reflected the Secretariat structures, as well as the number, level and distribution of posts, as at the end of 1986. The structural changes he had initiated or planned during the first part of 1987 were not incorporated because, in most cases, their precise implications in terms of programme and resources could not be elaborated in time, but would be appropriately reflected in revised estimates in 1988. Although no proposals were made for the suppression, creation or upgrading of posts, the budget took account of the staff-reduction goal set by the 1986 Assembly resolution through application of higher-than-usual turnover rate throughout the budget—12.5 per cent for the Professional and higher categories, and 7.5 per cent for the General Service and related categories.

Continuity of programmatic content was another feature of the budget, embodying as it did a complete inventory of the activities within the framework of the 1984-1989 medium-term plan. In conformity with the 1986 Assembly resolution, it incorporated estimates for activities of a perennial character that had traditionally been added annually to the initial estimates; it included reduced estimates for travel of staff and of representatives to the annual Assembly session and for consultant services. The inclusion of a contingency fund (see below), on which the Secretary-General had submitted a separate report, was to be determined by the Assembly following its review of the CPC and ACABQ reports on the subject.

The Secretary-General indicated that, given the nature, characteristics and limitations of the transitional 1988-1989 budget, the process for its consideration by legislative and expert bodies would differ from past practice (see Chapter II of this section).

As requested by CPC and ACABQ, the Secretary-General, in September, presented to the Assembly through CPC at its resumed session an updated report⁽⁹⁾ containing detailed information on programmatic aspects of reforms already implemented, with budgetary implications as they related to the initial budget presentation. The proposals outlined followed the principles of the initial budget presentation; they did not involve any net change in the overall budget level.

Revised estimates based on the latest changes and trends in currency exchange and inflation rates were reported by the Secretary-General on 15 December 1987.⁽¹⁰⁾ The new rates were applied to the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget as approved in first reading by the Fifth Committee, and to all revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications approved up to the time of reporting. The recosting resulted in a total upward revision of \$139,491,300 for the budget, of which \$108,690,400 accounted for currency fluctuations and \$30,800,900 for inflation. The corresponding recosted income estimates amounted to \$4,469,200.

The increased requirements for inflation were mainly attributable to the recommendations and decisions of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board; the movement in average salary levels reflecting the aging of United Nations Secretariat staff (see Chapter III of this section); and the adjustment in 1987 actual inflation rates and projected 1988 and 1989 rates. The increased requirements attributable to currency fluctuations were largely due to the decrease in value of the United States dollar against other currencies.

CPC consideration. At the first part (April/May) of its 1987 session, CPC considered the initial presentation of the 1988-1989 proposed programme budget item by item. Its observations and recommendations were contained in its report on the session.⁽¹²⁾ At its resumed (September) session, it examined the updated information in respect of those sections experiencing programmatic changes and/or changes in estimates, which it had requested from the Secretary-General.

Commenting in general on the budget proposals, CPC expressed the view that efforts should be made to reduce the share of executive direction and management and support costs so that maximum resources would become available for substantive activities. It recommended that budget sections should comply, to the extent pos-

sible, with all the provisions of rule 104.4 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.⁽¹³⁾ Each budget fascicle should contain a summary table listing those elements accorded highest and lowest priority, the resources allocated to each, the percentage of total resources represented by each allocation, and the total percentage of resources within the highest and lowest priority categories. CPC expressed the view that the reduction of resources, especially for consultants, should not have a negative impact on programme delivery.

ACABQ action. ACABQ, in its first report on the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget,⁽¹⁴⁾ noted that preparation of the budget had been a highly unusual exercise, the initial estimates having been prepared during a period marked by threats to the Organization's financial viability and by a reassessment of its role and activities; that what had been proposed- was essentially a transitional budget; and that, because a period of time would be required before the measures set out by the 1986 Assembly resolution could be translated into definitive programmatic and budgetary changes, the budget had been based on Secretariat organizational structures and staffing tables as at the end of 1986.

ACABQ's detailed observations and recommendations were aimed at establishing the most appropriate base for the implementation of reform. A number of them were general, intended for application across the board so as not to prejudice the outcome of the ongoing reviews and studies. Reductions across the board were to ensure as realistic an overall level of estimates as possible. Other observations related to an improved methodology for apportioning costs, budget format and other budgeting methods (see Chapter II of this section).

While much of what the budget contained had been overtaken by events, ACABQ found the budget, as presented, to be an indispensable step in the transition to the 1990s. It stated that the initial estimates and related action on them should be the basis on which proposals for reform could be evaluated and that the next step should be a concentrated effort by the Secretary-General and policy-making bodies to complete the numerous reviews and studies in progress.

Having considered the Secretary-General's updated report, ACABQ recommended that the proposed 1988-1989 budget be reduced by \$51,430,800.

On 17 December, orally reporting to the Fifth Committee on its findings on the revised estimates, ACABQ⁽¹⁵⁾ pointed out that the decrease in the value of the United States dollar against the

Swiss franc and the Austrian schilling alone accounted for \$95.4 million, or 87.8 per cent, of the increased requirements due to currency fluctuations. ACABQ found no technical basis for objecting to the revised estimates of \$139,491,300 but recommended that it be reduced by \$2,050,000 because of a recent Fifth Committee action on the Pension Board report (see Chapter III of this section).

Based on that recommendation, the Fifth Committee on 18 December approved \$137,441,300 in additional appropriations and \$4,469,200 in additional income estimates. It corrected, in second reading, the individual appropriations it had approved in first reading to reflect changes required by the revised estimates and appropriations required for implementation of resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its current session.

Appropriations

The \$1,769,586,300 in appropriations approved by the General Assembly under the expenditure sections of the 1988-1989 budget were divided among the major areas as follows: common support services, 40.2 per cent; economic, social and humanitarian affairs, 28.1 per cent; staff assessment, 15.1 per cent; political and Security Council affairs and peace-keeping, 5.1 per cent; public information, 4.4 per cent; overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination, 2.5 per cent; trusteeship and decolonization, 1.8 per cent; international justice and law, 1.7 per cent; buildings and maintenance, 1.1 per cent; and United Nations bond issue, 0.2 per cent.

The Secretary-General's initial proposal had been for \$1,681,372,400 gross (\$1,344,410,800 net) in expenditures, approximately \$30,428.8 less than the revised appropriations for the previous biennium. Estimates of extrabudgetary resources amounted to \$2,029,420,200, comprising \$196,824,700 for support services, \$74,115,800 for substantive activities and \$1,758,479,700 for operational projects. The estimates excluded the costs of peace-keeping operations, separately assessed (UNDOF and UNIFIL) (see pp. 290 and 292) or voluntarily funded (UNFICYP) (see p. 248); whether or not such costs would arise in 1988-1989 would depend on decisions to be taken by the Security Council.

Compared with the previous biennium, the initial proposed budget showed \$6.1 million in resource growth reduction (the change in the cost of staff and other resources used by the United Nations for its programmes after discounting the effects of inflation and exchange rate changes).

The Secretary-General noted that, in accordance with established methodology, resource requirements at 1987 rates had been adjusted upwards to projected 1988-1989 rates; however, with

respect to exchange rates, the estimates reflected rates as at November 1986, adjustments to which would be proposed at the 1987 Assembly session on the basis of rates prevailing in November. As to inflation adjustments, 1987 rates had been projected forward to 1988 and 1989, but, like exchange rates, would be subject to review.

ACABQ's recommendation, following its review of the Secretary-General's two budget documents, was for a 1988-1989 programme budget totalling \$1,629,941,600, or \$51,430,800 less than the Secretary-General's proposal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The expenditure sections of the 1988-1989 budget, comprising the appropriations for the biennium, were adopted by recorded vote by the Assembly on 21 December 1987, as resolution 42/226 A, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

Budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989
The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. Appropriations totalling US\$ 1,769,586,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section	(US dollars)
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44,932,900
Total, PART I	44,932,900
PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	
2A Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80,462,100
2B Disarmament affairs activities	9,430,600
Total, PART II	89,892,700
PART II I. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31,824,500
Total, PART III	31,824,500
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities	
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2,040,600
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3,840,100
5B. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641,000
6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40,280,500
6B. Activities on global social development issues	12,007,100
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19,922,900
9. Transnational corporations	9,529,200
10. Economic Commission for Europe	35,797,400
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33,483,000
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43,069,900
13. Economic Commission for Africa	44,234,600
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32,599,900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78,936,000
16. International Trade Centre	12,242,800
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3,971,300

Section	(US dollars)
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10,651,100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8,356,100
20. international drug control	8,750,200
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39,444,400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	7,289,400
23. Human rights	17,008,800
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	32,346,100
Total, PART IV	496,442,400
PART V. International justice and law	
25. International Court of Justice	12,527,700
26. Legal activities	16,706,000
Total, PART V	29,233,700
PART VI. Public information	
27. Public information	77,001,700
Total, PART VI	77,001,700
PART VI I. Common support services	
28. Administration and management	377,150,000
29. Conference and library services	333,779,200
Total, PART VII	710,929,200
PART VI II. Special expenses	
30. United Nations bond issue	3,520,800
Total, PART VIII	3,520,800
PART IX. Staff assessment	
31. Staff assessment	266,605,900
Total, PART IX	266,605,900
PART X. Capital expenditures	
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19,202,500
Total, PART X	19,202,500
GRAND TOTAL	1,769,586,300

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the cur-

rent biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

General Assembly resolution 42/226 A

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 146-1-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) by recorded vote (80-1-3), 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-68; plenary 99.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, United States.

The Fifth Committee approved the following amounts under different expenditure sections and subsections: \$87,700 and \$2,827,500 for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and for the Division for Palestinian Rights, respectively, by a recorded vote of 87 to 1, with 14 abstentions; \$2,274,900 for the servicing of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 5 abstentions; \$169,700 for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, by a recorded vote of 90 to 7, with 1 abstention; \$589,200 and \$839,700 for the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and for the South West Africa People's Organization, respectively, by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 6 abstentions; \$110,300 and \$481,400 for the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea and for the Office of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance Programmes to Kampuchea, respectively, by a recorded vote of 75 to 14, with 8 abstentions; \$511,700 for the Special Economic Unit

(Palestinian people) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by a recorded vote of 61 to 2, with 15 abstentions; \$69,100 for various activities concerning the living conditions of Palestinians, under the programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), by a recorded vote of 81 to 1, with 10 abstentions; \$612,800 for the activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, by a recorded vote of 66 to 2, with 15 abstentions; and \$649,200 for special public information activities relating to the Palestine question, by a recorded vote of 84 to 2, with 13 abstentions.

The USSR proposed and then withdrew the following two amendments: to replace the total appropriations by \$1,711,000,000; and to add a new paragraph by which the Assembly would have requested intergovernmental bodies and the Secretary-General to make every effort not to exceed that amount, in accordance with the regulations and rules governing programme planning and budgeting in the United Nations.

The United States supported the intent of the proposed amendments; it understood, however, that the revised estimates to be submitted in 1988 would, in fact, be downward revisions.

Cameroon pointed out that ACABQ had observed that it was not possible to set an overall level for budgetary resources and that the USSR proposal would be tantamount to setting such a level.

Israel explained that it voted against the total appropriations for several reasons. Although located in Western Asia, it had been excluded from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in blatant violation of the principle of universality of United Nations membership. Six areas of programme activity in the budget were specifically directed against Israel and did nothing to contribute to peace and security in the region; at a time of cut-backs, additional funds had been provided for two such areas: the Division for Palestinian Rights and certain public information activities conducted by the Department of Public Information. The compromise to include a contingency fund in the budget, as called for by the 1986 Assembly resolution,⁽¹¹⁾ had not been respected; although political activities of a perennial nature had been incorporated in the budget, no provision had been made for a contingency fund (see below). Some Members seemed to think that they could support only those expenditures that were to their liking, in which case they should not expect Israel's support.

Japan said it was anxious to keep in check the overall appropriation level and to ensure that the 1988-1989 budget reflected the aims set forth by the 1986 Assembly resolution.. It regretted that

CPC had failed to establish clear guidelines for the overall level of resources for the contingency fund.

France believed that the decrease in real terms of the proposed budget over the previous one was evidence of efforts to promote rationalization. However, it voiced reservations on seven budget sections-in the recorded votes on which it had abstained-and looked forward to the revised figures to be submitted in 1988.

The Assembly, by resolution 42/211, requested the Secretary-General, in further implementing certain Group of 18 recommendations, particularly when preparing the revised 1988-1989 estimates and proposals for revising the 1984-1989 medium-term plan to take into account a number of guidelines.

Financing appropriations for 1988

In order to finance appropriations totalling \$884,793,150 gross for the first year of the 1988-1989 biennium, the General Assembly specified the amounts to be obtained from each of the major income sources. Member States were to be assessed \$859,638,000 gross, or \$724,128,050 net of staff assessment. The balance was to come from general income and revenue-producing activities, less half of a \$16 million loan to UNIDO, which was included under the income estimates but which the agency was unable to repay as originally planned (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 42/226 C without vote.

Financing of appropriations for the year 1988

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1988:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 884,793,150, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$25,155,150 being half of the difference between the following:

(i) The estimated income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above; and

(ii) Income from staff assessment and the amount (\$16 million) estimated in income section 2 in respect of the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) \$859,638,000 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/248 of 18 December 1985 on the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 135,509,950 being half

of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above.

General Assembly resolution 42/226 C

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-68; plenary 99.

Income sources

The 1988-1989 budget appropriations approved by the General Assembly in December 1987 were to be financed from three main income sources: assessments on Member States; staff assessment (an income tax levied by the United Nations on staff salaries); and sales revenues (mainly from postage stamps). The remainder was to come from miscellaneous sources classified as "general income", about half of which consisted of reimbursement for services provided to specialized agencies and others, and which included a \$16 million loan to UNIDO appropriated by the Assembly in 1985,(16) to be repaid during the biennium (see below). The approval process for the income estimates, totalling \$337,330,200 for 1988-1989, was the same as that for appropriations, involving proposals by the Secretary-General, analysis by ACABQ and a recommendation by the Fifth Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/226 B without vote.

Income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 337,330,200 are approved as follows:

Income section	(US dollars)
PART I. Income from staff assessment	
1. Income from staff assessment	271,019,900
Total, PART I	271,019,900
PART II. Other income	
2. General income	54,542,300
3. Revenue-producing activities	11,768,000
Total, PART II	66,310,300
GRAND TOTAL	337,330,200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget

appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

General Assembly resolution 42/226 B

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-68; plenary 99.

Loan to UNIDO

On 30 November 1987, the Fifth Committee approved the ACABQ recommendations(17) concerning arrangements for repayment by UNIDO of a \$16 million loan appropriated by the General Assembly in 1985 to enable UNIDO to meet its initial expenses as a specialized agency for 1986. Established in 1966 as a General Assembly organ to promote the industrialization of developing countries,(18) UNIDO had been converted into a specialized agency during 1985, in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution,(19) and had become fully autonomous on 1 January 1986.(20)

Although a \$24 million loan had been approved, the cash needs of UNIDO in 1986 were such that only \$16 million was advanced by the United Nations, to be repaid in two \$8 million instalments in 1986 and 1987. Owing to financial difficulties, UNIDO could not meet the 1986 repayment,(21) nor, as it had informed the Secretary-General, would it be able to meet the 1987 one. It would only have the means to repay when it received the arrears of assessed 1986-1987 contributions from its membership and on the assumption that other measures—such as the replenishment of the Working Capital Fund (see below) and timely receipt of assessed contributions for 1988—were sufficient to maintain a positive cash flow to finance current operations. Outstanding assessed contributions were estimated to total \$25.9 million at the end of 1987, and the agency had no means of financing that cash shortfall.

In the light of continued uncertainties regarding the collection of assessed contributions in 1988, UNIDO concluded that it seemed unlikely that it would be able to repay any part of the loan before the fourth quarter of 1988, and that repayment even in 1989 would depend on the level of its outstanding contributions.

In the circumstances, the Secretary-General, in an October 1987 report to the Fifth Committee,(22) said he regarded it prudent to reconsider the budgetary situation of the United Nations, whose 1988-1989 budget reflected repayment of the loan in full under the income section. Accordingly, he proposed a waiver of financial regulation 5.2 (b) (stipulating a reduction in the assessments on United Nations Member States by \$8 million in 1988 and by a further \$8 million in

1989) and that the loan be considered separately in the annual financing resolutions for the budget. He further proposed that the 1988 assessments not be reduced by any part of the loan and that those for 1989 be reduced only by the amount actually repaid so as not to affect adversely the United Nations cash flow.

ACABQ(17) concurred with the Secretary-General's proposals and recommended that a pragmatic and realistic modality for repayment, including a specific schedule, be negotiated and submitted to it in 1988; a decision regarding the 1989 assessments should be taken by the Assembly, also in 1988, once a modality for repayment had been approved.

Unforeseen expenditures

The General Assembly, in December 1987, authorized the Secretary-General to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, under specified limitations. The provisions were substantially the same as in the corresponding resolution for 1986-1987, adopted in 1985.(23)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/227 without vote.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1988-1989 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million in any one year of the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$250,000;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;
- (iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$100,000;

(c) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding \$300,000, in the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million either before the forty-third session or between the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

General Assembly resolution 42/227

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-67; plenary 99.

Financing of the Working Capital Fund

The General Assembly, in December 1987, established the Working Capital Fund for the 1988-1989 biennium at a level of \$100 million. The provisions of the authorizing resolution (see below) corresponded to those approved in 1985 for the previous biennium.(24) As in the past, the Fund was to be used to finance appropriations pending receipt of assessed contributions and to pay unforeseen costs.

The Secretary-General, in his December 1987 report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations and funding prospects for 1988,(1) had proposed, among other measures, that the Fund's level, currently at \$100 million, be increased to \$200 million with effect from 1 January 1988. This would enable the Organization to continue meeting its responsibilities pending full and timely payment of assessments and arrears, and bring the Fund to the level identified in 1981 as that required to meet estimated cash shortages.

ACABQ,(25) having examined the proposal against previous such proposals, noted that the Fund, at the \$100 million level, represented 13.2 per cent of the 1982 appropriations, 12.8 per cent of the 1985 portion of the revised 1984-1985 appropriations, and 11.8 per cent of the 1987 portion of the 1986-1987 appropriations. In the opinion of ACABQ the decrease in percentage was not significant enough to warrant an increase in the Fund level and accordingly recommended against the Secretary-General's proposal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/228 without vote.

Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989
The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1988-1989 in the amount of \$US 100 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1988;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of \$1,025,092;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 under General Assembly resolution 40/255 of 18 December 1985;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1988-1989;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is autho-

rized to utilize, in the biennium 1988-1989, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341(XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 42/228

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-68; plenary 99.

Contingency fund

Under the new budget process approved by the General Assembly in 1986,(11) the programme budget was to include a contingency fund to accommodate additional expenditures for the biennium derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed budget, or from revised estimates excluding those arising from the impact of extraordinary expenses and from fluctuations in exchange and inflation rates. Criteria for the fund's use and operation were put forward by the Secretary-General in an April 1987 report(26) and further elaborated upon in September.(27)

When CPC considered the proposal in May, at the first part of its 1987 session,(12) opinions were expressed to the effect that the fund should have been incorporated in the proposed 1988-1989 budget, but also that its inclusion was premature and should be postponed. There was general agreement, however, that the proposal needed further study. CPC considered the Secretary-General's further report at its resumed session in September. Views were advanced on such issues as the requirements and the level of the fund, allocation of its resources, its relation to budget appropriations, and the type of activities to be covered. CPC regarded that discussion as a useful input into the Fifth Committee's deliberations and into further consideration of the issues raised in 1988.

Taking into account the analysis provided by the Secretary-General, ACABQ in October(28) made a series of observations and recommendations on the establishment, scope and operation of the fund. It emphasized that it was only one step towards a comprehensive solution to the problem of additional expenditures and related primarily to contingencies of a programmatic nature. Still to be addressed was what appeared to be the much larger question of how to deal with additional expenditures related to cost increases, such as those due to currency fluctuations or inflation and to revisions in standard rates for salaries and common staff costs. ACABQ reiterated its position that a set of procedures for the fund should be in place at the start of the fund's operations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Fifth Committee considered in 1987 the contingency fund under two different agenda items: on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, and on the programme budget. On 21 December 1987, acting on the Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly adopted without vote section VIII of resolution 42/225.

Contingency fund in the programme budget
for the biennium 1988-1989

[The General Assembly . . .]

Decides to consider at its forty-third session the question relating to the contingency fund in the context of the second year of the biennium 1988-1989.

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section VIII

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr. 1) without objection, 19 December (meeting 67); oral proposal by Chairman based on proposal by Zimbabwe for non-aligned countries; agenda item 115.

Also on 21 December, the Assembly, by resolution 42/211, approved guidelines for the fund and annexed them to the resolution. It requested the Secretary-General to submit in 1988 proposals for provisional procedures for use and operation of the fund based on those guidelines, and decided to review those procedures no later than 1992.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/841. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1028, GA res. 41/211 A, 11 Dec. 1986. (3)A/C.5/42/40. (4)A/42/863. (5)YUN 1985, p. 1208. (6)Ibid., p. 1206, GA res. 40/253 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (7)YUN 1986 p. 1031 GA res. 41/211 B, 11 Dec. 1986. (8)A/42/6. (9)A/C.5/42/2/Rev. 1. (10)A/C.5/42/58 & Corr. 1. (11)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (12)A/42/16. (13)YUN 1982, p. 1431, GA res. 37/254, annex, 21 Dec. 1982. (14)A/42/7. (15)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex. (16)YUN 1985, p. 1207, GA res. 40/253 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (17)A/42/7/Add.5. (18)YUN 1966, p. 302, GA res. 2152(XXI), 17 Nov. 1966. (19)YUN 1979, p. 622, GA res. 34/96, 13 Dec. 1979. (20)YUN 1986, p. 1201. (21)Ibid., p. 1037. (22)A/C.5/42/10. (23)YUN 1985, p. 1212, GA res. 40/254, 18 Dec. 1985. (24)Ibid., p. 1213, GA res. 40/225, 18 Dec. 1985. (25)A/42/861. (26)A/42/225. (27)A/42/225/Add.1. (28)A/42/640.

Assessment of contributions

Report of the Committee on Contributions. The forty-seventh session of the Committee on Contributions was held in New York from 18 June to 2 July 1987.(1) The Committee continued its work on the methodology for drawing up a scale of assessments for 1989-1991, as requested by the General Assembly in 1986.(2) In doing so, it examined statistical information and the issues related to the use of various statistics and their sources, and also reviewed the main elements of

the current methodology, such as the statistical base period; the low per capita income allowance formula; the scheme of limits to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales; and ceiling and floor rates.

In 1981,(3) the Assembly had decided that, pending a thorough study by the Committee of alternative methods to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay, the statistical base period should be 10 years in the subsequent review of the scale of assessments; thus, a 10-year base period was used for the 1983-1985 and 1986-1988 scales. The Committee decided to retain a 10-year base for the next scale as it would provide stability and continuity in the statistical base; a frequent change in base period would entail greater distortions in the relative apportionment among Member States, and it was noted that the impact on assessment levels of individual Member States resulting from use of a shorter base period could be offset by applying the existing scheme of limits.

With regard to the low per capita income allowance formula, the Committee decided, subject to the review of data available in 1988, to retain the per capita income limit at \$2,200 and the gradient at 85 per cent for the scale of assessments for 1989-1991.

The Committee also favoured retaining the scheme of limits to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales, and did not recommend any changes in the ceiling and floor rates, the former being the maximum contribution of any one Member State (which had been gradually reduced from 39.89 per cent in 1946-1949 to 25 per cent since 1974), while the latter was the minimum rate a Member State was assessed (0.04 per cent until 1973, reduced to 0.02 per cent for 1974-1977 and to 0.01 per cent in 1978).

The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, explaining in the Fifth Committee how capacity to pay was measured under the current methodology, pointed out that in the context of the low per capita income allowance formula, per capita income determined the extent of relief to which a country was entitled. He also discussed data comparability, Member States' differing interpretations of the concept of capacity to pay, and their views on retention of the 10-year statistical base period, of the \$2,200 limit for the low per capita income allowance formula and the 85 per cent gradient, and of the ceiling and floor rates of 25 and 0.01 per cent, respectively.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/208 without vote.

Scale of assessments for the apportionment
of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, particularly resolution 39/247 B of 12 April 1985,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions:

(a) To recommend to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, a scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, prepared on the basis of the methodology and criteria used to prepare the current scale;

(b) In this connection, to review the limits in the scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales;

2. Also requests the Committee on Contributions to continue to undertake studies in pursuance of its work on the improvement of the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment, in the light of views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second and previous sessions, and to submit a progress report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance if necessary.

General Assembly resolution 42/208

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/852) without vote, 2 December (meeting 51); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.8), following informal consultations; agenda item 121.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 3-7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 49, 51; plenary 1, 36, 97.

Explaining its position, the United Kingdom said in the Fifth Committee that although having supported the consensus, it continued to have serious reservations about the text; the United Kingdom was in favour of a simple method based on the principle of capacity to pay. Belgium endorsed the text on the understanding that the proposals concerning revised limits could not be implemented until they had been adopted by the Assembly. Poland felt that the current methodology should be further developed; it was disappointed that it had not been possible to devote more attention to issues such as the length of the base period, the low-income allowance formula and the debt-servicing relief formula. Australia emphasized that the Committee on Contributions was merely requested to consider the scheme which was supported by a clear majority of Members; if it should decide that changes were warranted, it must submit its conclusions to the Assembly.

Israel said that in addition to the scheme of limits to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales, there was a built-in mechanism for avoiding such

excessive variations in the form of the 10-year statistical base period. Current economic conditions were such that the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer; the consequent changes in the capacity of poor and developing countries to pay their assessments should be genuinely reflected in the scale of assessments. However, the Committee on Contributions must not interpret paragraph 1 (b) of the text as meaning that there should be reductions only in the limits in question. Where certain categories of countries were concerned, changes in the other direction might be appropriate; a mechanism that might favour the richer countries must not be permitted to create an obstacle to changes beneficial to the poor ones.

Denmark said it joined in the consensus on the understanding that the request in paragraph 1 (b) would not be construed as meaning that, after having reviewed the scheme of limits, the Committee on Contributions could apply a revised scheme in the preparation of the scale for 1989-1991; revised limits within the scheme or a revised scheme of limits could be applied in the preparation of the scale of assessments only after approval by the Assembly.

The USSR said it construed paragraph 1 (b) as meaning that, if the Committee on Contributions concluded that it was necessary to make certain changes in the scheme, it would make its recommendations to the Assembly; similarly, where paragraph 2 was concerned, the USSR assumed that it would do the same should it conclude that the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessments needed improving. The same would apply if the Committee concluded that the scale of assessments needed to be made more objective and fairer; in the USSR's understanding, the following scale would be prepared on the basis of the current methodology.

In Japan's view, paragraph 1 (b) would enable the Committee on Contributions to review the limits as it prepared the 1989-1991 scale; it would also give the Committee the authority to exercise discretion in reflecting the outcome of the review in its proposed scale by tightening limits, should it find it necessary and justifiable, in order to avoid an anomalous situation arising out of deficiencies in the current methodology for national income conversion and to secure more equitable burden-sharing among Member States. The text specified that the review of the limits in the scheme should be conducted in connection with the preparation of the proposed scale for the following period, quite separately from general studies on improving the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment. The fact that the Committee was expected to submit to the Assembly at its following session

only one proposed scale for approval provided further confirmation of its position.

Brazil explained that it had joined in the consensus in the hope that the following scale would be prepared on the basis of a more equitable methodology that took due account of the serious economic situation, particularly in the developing countries. It welcomed the request in paragraph 1 (b) on the understanding that the Committee would reduce all the percentage limits with a view to making the methodology more just, objective and transparent in terms of final results; it trusted that the Committee would take account of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee and would apply to the following scale the reviewed percentage limits in the same way as it had applied such limits to the 1986-1988 scale.

Bahrain said it had hoped for a more strongly worded text that took account of the economic difficulties of individual countries, including those experienced by countries whose economies were dependent on the export of a single commodity. With regard to paragraph 1 (a), Bahrain hoped that the methodology and criteria in question would be developed on the basis of that principle; concerning paragraph 1 (b), it was clear that the principle of equity should be applied to preparing the scale of assessments. As to paragraph 2, it was to be hoped that when the Committee took action with a view to improving the methodology for drawing up future scales, it would take due account of the principle of justice and fairness and the views expressed by developing countries in the Fifth Committee.

According to Bangladesh, a special approach must be taken in dealing with the least developed countries; the criteria taken into account in preparing the current methodology would continue to be relevant.

Budget contributions in 1987

Of the \$1,014.1 million in contributions to the United Nations regular budget payable as at 1 January 1987, \$660.7 million had been collected from Member States by 31 December, leaving \$353.4 million outstanding. Total assessments for 1987, due early in the year, amounted to \$756.3 million, while \$257.8 million related to previous years.

In addition, eight non-member States were assessed a total of \$1.9 million for their share of United Nations activities in which they participated. Of the contributions payable to the United Nations by non-member States, totalling \$3.8 million (including contributions for prior years), \$2.4 million had been collected as at 31 December 1987, while \$1.4 million was outstanding.

At the resumption of the Assembly's 1986 session, in September 1987, the Secretary-General,

by a letter of 14 September,(4) informed the Assembly President that four Members-El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone and South Africa-were more than two years in arrears in the payment of their budget contributions. On 15 September,(5) the Secretary-General reported arrears in the payment by two Member States, Equatorial Guinea (\$62,500) and South Africa (\$27,528,000). On 12 October,(6) he stated that Equatorial Guinea had made payments, bringing its arrears below the two-year limit to maintain voting privileges, as specified in Article 19 of the United Nations Charter.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/212, called on Member States to pay all their assessed contributions in a full and timely manner. It renewed its appeal in resolution 42/216 A.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/11 & Add.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1032, GA res. 41/178, 5 Dec. 1986. (3)YUN 1981, p. 1292, GA res. 36/231 A, 18 Dec. 1981. (4)A/41/1006. (5)A/42/563. (6)A/42/563/Add.1.

Accounts and auditing

The accounts and financial statements for either the year or the biennium ended 31 December 1986 for six United Nations development and humanitarian assistance programmes were accepted by the General Assembly in 1987 along with the audit opinions of the United Nations Board of Auditors. The Assembly also endorsed the observations of the Board and of ACABQ. The Board's principal findings and conclusions for remedial action were transmitted to the Assembly in July 1987 by the Secretary-General.(1)

The programmes for which financial reports and audited financial statements were submitted were: the United Nations Development Programme(2) the United Nations Children's Fund,(3) the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,(4) the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,(5) the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(6) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.(7)

The Board of Auditors made recommendations and observations on various aspects of the financial management of those programmes. Among the topics considered were transactions with executing agencies and Governments, programme management and evaluation, electronic data processing, project funding, project inventories, procurement practices, financial statements, and allocation and control of funds.

In September,(8) ACABQ commented on the Board's recommendations.

As follow-up to the Assembly's 1986 resolution on the financial reports and audited statements of United Nations programmes,(9) the Secretary-General submitted a report on his investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations (see Chapter IV of this section), and two reports on internal control procedures relating to benefits and allowances (see Chapter III).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/206 without vote.

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1986 of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Having also considered the relevant reports on internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by staff members of the United Nations and on Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations,

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its report, was not able to express an opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and issued qualified opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the organizations and programmes concerned during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item, and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. Accepts the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

2. Accepts the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United

Nations Children's Fund and requests the Board of Auditors, as agreed by the Fund and as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to carry out an expanded audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, and to submit its report in a timely manner through the Advisory Committee at its spring 1988 session, to the Executive Board of the Fund at its 1988 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Requests the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct the situations or conditions that gave rise to the qualification of the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

4. Endorses the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as contained in their respective reports, and requests the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take the necessary steps on a priority basis to implement them and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Further requests the governing bodies of all audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the other observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors that fall within each body's terms of reference, as called for by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay remedial action within their competence in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report in 1988 respectively to the General Assembly and to the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes on ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial procedures and controls, including those relating to the payment of benefits and allowances to staff members, and also to improve the accounting system and related administrative and management controls;

7. Recommends that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency, and that report on specific measures taken by the Secretary-General and executive heads of these organizations and programmes to implement previous recommendations of the Board and comment on the efficacy of such measures and the extent to which problems recur, giving particular attention to recurrent problems related to over-expenditures, incorrect use of funds, control procedures relating to the payment of benefits and allowances, and other instances of non-compliance with financial and budgetary regulations and rules;

8. Further recommends that the Board of Auditors in future submit to the General Assembly a concise docu-

ment summarizing its principal findings and conclusions of common interest, classified by audit area;

9. Requests the Board of Auditors to initiate a study on standardization of the presentation and format of financial statements of all audited organizations and programmes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. Also requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and the related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

11. Decides that while the Board of Auditors should continue to submit its reports in accordance with the relevant financial regulations of the audited organizations and programmes, the Board should retain the capacity to submit specific annual reports to the General Assembly and to governing bodies, should circumstances so warrant;

12. Requests, in this regard, the governing bodies of the audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the question of the periodicity of their financial reporting and its relationship to their budgetary cycles, bearing in mind the most recent reports of the Board of Auditors and the discussions in the Fifth Committee, and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. Invites Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the related comments made in the Fifth Committee;

14. Requests the Board of Auditors to provide the General Assembly with more detailed reports on the special accounts that the audited organizations and

programmes manage, such as the accounts of the non-core programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

15. Underlines the importance of an effective internal audit function in the organizations and programmes reported on, and requests the Board of Auditors, the Secretary-General and the executive heads to ensure that close co-operation is maintained between the internal audit department of each organization or programme and the Board of Auditors, particularly with respect to planning, executing and reporting procedures.

General Assembly resolution 42/206

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/697) without vote, 23 October (meeting 16); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C. 5/42/L.3), following informal consultations and orally revised; agenda item 113.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 3-9, 15, 16; plenary 97.

Explaining its position, Algeria said it was not happy with the practice of adopting the Board's recommendations as a whole, but did not oppose the text on the understanding that the Fifth Committee would in future consider the Board's recommendations from a different standpoint; it noted that disagreements between the Committee and certain administrations regarding the validity of particular recommendations had become increasingly common. If the Committee were to express an opinion on the recommendations individually, before adopting them or referring back to those which required further study, it would go a long way towards resolving the existing conflict of competence between the Board and various organizations.

REFERENCES

(1)A/42/372 & Corr.1. (2)A/42/5/Add.1. (3)A/42/5/Add.2. (4)A/42/5/Add.3. (5)A/42/5/Add.4. (6)A/42/5/Add.5. (7)A/42/5/Add.7. (8)A/42/579. (9)YUN 1986, p. 1035, GA res. 41/176, 5 Dec. 1986.

Chapter II

United Nations programmes

Efforts continued in 1987 to improve United Nations programme planning, budgeting and evaluation, and to follow up the 1986 recommendations by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).

The particular objectives and programmes established by the United Nations must further the Charter's interest, stated the Secretary-General, and progress towards their realization was in the interest of all Member States. Given the breadth of the United Nations agenda in the 1990s, priorities in selecting and implementing programmes would have to be determined and more rigorously observed than in the past. The three criteria established for determining priorities in programme planning—the importance of an objective to Member States, the Organization's capacity to achieve it, and the real effectiveness and usefulness of the results—would retain their validity. The elaboration of the medium-term plan for 1990-1995 should provide Member States with a unique opportunity to reflect and agree on a new and dynamic agenda for the 1990s; to that end, the Secretary-General would submit a plan which would embody the vision of the Organization's long-term goals and objectives and aim at strengthening its relevance to the global issues of peace, security and sound development. By the time the 1990s were under way, the United Nations would have completed far-reaching reforms intended to improve its administrative and financial functioning.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) devoted the main part of its 1987 session to examining the programme elements of the proposed United Nations programme budget for 1988-1989. It also continued analysing and reviewing programmes of the Organization.

By resolution 42/215, the General Assembly dealt with a number of issues related to programme planning. It reiterated the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive; endorsed amendments to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, as recommended by CPC; and stressed the necessity of further integrating evaluation into the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring cycle. Other provisions related to

cross-organizational programme analyses (see pp. 596 and 833) and Joint Meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (see p. 934).

United Nations programmes were inspected, reviewed or evaluated by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Its 1987 work programme covered broad areas of sectoral interest to the United Nations system, such as programming, budgeting, personnel, management and co-ordination, evaluation and development co-operation. In its nineteenth annual report, JIU described how its work programme was drawn up and explained its two new features: one, the identification of evaluation studies, and the other, giving advance notice of a number of future studies. Those features were introduced to comply with the 1986 recommendations of the Group of 18. The Assembly, by resolution 42/218, invited JIU to introduce the improvements the Unit had recommended in its annual report for increasing the quality and effectiveness of its studies; it put forward a number of measures to encourage a more systematic follow-up on JIU recommendations and constructive dialogue between the Unit and the various United Nations organizations.

The annual report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the United Nations system, prepared by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), provided comparative data on the specialized agencies and the United Nations, covering regular budgets, net contributions of Member States, established posts, regular budget contributions to technical co-operation activities, extrabudgetary funds, working capital funds, scales of assessment and collection of contributions.

Topics related to this chapter. Institutional arrangements: co-ordination in the UN system. United Nations financing.

Programme planning and budgeting

Renewal and reform of the United Nations must be a continuing and dynamic process, said the Secretary-General in an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,⁽¹⁾ giving an overview of the measures taken

as follow-up to the recommendations of the Group of 18 and the 1986 resolution(2) by which the General Assembly had decided on the implementation of those recommendations. The revised programme budget estimates he proposed for 1988-1989, as well as the 1990-1991 programme budget, would reflect implementation of the recommendations.

On 1 March 1987, the Secretary-General established an Office for Programme Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation in the Department of Administration and Management, to consolidate functions previously performed by the Office of Programme Planning and Co-ordination (in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs) and the Budget Division of the Office of Financial Services (in the Department of Administration and Management). This was a follow-up to the proposal of the Group of 18, contained in recommendation 32,(3) calling for all Secretariat activities relating to programme planning and budgeting to be brought together within a coherent structure.

The main functions of the new Office would be to: prepare the Secretary-General's medium-term plans based on submissions by departments and offices; undertake cross-sectional and intersectoral analyses; ensure co-ordination with the specialized agencies in preparing medium-term plans; prepare the Secretary-General's proposed programme budgets and assess the programmatic implications and estimated costs of new programmes considered by the General Assembly and its committees; develop uniform planning; programming and budgeting techniques; establish monitoring systems and prepare programme performance reports; develop evaluation methods for programme managers and conduct periodic in-depth evaluations of programmes; assist in developing systems and data bases to facilitate the formulation of plans and programme budgets; provide substantive support to intergovernmental and experts bodies such as CPC, ACABQ, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee and others; and clear documents prepared by other units for possible programme budget implications. The Office was headed by an Assistant Secretary-General who reported directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. The Secretary-General believed that the reorganization would enhance the Secretariat's contribution to the programme planning and budgeting process, including the substantive servicing of the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board (an internal advisory board), but most of all the servicing of CPC, ACABQ and the Fifth Committee.

The point had been made frequently that the United-Nations should limit its activities to what it did best and that this should be added to the criteria

for determining programme priorities, observed the Secretary-General in his paper on some perspectives of the work of the Organization in the 1990s, attached to a September 1987 note(4) on the next medium-term plan. However, he did not believe that this was a meaningful distinction and suggested adding the criterion that the objective sought was such that multilateral action was demonstrably important to its achievement. Even that additional criterion left open the question of which multilateral organization was best suited to undertake a particular activity; in a time of increasing demands on resources available for multilateral programmes—as he believed the 1990s would be—it was of still greater importance that tasks be rationally distributed among United Nations organizations, and capacities be co-ordinated in such a way as to gain maximum benefit from available resources. The United Nations of the 1990s would need to be a more integrated system, which could be furthered through intergovernmental consultation within the United Nations at an authoritative level that was better structured for decisions and action than currently, and through a permanent consultative structure among United Nations organizations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/215 without vote.

Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recognizing the need to improve continuously the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process in the Organization and the need for the participation of Member States from an early stage and throughout the process,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session,

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1987,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan,

Having considered also the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213, as well as the update of the progress report,

I

Regulations and rules governing programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of

implementation and the methods of evaluation

1. Endorses the amendments to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as recommended by

the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;

2. Stresses the need to implement fully all the provisions of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, in particular those relating to the determination of priorities;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider improvement in the format and presentation of the programme budget, taking fully into account the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

II

Programme planning

1. Reiterates the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations and approves the proposals contained in paragraphs 100 to 102 of Part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

3. Praises the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to engage Member States in an early dialogue on the future activities of the Organization in accordance with section II, paragraph 3 (b), of resolution 41/213, and requests him to gather additional opinions, comments and suggestions from Member States on the subject with a view to the preparation of the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan and to issue the draft introduction as soon as possible;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, when submitting in 1988 the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan, to take into account all views expressed by Member States on the enclosure to his note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan, entitled "Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s", in particular during their discussions on this subject in the various intergovernmental organs;

III

Evaluation

1. Stresses the importance and necessity of further integrating evaluation into the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring cycle with a view to improving and strengthening programme formulation and implementation;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that evaluation studies should be appropriately timed in order to be relevant to the programme cycle, that evaluation methodologies should continue to be further refined and that evaluation reports should present recommendations in two separate categories, namely, those falling within the purview of the Secretary-General for implementation and those requiring consideration, approval or action by intergovernmental bodies;

3. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the recommendations contained in the triennial review of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the field of manufactures, financed by the United Nations Development Programme, together with the conclusions reached by the

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;

IV

Cross-organizational programme analyses

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/79 of 8 July 1987 on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development, and 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development;

3. Agrees with the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that a cross-organizational programme analysis on the question of the advancement of women should be submitted to the Committee at its twenty-ninth session in 1989 with the understanding contained in paragraph 11 of part two of the report of the Committee;

V

Joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/82 and 1987/85 of 8 July 1987;

2. Accepts, as agreed by the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/194, that the topic for the twenty-third series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees shall be "The response of the United Nations system to development problems, with special attention to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990";

VI

Other conclusions and recommendations

1. Endorses those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

2. Decides that the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as well as the related portions of its report, should be brought to the attention of the Main Committees of the General Assembly for information;

3. Reiterates the need to implement the provisions of section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in particular those concerning priority setting;

4. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to keep under review its schedule of meetings, taking into account the new responsibilities assigned to it, and to report thereon as necessary to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 42/215

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/881) without vote, 18 December (meeting 66); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.20), following informal consultations, orally corrected; agenda item 116.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 12, 14-21, 23-28, 31-34, 36-50, 65, 66; plenary 99.

Regulations on programme planning

In March 1987, the Secretary-General issued complete texts of Regulations of the United Nations Governing Programme Planning, the Programming Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,⁽⁵⁾ adopted by the General Assembly in 1982,⁽⁶⁾ and the corresponding Rules formulated by him; the Regulations were the legislative directives governing planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of all activities undertaken by the United Nations, irrespective of their financing.

In a September note,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General proposed supplementary rules and regulations to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process. Among them were a proposed revision to a regulation concerning the medium-term plan and a supplementary article concerning the budget process in budget and off-budget years. Under that article, the Secretary-General would submit, during off-budget years, an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, containing an indication of preliminary resource estimates, priorities, real growth, and the size of the contingency fund. CPC was to consider the outline of the programme budget and submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly. On the basis of an Assembly decision, the Secretary-General would then prepare the proposed budget. ACABQ's mandate and functions were to be fully respected throughout the process. During budget years, the Secretary-General would submit his proposed budget to CPC and ACABQ; following its examination, both would submit conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly for final approval. The budget was to include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial" character whose mandates were renewed annually, together with their related conference costs. The article was to include a section on the contingency fund and additional expenditures, the text of which remained to be inserted.

Following consideration of the Secretary-General's note, CPC⁽⁸⁾ recommended that a new article be added on the planning, programming and budgeting process, which should be governed by the following principles: strict adherence to the United Nations Charter, in particular Articles 17 and 18; full respect for the prerogatives of the principal United Nations organs with respect to the planning, programming and budgeting process, and for the authority and the prerogatives of the

Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization; and recognition of the need for Member States to participate in the budget preparation from its early stages and throughout the process. Other provisions suggested related to the medium-term plan.

ACABQ, in October,⁽⁹⁾ noted that the supplementary regulations proposed by the Secretary-General followed closely the 1986 Assembly resolution on the review of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,⁽²⁾ as did the additions recommended by CPC. ACABQ also stated that it had been informed by the Secretary-General's representatives that it was not considered necessary to supplement the existing programme planning rules.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/215, endorsed the amendments as recommended by CPC, and stressed the need to implement fully all the regulations and rules, in particular those relating to the determination of priorities.

Programme budgeting

In the foreword to his proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General noted that it was the first budget to be formulated and considered to an important extent, if not entirely, in accordance with the revised budgetary procedure agreed on by the General Assembly in 1986.⁽²⁾ The medium-term plan for 1984-1989 had been used to determine the budget content, and offices and departments had been asked to elaborate programme elements within the programme and subprogramme structure of the plan, its addenda and revisions, while giving thought at the same time to the programmes that would be needed in the 1990s, he said in the introduction to the proposed budget. Recent changes included provisions relating to the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁽¹¹⁾ the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁽¹²⁾ and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.⁽¹³⁾ The latest revisions to the plan included the addition of a major programme on programme planning and co-ordination as chapter 31. Other additions were two programmes under chapter 2, on special political questions and special mandates. For the first time, the Secretariat presented the activities under the regular programme of technical co-operation (section 24) in programmatic terms, rather than the retrospective format that had previously been used. African economic recovery and development, and the advancement of women were receiving priority in the proposed budget.

The proposed budget maintained mandated activities despite the reduced level of resources resulting from the financial crisis that had started in 1986 and from the Assembly's subsequent decision to reduce posts by 15 per cent by the end of 1989 while avoiding a negative impact on programmes. Thus, the volume of outputs had not been scaled down in proportion to the resource reductions in each programme; pending the completion of the restructuring of the Secretariat and the consequent reassignment of programme responsibilities at the end of 1989, and identification of priorities by Member States in the context of the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, it was the Secretariat's intention to maintain the current level of outputs as its programmatic framework. The quality of some of those outputs, however, suffered from continued resource shortages, the Secretary-General added.

In carrying out the measures foreseen by the Assembly, a period of time would be required before they were translated into definitive programmatic and budgetary changes, the Secretary-General stated; in particular, the results of the study on the structure and functioning of the intergovernmental machinery in the economic and social fields (see p. 948) would not be available before the 1988 Assembly session.

Following consideration of the Secretary-General's budget proposals, CPC(8) recommended that, in future, sections of the proposed budget should comply, to the extent possible, with all provisions of rule 104.4 (setting out standards for programme narratives for substantive activities in the programme budget) of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, and the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.(5) It recommended that each budget fascicle contain a summary table listing those programmes accorded highest and lowest priority, the resources allocated to each, the percentage of total resources that allocation represented and the total percentage of resources within the highest and lowest priority categories; that information would allow CPC to set priorities in a responsible manner, in accordance with the regulations and rules on programme planning.

Submission of programme budget outline

In April 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a note on the timing of the outline of the programme budget,(14) following the General Assembly's 1986 request(2) that he put forward a proposal on the date for submission of the outline and on the date for final approval of the outline by the Assembly. By the same Assembly resolution, CPC was to consider the outline and submit to the Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, its conclu-

sions and recommendations and, on the basis of a decision by the Assembly, the Secretary-General was to prepare his proposed programme budget for the following biennium; also, ACABQ was to consider the outline in accordance with its terms of reference.

Therefore, the Secretary-General said, taking account of the timing of the annual sessions of CPC and ACABQ, the outline for the following biennium should be submitted no later than 15 April of the off-budget year. In order to enable the Secretary-General to base his preparation of the proposed programme budget on the Assembly decision on the outline, he would need to know that decision as early as possible during the Assembly session in the off-budget year; he suggested 31 October as the date for final approval of the outline.

Medium-term plan

In September 1987, the Secretary-General submitted a note on the medium-term plan,(4) proposing to the General Assembly, through CPC and ACABQ, an extension of the current medium-term plan (1984-1989) and a new calendar for the preparation and adoption of the forthcoming one. He also transmitted some perspectives on the work of the United Nations during the next decade, which were intended to provide the framework for the preparation of the next medium-term plan. Following consideration of his note by CPC, ACABQ and the Assembly, the introduction to the medium-term plan would be drafted to reflect the views of Member States and would be submitted to the Assembly, through the same bodies, in 1988; a sound basis would then exist on which to proceed with the preparation of the plan itself, the Secretary-General said.

Originally, the current plan covered the period 1984-1989 and the next one the years 1990-1995, which was to be adopted by the Assembly in 1988. The Secretary-General proposed that the current plan be extended for a further two years, i.e., until 1991, and that the plan for the subsequent period be submitted to the Assembly for adoption in 1990. His proposal was based on the following considerations related to the programme planning process: instructions given to programme managers for preparing the 1990-1995 plan in December 1986 had had to be drafted prior to the adoption of the Assembly resolution on the review of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations(2) and were, therefore, essentially based on the structure of the current plan; also, since the plan was to be presented to CPC and ACABQ in April/May 1988, the initiation of the process in December 1986 had left little more than a year for the plan's completion; given the calendar of meetings of intergovernmental bodies, including efforts

at biennialization, the process of consultation of those bodies on draft chapters had been initiated at the beginning of 1986, even prior to the issuance of the instructions, and some of the bodies had been requested in 1986 to consider simultaneously the programme of work to be incorporated in the 1988-1989 programme budget as well as objectives, strategies and priorities among sub-programmes for the medium-term plan; the situation with regard to consultations with intergovernmental bodies, as called for by the Assembly in 1986,(2) was such that a number of programmes in the plan would have to be proposed without such consultations; also, several internal reviews to be conducted by the Secretary-General pursuant to the 1986 Assembly resolution would not be completed before the end of 1987 and the review of the intergovernmental machinery undertaken by the Economic and Social Council was not scheduled for finalization before 1988; finally, the Organization's financial uncertainty was not conducive to finalizing a detailed plan for the 1990s.

A solution to that situation, the Secretary-General said, would need to satisfy the following basic requirements: the role of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations should be not only preserved but enhanced and the activities of the Organization needed to be firmly based on a coherent set of principles and objectives; that meant that the new plan should be as meaningful as possible in terms of content, format and presentation. As emphasized by the Assembly in 1986,(2) wide and systematic consultations with Member States and with sectoral, technical, regional and central United Nations bodies, were essential for improving the programme planning and budgetary process. After the transitional budget for 1988-1989, programme budgets for the 1990s should reflect the results of implementation of the Assembly's 1986 resolution in terms of work programmes, priorities and methods. In accordance with that resolution, the Secretary-General would submit to CPC and ACABQ in 1988 an outline of the 1990-1991 budget, which was to contain proposals on priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature. The basic reforms mandated by the Assembly in 1986, the Secretary-General felt, should be seen as finalization of the current plan and not as the beginning of the next; that would mean that the 1990-1991 programme budget, which would reflect those basic reforms, would be the culmination of the current planning period and the 1992-1993 budget would be the first to implement the new plan. That perception, the Secretary-General stated, had the added advantage of facilitating achievement of those objectives specified in the 1984-1989 plan, which might not have been achieved owing to delays in implemen-

tation of the 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 budgets, for financial and retrenchment reasons, respectively.

Having regard to the efforts made over the past years to co-ordinate the medium-term planning and budgeting cycles of the United Nations and the relevant agencies, and given the importance of continuing the synchronization achieved, the Secretary-General proposed that, exceptionally, the next medium-term plan cover the four-year period 1992-1995, rather than the prescribed six years.

Based on the Secretary-General's proposals, CPC recommended,(8) as an exceptional measure, that the Assembly consider favourably through 1991 the priorities and activities for the 1984-1989 medium-term plan, subject to as thorough and extensive revision of the plan as might be required by the legislative mandates enacted by the Assembly and by the functional and regional intergovernmental bodies within their spheres of competence. The next medium-term plan, for the period starting in 1992, would be considered by the Assembly in 1990. Should the Assembly so decide, CPC proposed that the following qualifications be attached to its decision: the revisions to the 1984-1989 plan should take into account the level of programme implementation; for that purpose, a quantitative and qualitative assessment of programme performance since adoption of the plan should be submitted to CPC in 1988. At that time, the Secretary-General should also submit to CPC a calendar of consultations with the intergovernmental bodies concerned for the preparation of the various chapters of the next plan, which should be improved in format, content and presentation; CPC should be apprised of the Secretary-General's proposals in that regard. CPC decided to defer consideration of the question of the duration of the next plan until 1988.

CPC also discussed and made recommendations on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development.

Attached to the Secretary-General's note was a paper on some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s, outlining trends and possible responses by the Organization to it. CPC recommended that the Assembly, through its Main Committees, consider the paper at its 1987 session, together with a summary of the preliminary views expressed by CPC members, as part of the process of ensuring the full participation of Member States in the preparation of the introduction to the next medium-term plan, as mandated by the Assembly in 1986.(2)

Accordingly, the Fifth Committee Chairman in October addressed letters to the chairmen of the

other Main Committees requesting their views.⁽¹⁵⁾ The replies were received in November.⁽¹⁶⁾ The Chairman of the First Committee stated that the Committee was not currently in a position to express definitive views and it would be in a better position to assess the situation more fully in 1988. The Special Political Committee Chairman transmitted two communications he had received in that connection:⁽¹⁷⁾ a letter of 11 November from Poland, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam, proposing that the establishment of an international organization on co-operation in outer space be included in the medium-term plan under the chapter on political and Security Council affairs; and a letter dated 18 November from Guatemala in its capacity as Chairman of the Group of 77 developing countries. In the latter, the Group expressed the opinion that the Secretary-General's paper provided the basis for a debate on the medium-term plan, but was not a comprehensive or definitive document as it was limited in its scope and projections and did not take into account priorities in economic, social, humanitarian, political and security matters; the paper disregarded the concerns of the developing world and existing mandates of the Organization.

Two communications each were also transmitted by the Fourth Committee⁽¹⁸⁾ and Sixth Committee⁽¹⁶⁾ Chairmen. Cuba, in a 28 October letter, expressed the opinion that decolonization should be reflected in the Organization's programme for the 1990s, and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, on 30 October, expressed serious concern at the absence of any reference to the tasks remaining in the decolonization process, especially with regard to Namibia. Argentina, as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, in a letter of 16 November to the Sixth Committee Chairman, said the codification and progressive development of international law should be adequately included in the medium-term plan. The United States, as Chairman of the Group of Western European and Other States, on 20 November, said the Group was not prepared at that time to comment on the plan beyond noting that it attached continuing importance to the timely publication of important documents of particular interest.

The Second Committee Chairman stated that it was the Committee's understanding that, in addition to comments reflected in the Committee's summary records, there would be an opportunity for Member States to comment further on the

paper as part of the consultative process in formulating the introduction to the next medium-term plan. The Chairman of the Third Committee said there was general agreement that the Secretary-General's paper needed deeper study and that delegations would report back in 1988.

Reiterating the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations, the General Assembly, in resolution 42/215, requested the Secretary-General, when submitting in 1988 the draft introduction to the plan, to take into account all views by Member States on his paper. In resolution 42/211, the Assembly requested him, in implementing certain recommendations of the Group of 18 and particularly when preparing revised estimates for 1988-1989 (see p. 1104) and proposals for revision of the medium-term plan for 1984-1989, to take into account a number of guidelines put forward in the resolution.

Introduction to the next medium-term plan

As provided for by regulation 3.7 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,⁽⁵⁾ the medium-term plan was to be preceded by an introduction that would constitute a key integral element in the planning process and would highlight in a co-ordinated manner policy orientations, indicate plan objectives and strategy and trends reflecting priorities, and contain the Secretary-General's proposals on priorities. The General Assembly had called in 1986⁽²⁾ for submission of the introduction to the plan to Member States for wide consultations. In a September 1987 note on supplementary rules and regulations necessary for improving the planning, programming and budgeting process,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General proposed accordingly a revision to regulation 3.7 to include submission of the introduction to Member States. The amendment was endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 42/215, as recommended by CPC.⁽⁸⁾

In another September note, on the medium-term plan,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General said he believed that consultations based on the perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s, which he attached to his note, would lead to the formulation of a more meaningful and useful introduction to the next plan. Preliminary discussions in 1987 on that basis with CPC, ACABQ and the General Assembly, as well as with the specialized agencies, would lead to the preparation of a draft introduction to be submitted to CPC and ACABQ in May 1988; that draft, once reviewed, would permit the issuance of instructions to programme managers on the preparation of the next plan, which would thus be a document benefiting

from a degree of political guidance not available before. Such consultations, together with the work that the programme managers had already undertaken in late 1986 and which would be most valuable for the review of the current medium-term plan so as to extend it for two more years (1990-1991), would also be useful in guiding the Secretariat in developing the proposals on the outline of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

Should the Assembly accept the proposal to defer adoption of the next medium-term plan until 1990, the sequence would be as follows: after review of the perspectives on the next decade by CPC and ACABQ, the views of ACC members would be sought; proposals for revisions of the current plan would be submitted to CPC and ACABQ in May 1988 and would then, together with CPC's and ACABQ's recommendations, be considered by the Assembly at its 1988 session, together with the outline of the 1990-1991 budget; CPC and ACABQ would consider in 1988 the draft introduction concomitantly and would also consider the Secretary-General's proposals regarding the calendar of consultations with intergovernmental bodies on the plan's major programmes. Such consultations, taking into account those taking place in 1987, would be concluded in 1988 and 1989. The plan proposals to be considered by the Assembly in 1990 would be submitted through CPC and ACABQ for substantive services, through the latter for common services, and through the Committee on Conferences and ACABQ for conference services.

At its 1987 session,(8) CPC recommended that it consider in 1988 the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan.

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Programme evaluation

Following consideration of four reports by the Secretary-General-progress reports on in-depth evaluation of the human rights programme (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII) and of the programme on development issues and policies,(2) and reports on the implementation of CPC's 1984 recommendations(3) on technical co-operation activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) financed by the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme (UNDP) in the field of manufactures(4) and on the work of, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development(5)—CPC at its 1987 session(6) noted that much progress had been made in the development of an evaluation system within the United Nations and stressed the importance and necessity of further integrating evaluation into the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring cycle with a view to improving and strengthening programme formulation and implementation. It recommended that evaluation studies be appropriately timed in order to be relevant to the programme cycle; that evaluation methodologies be further refined; and that evaluation reports present recommendations in two separate categories—those falling within the Secretary-General's purview for implementation and those requiring consideration, approval or action by intergovernmental bodies. Those recommendations were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 42/215.

Joint Inspection Unit

During 1987, JIU issued six reports and two notes on the inspection, review or evaluation of selected programmes of the United Nations system. The reports dealt with technical co-operation between UNDP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)(7) and between UNDP and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;(8) technical co-operation activities of UNIDO;(9) autonomous research institutes of the United Nations; technical co-operation between organizations of the United Nations and the least developed countries;(11) and problems of storage and its costs in the organizations of the United Nations system.(12) The notes were on the establishment of an internal evaluation system in the International Maritime Organization (IMO)(13) and on cost-benefit of the construction of an ECLAC office. The report on UNIDO and the two notes were submitted directly to the bodies concerned, while the other five reports were the subject of written comments by the Secretary-General or ACC and were considered by the Main Committees of the Assembly or UNDP, as appropriate.

JIU activities from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 were described in its nineteenth report to the General Assembly(15) and its activities during the second half of 1987 in its report covering 1987/88.(16) The 1986/87 report annexed a list of themes and sub-themes under which JIU reports and notes had been written.

The JIU work programme for 1987 and the nucleus of the programme for 1988-1989 were transmitted to the General Assembly in February 1987 by the Secretary-General.(17) The work pro-

gramme displayed two new features: it identified studies that were evaluative and gave advance notice of a number of studies JIU planned to undertake in the forthcoming two years. The first feature would allow Member States to determine whether JIU was complying with its statute as well as with recommendation 63(18) of the Group of 18, which called on JIU to put more emphasis on the evaluation aspect of its work; the second feature would provide an occasion for Member States to make timely commentary on the nucleus of the future work programmes, thereby using one avenue to give effect to recommendation 65 of the Group, which stated that the Assembly should give JIU greater guidance on its work programme with respect to the United Nations. A third new feature, JIU said, could be a brief explanatory note to each study, describing its aims, objectives, focus and target groups.

Assessing its activities,⁽¹⁵⁾ JIU gave an overview of its work programme, the preparation and quality of its reports, follow-up procedures concerning the implementation of recommendations and the impact of its work, and suggested ways in which, with the assistance of Member States and its participating organizations, it could help bring about improvements in those areas and improve the quality of the Unit's work.

Five years before, JIU had begun a number of internal studies designed to improve its efficiency and effectiveness, examining selected past activities, suggesting improved methodology for preparing its work programme, developing standards and methods for preparing its reports, and introducing new techniques for the follow-up to its reports. The opportunity to contribute to the work of the Group of 18 and discussion with the Group Chairman, together with the recommendations of the Group,⁽¹⁸⁾ also helped cast clear light on the future orientation of the Unit's work.

With regard to the development of its work programme, JIU said the procedure for selecting studies, which had worked well in general, needed some fine tuning. A review of the sources of topics that had been included in its work programme over the past several years revealed that there was perhaps insufficient input by bodies external to the Unit; JIU would welcome more regular and frequent requests from legislative organs for specific studies arising from deliberations in those bodies, a move which, it said, would unconditionally warrant inclusion of those studies in its work programme and would encourage active participation by Member States in the consideration of JIU reports, a *sine qua non* for serious follow-up action.

A more studied and co-ordinated approach by the organizations participating in JIU would also upgrade the quality of its work programme; here, JIU had in mind that ACC would suggest topics

that were system-wide in nature or the results of which might impact more than one organization. JIU also urged those bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, co-ordination and evaluation to make suggestions regularly.

As important as contributions from outside JIU were, the more intensive and important effort would have to come from the Unit itself, which must continue to supply the greater share of topics and on which final responsibility for approving its work programme rested; ongoing review had led the Unit to conclude that the inclusion of studies in its work programme needed to come under much closer scrutiny by more methodical observation of its internal guidelines and by going even beyond those guidelines to adopt a more comprehensive and incisive method of investigation. It was clear, JIU stated, that many more studies would have to be carried out on efficiency, the proper use of funds, and management and methods improvement.

To give concrete expression to those ideas, JIU said it would move from an individualistic approach to a more collective one in selecting and naming inspectors to studies; to that end, the Unit would devote two weeks immediately proceeding its semi-annual meetings to a collective, detailed examination and analysis of topics proposed for its studies. Each topic would be presented in the form of a written brief, sufficiently detailed and explanatory, as that would allow the inspectors to determine its relative importance to other topics proposed and its likely contribution to the organization or organizations concerned or to the United Nations system as a whole. Proposed studies that did not meet established criteria, including the presentation guidelines, would fall by the wayside.

In preparing reports, JIU inspectors usually pursued the following lines of investigation as required for the specific type of report being prepared: determination of objectives of the entity being reviewed or evaluated; analysis of the extent to which objectives were being attained and the approved programme was being implemented; examination of the major problems troubling the entity; a determination of the suitability of staff, organizational structure, management systems and procedures, etc.; and development of optional solutions and a determination of the most feasible. JIU believed that a more collegial approach to project preparation would help improve investigations.

As an economy measure, JIU intended in future to issue notes instead of reports whenever possible; notes could be an effective medium of transmission when decisions on recommendations could be made by executive heads without governing body authorization; they were cheaper to produce because they could be submitted in one language only and action was likely to be more rapid.

Concerning follow-up reports by the Secretary-General on implementation of its recommendations, JIU proposed that they be issued earlier in the year, in July rather than in October/November, to allow for meaningful discussion in the Fifth Committee and between JIU and the Secretariat. It also suggested that all organizations report systematically to their governing bodies on implementation of JIU recommendations and that an annex to the main report be prepared in tabular form giving the disposition of recommendations.

During the year, JIU maintained contact with the International Civil Service Commission, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions of ACC, the Panel of External Auditors, and the management and audit services of several secretariats either on general issues or on specific studies. In March, it met at Geneva with the Director of External Audit responsible for the audits of FAO, ILO, IMO, UNESCO, WFP and WHO, in accordance with recommendation 67 of the Group of 18,(18) which had suggested increased co-operation between JIU and the External Auditors.

In September 1987,(19) the Secretary-General forwarded, in accordance with procedures established by the Assembly in 1977,(20) his annual report on the implementation of previous JIU recommendations which were of interest to the Assembly. The report included information on recommendations relating to 1986 JIU reports on the location of United Nations information centres;(21) the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa;(22) structure and co-ordination of field representation of organizations of the United Nations system;(23) and co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.(24)

ACC, in April 1987,(25) expressed the hope that JIU, in the context of its self-evaluation exercise, would consider ways to provide executive heads with information on the scope and focus of the studies to be undertaken by the inspectors, and suggested that that information could be provided in the form of annotations to the Unit's work programme.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/218 without vote.

Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, welcoming the recommendations for self-

improvement contained in section VI thereof, and noting the observations and suggestions of Member States thereon,

Recognizing the need to avoid duplication and overlapping in the activities of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly,

Convinced that the General Assembly should give the Joint Inspection Unit greater guidance on its programme of work with respect to the United Nations,

Convinced also that more systematic follow-up activity regarding the implementation of recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit would increase the usefulness of the inspection function, particularly in encouraging constructive dialogue between the Unit and the various organizations of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the recommendations regarding the Joint Inspection Unit in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

1. Invites the Joint Inspection Unit to introduce immediately the improvements recommended in section VI of its report in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of its reports;

2. Calls upon the Joint Inspection Unit to adopt a more collective approach in the preparation of its programme of work, in the conduct of its work and in the writing of individual reports;

3. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its annual report a section on its findings regarding the implementation of its recommendations;

4. Invites the Joint Inspection Unit, with due regard for its other responsibilities, to include in its proposed programme of work the provision of advice to participating organizations on their methods for internal evaluation and the conduct of more ad hoc evaluations of programmes and activities;

5. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its next report the guidelines it follows for selecting, conducting and reporting on its inspections;

6. Also requests the Joint Inspection Unit to ensure that its reports are co-ordinated, as far as possible, with the programmes of work of the various bodies of the United Nations and that they are submitted in a timely manner;

7. Further requests the Joint Inspection Unit, in exercising its functions, powers and responsibilities, to take fully into account the mandates of other relevant bodies, especially the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Board of Auditors and the International Civil Service Commission;

8. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, within their respective mandates, to provide the General Assembly with their views on the future programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit;

9. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to advise the General Assembly on those cases in which the Joint Inspection Unit might perform ad hoc external evaluations of programmes and activities;

10. Urges Member States to apply the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, to give special emphasis to relevant experience and qualifications in the fields of personnel management, public administration, inspection and evaluation, and to give consideration to different disciplines;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system all reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on matters within their respective areas of competence and to include reference to all reports of the Unit in the documentation listed in the annotated preliminary agendas of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies under the most appropriate substantive agenda item;

12. Requests all bodies of the United Nations system to examine closely those reports of the Joint Inspection Unit which are within their respective areas of competence and to comment, as appropriate, on the recommendations contained therein;

13. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

General Assembly resolution 42/218

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/884) without vote, 27 November (meeting 46); draft by Canada, for Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.6), orally revised; agenda item 119.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 6, 10-12, 15, 18, 23, 45, 46; plenary 99.

Given its 1986 decision to defer consideration of the agenda item on JIU,(26) the Assembly in 1987 considered JIU reports which had been available in 1986 and took note of them, together with 1987 reports. By decision 42/455 of 21 December, the Assembly took note of JIU's report on its activities from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,(18) 1986(18) and 1987(19) reports by the Secretary-General on implementation of JIU recommendations, notes by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Assembly JIU's work programmes for 1986(18) and 1987,(17) and several 1985 and 1986 reports of JIU: on computer use in United Nations organizations at Geneva(27) and the related comments of the executive heads of the organizations as well as those of the Secretary-General;(28) on reform in the United Nations and a related note by the Secretary-General(29) and comments by ACC;(30) on management of interpretation services in the United Nations system,(31) with comments of the Secretary-General and ACC; on cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies, with ACC comments;(32) and two reports on internal evaluation in United Nations organizations,(33) with comments from the Secretary-General and ACC.(34)

In decision 42/446, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's notes transmitting two JIU reports, on technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions,(35) and between UNDP and ECLAC,(36) and the Secretary-General's comments on the former.(37)

The Fifth Committee Chairman introduced a draft resolution suggesting the renaming of JIU as "Joint Inspection and Evaluation Unit";(38) however, since he had not had time to undertake the necessary consultations, he decided not to ask the Committee to take action on it.

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Administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the UN system

In an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(1) the Secretary-General also dealt with harmonization of the programme budgets of United Nations organizations, called for by the Group of 18 in 1986 in its recommendation 13.(2) The General Assembly, by a 1985 resolution on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),(3) had also recommended that further efforts be made to achieve maximum possible standardization and comparability in the budgetary and administrative practices of all organizations concerned. In 1986, owing to time constraints, the Assembly had decided to postpone consideration of the agenda item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination until its 1987 session.(4)

Agreements had been worked out under ACC auspices over the years to harmonize budgeting practices and budget presentation among the organizations of the system, the Secretary-General said. As stated by ACC in 1986,(5) those agreements constituted a solid basis for harmonizing budgeting practices and for improved transparency and comparability of budget documents, to the extent that those aims were compatible with individual governing bodies' needs for consistency in the presentation of successive budgets. As noted also by ACC,(6) the JIU work programme included a comparative study, scheduled for completion in 1987, of the budgets of the organizations of the system.

In recommendation 28,(2) the Group of 18 had recommended that the format for the presentation of resources pertaining to the regional commissions should be harmonized in future programme budgets (to include costs of administration, conference and general services for the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) budget section). Under the current arrangement, resources for administration, conference and general services for different United Nations entities at Geneva, including ECE, were combined and administered by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) and the costs were included in the sections of the programme budget dealing with UNOG; for the other regional commissions those resources were included in their regular budgets. The integrated management system had proved to be effective and more efficient than having the resources administered by each of the entities located at Geneva; in order to provide the required information without losing the advantage of integrated management, the current system would be continued in the 1988-1989 programme budget, but the resources provided in UNOG's budget relating to ECE would be indicated in the introduction to section 10 which pertained to ECE.

In accordance with recommendation 62 of the Group of 18,(7) the Secretary-General had discouraged the practice of transferring extra-budgetary posts to the regular budget; accordingly, no request for the transfer of such posts was included in his proposals for the 1988-1989 budget.

In an October 1987 report to the General Assembly on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the United Nations system,(8) ACABQ provided comparative data and comments on the budget of the specialized agencies and the United Nations and related matters, in accordance with a 1981 Assembly decision.(9) The report contained nine tables providing comparative data on the following: total amounts of approved regular budgets, including supplementary estimates, 1979-1988; total net contributions of Member States actually payable under approved regular budgets, including supplementary estimates, 1979-1988; established posts, 1986-1988; regular budget contributions to technical co-operation activities, 1986-1988; extrabudgetary funds administered by the United Nations system of organizations, cash payments received and expenditures, 1985-1986; working capital funds, 1988; scales of assessment applicable in 1988; and collection of contributions, 1986-1987.

The regular budgets (or budget estimates) of the United Nations, specialized agencies (excluding IFAD) and IAEA for 1988 amounted to \$1,980,203,391, of which \$1,920,469,004 was to be

covered by assessed contributions. In addition, depending on decisions by the Assembly and the Security Council, further assessed contributions for the United Nations were likely to arise in 1988 for peace-keeping operations; for the 12-month period through October 1987 the total amount assessed for that purpose was \$184.7 million.

The United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA estimated that their regular programme of technical co-operation in 1988 would amount to \$427.2 million, or 21.6 per cent of their combined regular budgets, compared to 21.7 per cent in 1987.(5)

The total number of established posts authorized or requested under the regular budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA for 1988 was 13,597, or 175 more than the 1987 total of 13,422. The number of established posts authorized or requested under the regular budget of the United Nations for 1988 was 11,169, basically unchanged from the 1987 total. Accordingly, a grand total of 24,766 established posts for 1988 had been authorized or requested under the regular combined budgets, which represented an increase of 175 or 0.7 per cent, compared to the 1987 total of 24,591 (excluding IFAD).

In addition to those resources, the United Nations and most agencies had a substantial number of posts funded by extrabudgetary resources; combined regular budget and extrabudgetary posts totalled 54,289.

Total outstanding contributions as at 30 September 1987 equalled 65.3 per cent of total net contributions of Member States actually payable in respect of 1987, as compared to a corresponding figure of 51.4 per cent as at 30 September 1986.

An inventory of arrangements for programme co-ordination in the United Nations system was issued in November 1987.(10)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/454 of 21 December 1987, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of ACABQ's 1987 report, as well as its report submitted in 1986.(5) It requested the Secretary-General to refer those reports to the executive heads of the United Nations organizations, through ACC, and decided to transmit them to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, CPC, ICSC and JIU for information.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 880. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1230, GA res. 40/250, 18 Dec. 1985. (4)YUN 1986, p. 1048, GA dec. 41/447, 5 Dec. 1986. (5)Ibid. p. 1047. (6)Ibid., p. 1048. (7)Ibid., p. 1022. (8)A/42/683. (9)YUN 1981, p. 1315, GA res. 36/229, 18 Dec. 1981. (10)ACC/1987/INF/1.

Chapter III

United Nations officials

In April 1987, the Secretary-General outlined measures he had taken or planned for implementing the 1986 recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18). Those recommendations had far-reaching implications for the Organization's personnel, he said; reform and renewal of the United Nations would exact the highest quality of service from the Secretariat, with the same—indeed better—results being expected from a significantly reduced staff. Rather than lowering morale, the financial crisis of the Organization (see Chapter I of this section) should provide an opportunity to reorient personnel policies and practices, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations.

In accordance with a Group of 18 recommendation to reduce staff, particularly in the higher echelons, action was being taken towards a 25 per cent reduction in the number of regular budget posts at the levels of Under-Secretary-General (USG) and Assistant Secretary-General (ASG). The continuing shortfall in financial resources also made it necessary to extend the recruitment freeze imposed in 1986.

As at 30 June 1987, United Nations Secretariat staff members appointed for a year or more totalled 14,081; of those, 10,235 occupied regular budget posts, while 3,846 were paid from extra-budgetary sources.

The General Assembly, by resolution 42/220 A, established new desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of Professional staff, and, by resolution 42/220 C, requested the Secretary-General to consider introducing additional measures in order to achieve by 1990 the target of 30 per cent for the representation of women in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution. The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1987/19, reiterated its request to Member States to continue supporting United Nations efforts to increase the proportion of women by nominating more women candidates, and requested United Nations organs to improve the mechanisms of vacancy announcements.

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), which made recommendations and in certain instances decisions affecting United Nations personnel, held two sessions in 1987, both in New York. The Assembly, by resolution 42/221 on the

report of ICSC, approved revised rates of staff assessment for staff in the Professional and higher categories and requested ICSC to continue examining the methodology for calculating the net remuneration margin of the United Nations and the best-paid national civil service. On the basis of other findings and recommendations of the Commission, the Assembly decided that the conditions of service of Professional staff should be reviewed. As an interim measure, it approved for 1988 and 1989 modifications to the post adjustment system at selected duty stations. It also approved modifications of the education grant for staff at locations where educational facilities were not available or inadequate. Following the Commission's adoption of 11 principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit of staff, the Assembly requested it to report in 1992 on measures taken in response to its recommendations. Expressing concern over actions by some organizations which had led to disparities in the United Nations system, the Assembly urged the organizations concerned to revise their rules and regulations so that they conformed with ICSC decisions.

The Assembly considered a report by the Secretary-General on United Nations staff detained or reported missing and, by resolution 42/219, called for scrupulous respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations system.

Based on recommendations of the Pension Board, the Assembly, by resolution 42/222, approved changes in the pension adjustment system for the years 1988 to 1990. It also approved an increase in the number of members of the Pension Board from 21 to 33.

Steps were being taken to establish a revised and simplified system of administration of justice within the Secretariat. The Assembly, by resolution 42/220 B, requested the Secretary-General to continue improving procedures for resolving disputes and appeals, and to continue reviewing the feasibility of establishing an independent office of Ombudsman. By resolution 42/217, it asked him to arrange for consultations among Member States to examine the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal by combining the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

By decision 42/453, the Assembly concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on arrangements for official travel, co-operation agreements with airlines and inter-agency co-operation with regard to organization and methods of official travel. With regard to standards of accommodation for air travel, the Assembly, by resolution 42/214, decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to Assembly sessions, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class.

Topics related to this chapter. Regional economic and social activities: Western Asia—vacancies in the ESCWA secretariat. United Nations financing.

Personnel management

In 1987, the General Assembly took action on several personnel management questions, based on information provided by the Secretary-General and bodies such as ICSC, ACABQ and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). Among the issues considered were staff composition, the status of women in the Secretariat, geographical distribution of staff, recruitment policy and vacancy management, career development and training, job classification, promotion policy and performance evaluation, post reductions, staff mobility, and harmonization of staff rules and regulations.

Comments on those matters were submitted in writing to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee by representatives of the staff unions and associations, the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations system (CCISUA) and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA).

In response to recommendation 41 made in 1986 by the Group of 18,⁽¹⁾ a review was initiated of delegation of authority in personnel matters and other fields, such as financial matters, which affected human resources management, the Secretary-General stated in an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations.⁽²⁾ The review would concentrate on delegation of authority to Secretariat departments and offices, including the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. Consideration would also be given to the authority delegated to the heads

of a number of subsidiary organs, which derived from Assembly resolutions or decisions. If, as a consequence of that review, it was considered desirable to make revisions to the existing delegation of authority, the Secretary-General would take the necessary initiatives.

Also in response to recommendation 41, the name of the Office of Personnel Services was changed to the Office of Human Resources Management. Other steps taken included recruitment planning, classification of posts, advertising of vacancies up to the D-1 (Principal Officer) level, competitive examinations for external recruitment at the junior Professional levels and for promotion to those levels from other categories and the development of career planning mechanisms on the basis of occupational groups. Those mechanisms were already in place for staff in the General Service and related categories at other duty stations. At the same time, the Secretary-General said, more transparent methods of selection for appointment and promotion had been introduced. For instance, the system of vacancy management and redeployment of staff recently-introduced to fill essential posts vacant as a result of the recruitment freeze ensured, in particular, that staff were selected for vacant posts through a process involving a review by the appointment and promotion machinery.

Staff composition

In October 1987, the Secretary-General presented his annual report to the General Assembly on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat—by nationality, sex and type of appointment—for the period covering 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.⁽³⁾ Staff members appointed for a year or more totalled 14,081 on 30 June, of whom 10,235 were paid from the regular budget and 3,846 from extrabudgetary sources.

Staff in the Professional category and above numbered 3,820; staff in the General Service and related categories were 9,326; and technical co-operation project personnel numbered 935.

The suspension of recruitment introduced on 21 March 1986 as part of the response to the Organization's financial difficulties (see Chapter I of this section) had temporarily left the Secretary-General without his most important means to influence directly the composition of the staff by nationality and sex.

During the reporting period, 49 appointments had been made to posts subject to geographical distribution; they included 23 authorized exceptions to the suspension of recruitment, normally made to fill posts, including those at the upper echelon, considered indispensable for the smooth functioning of the Organization. Other appoint-

ments resulted from recruitment action initiated before the suspension of recruitment, the temporary extension of the contracts of current staff beyond one year and the regularization of the status of other staff.

On 30 June, there were 10 unrepresented Member States, compared with 12 on 30 June 1986 and 25 underrepresented Members, compared with 24 in mid-1986. Changes in representation were due not only to appointments and separations of staff but also to other factors such as changes in the status of nationals of Members concerned, introduction of new desirable ranges and suspension of recruitment.

During the reporting period, 14 women were appointed to posts subject to geographical distribution, accounting for 28.6 per cent of all appointments, compared with 18.1 per cent the previous year.

Geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above

The question of equitable geographical distribution was considered by ICSC in its annual report(4) in the context of recruitment policy. The Commission had before it data on unrepresented, underrepresented and overrepresented countries, particularly as they applied to the five largest organizations of the common system, i.e., the United Nations, ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which provided the basis for its recommendations on improving recruitment sources from unrepresented and underrepresented countries. ICSC concluded that the criteria used to define equitable geographical distribution could be established by the larger organizations of the system, while for the smaller ones such distribution should be set in accordance with their individual programmes and mandates. The majority of unrepresented countries tended to fall into several main categories: new States; small island States, oil-producing States, mainly in the Middle East; and least developed countries. The Commission recommended that the organizations cooperate more closely to develop a concerted programme for unrepresented countries including: launching a publicity campaign to present employment opportunities in the system; organizing inter-agency missions to unrepresented countries or regions; creating internships and fellowships for on-the-job training; encouraging the establishment of junior Professional, associate and youth programmes; and arranging the recruitment of Professional staff on a secondment basis for countries unable to spare their trained cadres for more than a few years. The Commission recommended

that organizations should consider giving priority in their recruitment efforts to unrepresented and underrepresented countries along the lines established by the United Nations and WHO.

Desirable ranges

In accordance with a 1986 Assembly request,(5) the Secretary-General submitted in a September 1987 report(6) updated calculations on desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the 1986 Assembly session.

The existing calculation of the desirable ranges was based on a figure of 3,350 posts, set by the General Assembly in 1980.(7) In 1986,(8) the Secretary-General had informed the Assembly that he had established interim ranges, based on a figure of 3,000 posts, to take into account the reduction in the number of posts subject to geographical distribution resulting from a transfer of 350 such posts from the United Nations Secretariat to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on 1 January 1986. In view of the 15 per cent post reduction recommended by the Group of 18, he established new interim ranges for 1987 to be used as a basis for planning recruitment, when it resumed; since the reduction in the number of posts under the regular budget was to be carried out over a three-year period, the new interim ranges were based on a figure of 2,700 posts, i.e., 10 per cent less than the 1986 base figure. On 30 June, the number of occupied posts subject to geographical distribution was 2,594.

For the following biennium, the number of posts subject to geographical distribution was estimated to be 2,842 under the regular budget and 217 extrabudgetary, i.e., a total of 3,059 posts; that figure would change as the total number of regular budget posts was reduced over the three-year period 1987-1989, in accordance with the 1986 Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.(9) For the purpose of the report and if no other changes occurred, the figure of 3,059 posts would be reduced to 2,633 posts by the end of 1989, assuming a 15 per cent reduction.

The concept of parity between the weight given to the membership and contribution factors had been introduced in 1979:(10) in 1980 the Assembly introduced new weights.(7) As a result of the admission of five new Members since 1980, there had been a small change in the relative weights of the membership and Contribution factors: membership, 36.83 per cent; contribution, 56.01 per cent; and population, 7.16 per cent.

In 1986,(11) there had been general agreement on the appropriateness of incorporating a share

of the population factor into the range of each Member State and on a method of doing so. That change would make the system of ranges more rigid and would allow for less flexibility, the Secretary-General stated; in the past, the population factor had been applied to each region as a whole and was not allocated to any Member State.

Also in 1986, the Secretary-General had suggested that there might be merit in having a lesser degree of flexibility upwards from the mid-point than downwards. As more Member States became represented or came within their range, the degree to which others could be above the upper limit of their range had to decline, he said in his September 1987 report. The general feeling was that the flexibility, now 15 per cent, should be the same both upwards and downwards.

There were two procedures for adjusting the desirable ranges of Member States between general reviews, the Secretary-General said, apart from the changes resulting from changes in their assessed contributions to the budget: one took into account the admission of new Member States; and the second, introduced in 1980,(7) took into account increases in the number of posts subject to geographical distribution.

In order to demonstrate the effect of the changes being considered, the Secretary-General provided in his report new calculations for the different options put forward; they were calculated on base figures of 2,700 posts, a reduction of 10 per cent from the existing base figure following the departure of the UNDO staff, and of 2,550 posts, i.e., a 15 per cent reduction.

In response to recommendation 55 by which the Group of 18 in 1986 had stated that it was not desirable to have posts reserved for specific nationalities, the Secretary-General said in an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations(2) that he intended to maintain adequate representation for all Member States, while ensuring that no post was regarded as the exclusive preserve of any one State.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/220 A without vote.

Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

I

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/206 A of 11 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining a qualified, independent and geographically balanced international civil service,

Concerned about the negative effect of the reduction of posts and of the recruitment freeze on the geographical distribution of the Secretariat,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to keep under review the freeze on the recruitment of external candidates with a view to lifting the freeze at the earliest possible date and to report to the General Assembly on possible alternatives to the policy of suspending such recruitment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking into consideration also paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, as part of the elaboration of the career development policies and practices in the Secretariat and bearing in mind Article 101 of the Charter and resolution 41/213, to give urgent consideration to the necessity of increasing the mobility of staff in the Professional category and, in particular, the movement of such staff between Headquarters offices and offices in the field;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind resolution 41/213, to conduct a comprehensive review of the career development policies and practices for all staff, in particular staff in the General Service category;

II

Recalling its resolution 41/206 B of 11 December 1986 on the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat and its resolution 41/213 by which it, inter alia, approved the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, in particular those concerning the upper echelons of the Secretariat, that is, the Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General levels,

Reaffirming that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

Taking note of the negative effect of the reduction of posts on the representation of Member States in the upper echelons of the Secretariat,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principles of equitable geographical distribution and of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons;

2. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General, in making appointments to the upper echelons, should strive to appoint only a candidate from a Member State other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation in, the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless there are exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to review the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat in the context of the relevant recommendations of the Group

of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, with particular reference to length of service in the upper echelons;

III

Recalling its resolutions 35/210, 40/258 A of 18 December 1985 and 41/206 C of 11 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to base the desirable ranges for all Member States, with effect from 1 January 1988, on the following criteria:

(a) The base figure for the calculations will initially be 2,700;

(b) The weight of the membership factor will be 40 per cent of the base figure;

(c) The population factor, which will be allotted a weight of 5 per cent, will be directly related to the population of Member States and posts subject to this factor will be distributed among Member States in proportion to their population;

(d) The contribution factor will be based on the distribution of the remaining posts among Member States in proportion to the scale of assessments;

(e) The upper and lower limits of each range will be based on a flexibility of 15 per cent upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable range, but not less than 4.8 posts up and down, the upper limit of the range being not less than 14 posts;

(f) The base figure will be adjusted whenever the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution increases or decreases by 100, the weights of the three factors being maintained;

2. Decides to review the desirable ranges at its forty-fifth session, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and the views of Member States on this concept and also giving due consideration to the requirement of raising the percentage weight of the population factor;

IV

Requests the Secretary-General to review the content and presentation of the annual report on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session, and to include in the next report the action taken to implement the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 42/220 A

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/885) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.24), following informal consultations; agenda item 122.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 17, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 35, 47, 50, 67; plenary 99.

In the Committee, Nigeria proposed replacing paragraph 1 (d) of section III with a provision stating that the distribution of the remaining posts among Member States would be based on the contribution factor in proportion to the scale of assessments. After several delegations expressed their views and the Vice-Chairman indicated that the proposed amendment would alter

the meaning of the text and therefore upset the consensus, Nigeria withdrew its proposal.

Japan voiced serious reservations about paragraph 2 of section III; it considered it unacceptable to review desirable ranges in 1990, on the same cycle as the scale of assessments. The problem of under-represented countries was the chief concern and there was the need for stability, which would not be attained by frequent reviews. France also questioned the advisability of a review in 1990; it would take more than three years to attain a desirable geographical balance in the Secretariat. The United Kingdom saw no point in an early review and did not support the concept of parity between the contribution and membership factors; it further stressed that Member States should not become involved in the day-to-day management of the Secretariat and said that an excess of complicated and detailed personnel resolutions was impinging on the flexibility needed by the Secretary-General at a time when he was striving to restructure the Organization.

India questioned the basis for calculating the new desirable ranges saying that increasing the membership factor by 8.6 per cent, largely at the expense of the population factor, was in complete disregard of the 1979 Assembly resolution on desirable representation of Member States⁽¹⁰⁾ and the 1986 resolution on composition of the Secretariat;⁽¹²⁾ it was to be hoped that the injustices contained in the text would be remedied when the matter was reviewed in 1990. In Pakistan's view, the weight of the population factor should be 7.2 per cent, as stipulated in the relevant resolution, rather than the 5 per cent indicated in section III, paragraph 1 (c); the move towards parity between the contribution and membership factors, however small, was encouraging, but should not have been at the expense of the population factor. Had there been a vote on the text, Algeria stated, it would not have accepted paragraph 1 (b) of section III; the weight allotted to parity between the membership and contribution factors did not represent progress and a decision on parity was merely deferred until 1990. It was also regrettable that no mention was made of the 1979 resolution on desirable ranges⁽¹⁰⁾ which dealt with parity in detail; the omission could not be justified by the fact that that resolution had been adopted by vote.

The USSR said it had joined in the consensus out of a desire to address the acute problems affecting the Secretariat; it welcomed in particular paragraph 1 of section I of the text and firmly hoped that in the process of reducing posts, the Assembly's wish expressed in a 1986 resolution⁽⁹⁾ would be respected so that negative impact on programmes and on the Secretariat's structure and composition would be avoided. The principle of rotation set out in section II should be applicable

not only at the USG and ASG levels, but also at the D-2 (Director) level and the views of Member States should be taken into account in the Secretary-General's review. The text was very weak and a number of its provisions were ambiguous and open to misinterpretation, the Byelorussian SSR said; the principle reaffirmed in the second preambular paragraph of section II was clearly designed to discriminate against staff members serving fixed-term contracts, a shortcoming that should be taken into account in implementing the text. Paragraph 2 of that section would likewise result in unequal treatment since permanent and fixed-term staff in the upper echelons would be subject to rotation after different lengths of service.

While some of the text's provisions were superfluous, others were positive, the Netherlands said. With respect to diverging views on desirable ranges, it called for some understanding by the majority for the minority view; it made little sense to review the new ranges in 1990 or to revise the criteria for their calculation after such a short interval and it would be preferable to wait until underrepresented countries could derive maximum benefit from the latest set of ranges.

Canada considered it unfortunate that the text did not address delegations' concerns over difficult employment conditions of General Service staff.

Status of women in the Secretariat

In a November 1987 report on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,(13) submitted in response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(14) the Secretary-General said that, notwithstanding the financial constraints that had led to a recruitment freeze in March 1986, the representation of women in posts subject to geographical distribution had risen from 23.1 per cent as at 30 June 1985 to 25.7 per cent as at 30 June 1987, due to various factors such as the different rates of attrition of men and women, the proportion appointed as an exception to the recruitment freeze, and the conversion of UNIDO to a specialized agency. Over the same period, there had also been a marked improvement in the representation of women at the senior levels: not only were two women appointed at the USG level in the Secretariat, but representation at the P-5 to D-2 levels had also improved.

A head count, conducted two years before, had indicated that nearly three out of four professional women occupied service-oriented posts. In 1986,(15) the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women had recommended that all vacancies be advertised, enabling women to compete on an open basis with men for higher-level posts, and that special guidelines be issued to enhance the career development prospects of women. In response, mandatory internal adver-

tising of vacancies was introduced in 1987 at the same time as the vacancy management system (which itself was based on a recommendation of the Steering Committee). It was too soon, however, the Secretary-General said, to evaluate the effect of this system on the career development of women.

With respect to region of origin, the representation of women in posts subject to geographical distribution remained extremely uneven; the recruitment freeze had made it virtually impossible to achieve improvements and any changes since 1985 mainly reflected attrition. The relative lack of women from Eastern Europe, as well as from Africa and the Middle East, continued to give cause for concern.

There had been notable improvement during the period from July 1986 to June 1987, at least in relative terms. Of appointments subject to geographical distribution, 28.5 per cent were women. In absolute terms, however, the number of women recruited remained low and most women in posts subject to geographical distribution were found in the service-oriented occupations, and were best represented in administration, management and conference services. Even in departments with a relatively large percentage of women, the proportion of women at the decision-making levels was small. The recruitment freeze had made it impractical to set departmental targets and plan for improvements in a structured manner or to achieve earlier targets. The percentage of women in the regional commissions remained a reason for concern, and the situation in UNCTAD and in some smaller offices and departments also called for improvement.

Despite constraints affecting the action programme announced in 1985,(16) such as a recruitment freeze and other economy measures, it had been possible to carry out most of the activities scheduled, the Secretary-General said. Among them were a series of detailed studies, for evaluation by the Steering Committee which, in turn, had submitted its findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General. On the basis of the Steering Committee's first report dealing with recruitment, training and career development, the Secretary-General had decided on a series of special measures which were set out in his 1986 report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.(15) The second (February 1987) Committee report, which addressed conditions of service and the grievance redress system, was approved by him in May; a summary of the Committee's recommendations was annexed to his 1987 report, as were recommendations on a monitoring process, made by the Committee in its third (August) report and approved by him in October 1987.

The decisions taken by the Secretary-General on the basis of the Steering Committee's findings and recommendations covered a wide range of issues and their implementation was a gradual process; a more complete picture would become evident as the monitoring process became operational, with the full situation known by about the end of 1988 when implementation was to have been completed, said the report.

In addition to high-level appointments, strengthened promotion guidelines and the introduction of the vacancy announcement and management system, specific results included so far: a review of women who had served the Organization for an extended period of short-term contracts, leading to a recommendation that eight of them be considered by the appointment and promotion bodies for regular fixed-term appointments; recruitment, as an exception to the freeze, of 11 women (and 11 men) successful in the 1985 competitive examinations, mainly from under-represented and unrepresented countries; review of the classification standards for the secretarial occupation in New York, leading to recommendations for corrective action in the area of job design; consolidation of the previously separate placement function for General Service staff in New York with other elements of the career development system; development of training modules that addressed the interaction of women and men in the workplace, for inclusion in both induction and management training programmes; changes in the arrangement for maternity leave so that expectant mothers could choose to work one week longer before delivery in exchange for one week's leave afterwards; proposals for inter-agency review, made to the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) of ACC at its July 1987 meeting, on providing an option to combine part-time work with maternity leave, carrying out a needs assessment for child-care throughout the common system, and strengthening inter-agency co-operation to facilitate the employment of spouses.

The next stage of the work programme should concentrate on ensuring continued implementation of the Steering Committee's recommendations and monitoring the impact on the status of women of restructuring and retrenchment measures. It was essential, both in formulating and implementing retrenchment measures, that the interests of women, including those in the General Service and related categories, were safeguarded.

In the framework of the 1988-1989 work programme, the following activities, recommended by the Steering Committee, were to be carried out by the Office of Human Resources Management in close co-operation with the Co-ordinator: introducing a comprehensive monitoring system and

ensuring follow-up action; utilizing the vacancy management system to further the career development of women; developing staff rotation to ensure effective use of human resources; completing the development of a data base on skills inventories and career paths for women; further improving job design of posts in the secretarial occupation; developing occupational training programmes for General Service staff based on career path analysis; integrating the career development system for General Service staff with the examination and selection process for advancement to the Professional category; establishing a system for part-time posts and flexible working hours within the context of the restructuring and post reduction process; introducing further measures to avoid gender discrimination and sexual harassment, both in the context of staff training and of the new framework for administration of justice (see below); and following up the inter-agency negotiations on improving the conditions of service for women throughout the common system. In addition, the work programme was to include monitoring the impact of restructuring and retrenchment on women.

The Secretary-General also decided that the functions of the Co-ordinator for the Status of Women should be extended for six months, until 30 June 1988, to allow sufficient time to complete certain aspects of the work programme and to facilitate the smooth transfer of the Co-ordinator's functions to the Office of Human Resources Management.

As long as the recruitment freeze had to be maintained, the Secretary-General said in his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) it was not possible to make major improvements in the proportion of women in the Professional category, but in the few cases where exceptions were granted, efforts were being made to select more women. While he was fully committed to increasing the representation of women, full support from Member States was required to achieve that goal.

ICSC, at its July 1987 session,(4) reviewed progress made in recruiting and promoting women in the organizations of the common system (see below).

The staff representatives of the United Nations system, in a November note to the Fifth Committee,(17) stated that the target of 25-per-cent representation by 1982 for women in Professional posts subject to geographical distribution, set by the General Assembly in 1978,(18) had been met only in 1987. While three women had been appointed as USG (accompanied by the loss of two women ASGs), the percentage of women at the D-2 level in 1987 (2.4 per cent) was slightly lower than in 1977 (2.5 per cent) and actual promotions

showed no significant increase at the policy-making levels. Currently, 65 per cent of all women in geographical posts were at the P-3 level or below, and since mid-1986, only 2 women (and 14 men) had been appointed at the P-5 levels and above.

Moreover, while women constituted 43.9 per cent of all staff, 81.1 per cent of them were in the General Service and related categories. Any serious analysis of their advancement must be predicated on an examination of the question of mobility within the General Service and into the Professional category. They noted that the 1986 recommendations of the Steering Committee, which had been approved by the Secretary-General and whose importance had been stressed by the Assembly,⁽¹⁴⁾ had largely gone unimplemented and no action had been taken with regard to the timetables set by the Department of Administration and Management.

The staff representatives called for sustaining and building on the momentum established by the appointment of a Co-ordinator for the Status of Women in the Secretariat and revising the terms of reference of the Co-ordinator's office to go beyond standard-setting mechanisms and to become actively involved in implementing the recommendations. They further called for establishing a focal point of accountability and monitoring of the restructuring process for its impact on the status of women; they also believed that departmental targets should be set for promoting and placing women, along with concurrent monitoring of the rate of progress achieved. Where targets were not being met, they said, specific affirmative provisions should be developed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1987/19 without vote.

Improvement of the status of women within the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 356 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which it was recommended, *inter alia*, that the United Nations system take all necessary measures to achieve an equitable balance between women and men staff members at the managerial and professional levels in substantive areas, as well as in field posts,

Recalling its resolution 1986/19 of 23 May 1986,

Recognizing that the participation of women within the United Nations system, in particular in the follow-up and co-ordination of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and at policy-making levels, is an essential means of bringing the experience of women to bear on all aspects of the policies and programmes of the organizations that shape global development,

Aware that, as at 30 June 1986, the percentage of women in the United Nations Secretariat in posts sub-

ject to geographical distribution at the executive levels of P-5, D-1 and D-2 was 9.7 per cent, 8.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively,

Concerned that, owing to the ongoing financial crisis of the United Nations, the percentage of women in posts subject to geographical distribution may be notably reduced during 1987 and 1988,

Aware that, in resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts,

1. Requests all organs of the United Nations system to improve the mechanisms through which vacant posts are announced, with a view to improving the access of women to them;

2. Reiterates its request to all Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates;

3. Urge the Commission on the Status of Women to review the evolution of the employment of women in the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to monitor the progress achieved.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/19

26 May 1987 Meeting 14 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1987/99) without vote, 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1987/15); agenda item 19.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/220 C without vote.

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, approved recommendation 46 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations that additional measures should be taken to increase the proportion of posts filled by women in the Professional category, particularly at the higher levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Welcoming the fact that the advancement of women is one of two subjects receiving priority in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and of his continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the Secretariat, including his decision to

extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and in other relevant intergovernmental bodies, to review the situation at the end of the six-month period and to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

3. Endorses the work programme set out in section III.A of the report of the Secretary-General, covering the implementation of measures approved by the Secretary-General, in particular the monitoring of the impact of the restructuring and retrenchment on women in the Secretariat;

4. Stresses the importance of the measures accepted by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, regarding the introduction of a monitoring process;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider the introduction of additional measures, if necessary, in order to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts, as was requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, and particularly in posts at senior and policy-formulating levels;

7. Reiterates its request to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates;

8. Notes with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on:

(a) Progress made in evaluating the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as outlined in its first three reports;

(b) Progress made in meeting the objectives of the work programme set out in his report, as well as those objectives of the original action programme which are still to be implemented;

(c) The outcome of his decision to extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months and of the action called for in paragraph 2 of the present resolution; and to transmit his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 42/220 C

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/885) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.24), following informal consultations; agenda item 122.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 17, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 35, 47, 50, 67; plenary 99.

Explaining its position, Canada said that in reviewing the situation and taking the measures called for in paragraph 2, the Secretary-General should be guided by the text's preamble; particular attention should be paid to Article 8 of the United Nations Charter, the 24 General Assembly resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,(19) and recommendation 46 of the Group of 18 calling for additional measures to ensure that an increasing proportion of posts in the Professional Category, particularly at the higher levels,(20) were filled by women. The Secretary-General should also bear in mind his own designation of the advancement of women as a priority during 1988-1989. The Office of the Co-ordinator and its five staff members must be maintained until all 16 objectives of the work programme were achieved and the Organization was, at last, in compliance with its own Charter.

Recruitment policy and vacancy management

In response to recommendation 15(1) by which the Group of 18 had called for a reduction of staff members, a post-by-post review was being undertaken in each department and office in light of programme priorities, legislative mandates and the restructuring of the Secretariat, to achieve the desired staffing profile for the Secretariat in 1990, the Secretary-General said in his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations.(2) Thereafter, he would consider instituting permanent mechanisms to deal with vacancies in the light of programme orientation and changing mandates, as might be decided by the legislative bodies, to ensure efficient use of resources as proposed by the Group in recommendation 56. Candidates deemed essential would be reviewed by the appointment and promotion bodies, which would establish a short list from which programme managers would select the staff member to be assigned to the vacancy in their area.

To fill Professional posts at the junior levels, competitive examinations were normally administered in a limited number of Member States each year. Until recently, those examinations had been organized mainly in underrepresented or unrepresented Member States. The scope of those examinations was being broadened, as requested by the Group of 18 in recommendation 43, to increase the participation of Members currently adequately represented. Examination standards and

criteria also were being reviewed to determine how to minimize differences between internal and external examinations, while recognizing that one was a promotion exercise and the other a recruitment process. Clear criteria for selecting candidates for posts at other levels would also be established.

The basic thrust of recommendation 44 of the Group of 18 was to increase the proportion of appointments at the P-1 to P-3 levels, an objective had been taken into account, the Secretary-General said, in an overall retrenchment plan which provided for a lower percentage of reduction in P-3 level posts while increasing the number of P-2 level posts; that recommendation would be implemented fully only when the financial situation allowed.

In recommendation 45, the Group of 18 had proposed that staff members be considered for permanent appointment after three years of service; the Secretary-General believed that this recommendation should be reviewed after the retrenchment and restructuring exercises were completed. At the same time, he would need to retain flexibility to take into account other factors besides performance, such as the nature of the expertise required, the foreseen duration of functions, and the source and expected duration of funds. That would be an opportunity to review the proportion of staff on fixed-term or permanent appointments, as requested by the Group in recommendation 57 and in accordance with a 1980 Assembly resolution on personnel questions;(7) the review would be carried out in conjunction with the planning of the Organization's human resources requirements.

The Secretary-General also reported on measures taken in accordance with the recruitment freeze imposed in April 1986. A continued freeze and the resultant increase in the vacancy rate could expedite progress towards reducing the number of staff posts by 15 per cent, as recommended by the Group of 18,(1) he said. That, however, would mean that he would not be able to respond to the injunction in recommendation 15 of the Group, supported by many Member States, that recruitment should continue, especially at the junior Professional levels.

Another drawback of the recruitment freeze was that it further distorted the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, thus leading to an increasingly irrational distribution of resources in relation to programme needs. The Secretary-General remained convinced that, out of fairness to the staff, the reduction of posts must be achieved to the maximum extent through attrition.

In order to counteract the adverse effects of a continuing recruitment freeze and the process of attrition, he had introduced in December 1986 a new system of vacancy management and staff redeployment, with two main objectives-to iden-

tify vacancies which had to be filled in order to fulfil key programme mandates, and to redeploy to those essential posts staff occupying posts considered of less vital importance. While this was essentially an emergency measure to alleviate the immediate impact of the financial crisis, it could logically lead into the phased retrenchment, linked to restructuring, required by the report of the Group of 18, and would pave the way for a more rational and equitable system of career development and planned job rotation, as recommended by the Group (recommendation 49). The whole exercise was to be completed by the end of 1989.

Extensive restructuring and rationalization had already been effected in the political sector, resulting in a concomitant reduction in posts; similar steps had been taken in the economic and social sectors and more were to follow before the end of 1987; key changes had been introduced in the administrative section, most important through merging the programming and budgeting functions, and others would ensue during the rest of the year; similar actions were underway in the area of public information; continuing reviews were being undertaken in Conference Services with a view to achieving improved management, particularly through the application of new technologies; the top-heaviness of the staffing structure had been significantly alleviated by the reduction in the number of USGS and ASGs by some 15 per cent, as a first step towards the target of 25 per cent by the end of 1989; a vacancy management and staff redeployment plan had been introduced to ensure optimum distribution of the reduced staffing resources available in relation to the requirements of the mandated programmes, and to build the foundations of a more equitable and effective career development system; good progress had been made to identify posts for reduction over three years in accordance with the goal of 15 per cent; the longer-term retrenchment plan was expected to yield by the end of 1987 target staffing levels for each department and office that would guide actions in 1988 and 1989, which would then be reflected in the 1990-1991 budget.

Recruitment of women

In 1987, ICSC continued to consider progress made in recruiting women and special measures for their recruitment,(4) a subject it had first taken up in 1985.(21) On the basis of an interim report prepared by its secretariat, it examined data related to the recruitment and promotion of women in the organizations of the common system for 1985 and 1986. The report noted that most organizations were still recruiting men at higher rates than women and that most women tended to be recruited below the P-4 level. With respect to promotion, while the rate for women compared

favourably with that of men, promotion took place for the most part below the P-4 level. Noting the limited progress made over the past year, ICSC reaffirmed the validity of its previous recommendations,(21,8) and decided to keep the item on its work programme, conducting extensive monitoring biennially on the basis of full progress reports and, in alternate years, on the basis of statistical data. Recruitment of women was also dealt with by the Secretary-General in his November report on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (see above).

Career development

Staff members should be recruited and their careers developed on the basis of occupational groups, according to recommendation 48 of the Group of 18, the Secretary-General stated in an April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations.(2)

In order to ensure the effective and efficient placement of staff, a system had been designed that included grouping posts by occupation and then mapping clearly defined career paths within and between occupational groups. The emerging career development plan was to cover all occupational groups for all categories of staff. Within the framework of that plan, a rotation and mobility system was being designed to facilitate the assignment of staff to different duty stations and functions, as well as to develop proposals on rotation and mobility schemes within and across duty stations, taking into account occupational groups and duty station classifications established by ICSC. Mobility was being encouraged as part of the vacancy management and staff redeployment system.

Recalling its 1984 recommendations on career development,(22) ICSC(4) again emphasized the need for mobility of staff and noted that career development should be implemented on as wide a basis as possible. Horizontal as well as vertical mobility should be facilitated and encouraged and should be linked with career development.

Job classification

Implementation of the Master Standard (tier I)

In 1987,(4) ICSC reviewed reports on implementation of the Master Standard (tier I of a three-tiered job classification system developed by ICSC in 1979),(23) prepared by its secretariat on the basis of detailed statistics supplied by FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WHO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Chairman of CCAQ noted with satisfaction

that the Master Standard had been implemented throughout the common system and that the statistics provided completed the information on its implementation. The Commission decided to note: the rate of implementation of the Master Standard and confirmation of levels in UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR; the high confirmation rate of classified levels of posts in FAO and that the implementation rate had overtaken the accumulated turnover rate; the rate of implementation of the Master Standard of 30 per cent and the high overall confirmation rate in WHO of Professional level posts, including project posts, and decided to request WHO to submit detailed statistics on further implementation in 1987. It also requested the organizations to report in detail every three years on implementation of the Master Standard, a request with which the CCAQ Chairman expressed agreement.

National Professional Officers

Based on a document prepared by the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR, with statistics provided by CCAQ, ICSC(4) discussed the job classification standard and salary survey methodology for the National Professional Officers (NPO) category. It decided that the Master Standard for the classification of Professional posts was the appropriate standard for classifying NPO posts and that the organizations should make proposals on how to deal with the overlap in functions of staff in the Extended General Service Level and NPO categories. The Commission approved: a proposed survey methodology for NPOs, including the selection of survey jobs and employers; the adjustment of work-week differences; the use of weighting in data analysis on a grade-by-grade basis; and the analysis of non-pensionable allowances separately from those for the General Service category. It further approved the establishment of dependency allowances on the same basis as the General Service category and agreed that overtime and language allowance should not be payable to NPOs.

Definition of General Service work

In 1987,(4) ICSC reviewed a definition of General Service work developed by its secretariat in close consultation with the Sub-Committee on Job Classification of CCAQ; it was to be used as a step in the methodology for distinguishing between Professional and General Service work. According to that definition, General Service work was procedural, operational or technical in nature and supported the execution of international programmes. FICSA and CCISUA did not agree with the general principle of distinguishing between the two categories. The Commission decided to promulgate the definition of General Service work and adopt a two-step procedure for

determining that level of work, and to note that the procedure would be included in a revised version of the Common Classification of Occupational Groups.

In a report transmitted by a November 1987 note of the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁷⁾ the staff representatives of the United Nations system noted that the continuing lack of importance given to the career growth of the General Service and related categories, which constituted more than 60 per cent of the Secretariat staff, and the severe restrictions imposed on movement to the Professional category contravened the egalitarian principles for which the United Nations stood.

Job classification standards for General Service at different duty stations

Addis Ababa

Following a review of progress reports received from several organizations on implementing job classification standards at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, ICSC(4) urged organizations that had not done so to implement the common grading standards promulgated in 1985.⁽²⁴⁾ It requested the organizations concerned to report to it in 1988 on progress made, and asked the co-ordinating committee, through the United Nations, to provide the final guidelines for implementing the conversion of the grade levels at Addis Ababa.

Baghdad

At its March 1987 session,⁽⁴⁾ ICSC reviewed a draft job classification standard for staff in the General Service category at Baghdad, Iraq, and requested that benchmark job descriptions be developed to supplement the standard. In July, the United Nations representative indicated that such descriptions would not be available until late August 1987 and requested ICSC to authorize its Chairman to approve the descriptions at that time. The Commission acted on that request and also requested the organizations concerned to provide it in 1988 with a progress report on implementation of the job classification standards.

New York

Based on a note prepared by its secretariat providing the latest information from the United Nations on implementation of the job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York, ICSC(4) decided to note that the results of the job classification were being implemented effective 1 January 1985, to reaffirm the need for benchmark job descriptions, and to repeat its request to the three organizations based in New York to develop for review in 1988, common benchmark descriptions for the General Service and related categories.

Santiago

Following consideration of a report on progress in developing classification standards for the General Service at Santiago, Chile, ICSC(4) noted with regret the lack of progress and requested the United Nations to ensure submission in 1988 of a progress report, including draft standards.

Vienna

In March 1987,⁽⁴⁾ ICSC considered the implementation of job classification standards for the General Service and related categories at Vienna, Austria, including a proposal for three additional benchmark job descriptions at the G-8 level, as well as confirmation rates of salary survey benchmark job descriptions by using the common grading standards. In July, the Commission reviewed a report on further progress in the implementation of those standards. It decided to promulgate the three additional benchmarks, took note of the progress made in implementing the standards and requested the Vienna-based organizations to provide a further progress report in 1988.

Field Service category

In 1987,⁽⁴⁾ ICSC again discussed the development of Field Service classification standards and benchmark job descriptions. Noting that several organizations were applying the Field Service job classification standards and remuneration system and that, therefore, the Field Service category applied to the common system, the Commission requested its secretariat to undertake a study to establish a basis for determining Field Service salary scales and allowances, to take into consideration United Nations job classification standards and make recommendations for amendments if appropriate, and to co-ordinate the study with the United Nations and other organizations applying the Field Service scales.

Training policy

ICSC(4) continued discussing a training evaluation model, based on a 1985 secretariat document outlining four basic approaches to such evaluation: reaction; learning; application or implementation; and impact. Expressing regret that the topic had been deferred from its 1986 session, the Commission requested its secretariat to pursue consultations at regional meetings of the CCAQ Sub-Committee on Staff Training, to be held in the autumn of 1987, as well as at the session of the entire Sub-Committee to be held in early 1988. Depending on the outcome of those deliberations, ICSC would be in a position to consider the training evaluation model in 1988.

In considering recommendation 58 of the Group of 18(25) concerning staff training, ICSC

reiterated its earlier recommendations, to be used as guidelines.(26)

A comprehensive, well-thought-out and adequately funded training programme was an indispensable prerequisite to any effective effort at staff redeployment, the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat pointed out in a November report to the Fifth Committee;(17) for the Organization to stay relevant, the individuals in its service must be exposed to new ideas and encouraged to acquire new skills on a regular basis.

Promotion policy

Regarding recommendation 51 of the Group of 18 calling for strict and clear criteria for promoting staff, ICSC(4) concluded that it was in line with its 1984 recommendations.(27) The Commission expressed reservations, however, on the Group's suggestion that appointment and promotion bodies be restructured on the basis of occupational groups; it considered rather that a single body composed of members from a number of occupational groups could ensure more consistency and fairness.

In the annex to his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) the Secretary-General provided information on actions already taken in response to a 1986 General Assembly resolution on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.(9) He said that the criteria for promotion had been developed over the years and took into account relevant Assembly decisions as well as ICSC recommendations; those criteria were brought each year to the attention of heads of departments and offices at the beginning of the annual promotion exercise. With regard to the functions and composition of the joint appointment and promotion bodies, care was taken to ensure participation of staff from various regions and a proper balance between men and women; those bodies would be restructured along occupational lines as called for by the new career system.

In a November 1987 note to the Fifth Committee,(28) CCISUA strongly urged the Assembly to consider instituting a system of personal promotions to alleviate the problems of meritorious staff members whose careers were blocked or who had reached the maximum step of their grades with little prospect of further salary advancement.

Performance evaluation

In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) the Secretary-General stated that a new improved and simplified performance evaluation system was being formulated which would take into account the element of comparability in the rating of staff, as proposed by the Group of 18 in 1986 (recommendation 50).(1) A feasibility study on the com-

puterization of data on performance evaluation reports was in progress.

ICSC recommended that the organizations of the system should take into account the eleven principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit, developed by its secretariat, and that they make their performance appraisal systems consistent with those principles and guidelines no later than 1 July 1992. It further recommended that they regularly appraise the performance of all staff up to the D-1 level. The organizations were requested to send their performance appraisal systems and forms to ICSC for consultations. The principles and guidelines, adopted by the Commission in July, were annexed to its annual report to the General Assembly.(4)

Post reductions

The Secretary-General, in his April 1987 report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) provided information on staff reduction which had been recommended in 1986 by the Group of 18 (recommendation 15).(1) He stated that he had already taken action towards the target of a 25 per cent reduction in the number of regular budget posts at the USG and ASG levels by the end of 1989. Such posts had numbered 57 at the time when the report was issued, and a total of 14 would need to be eliminated in the stipulated period of three years. In the context of the administrative restructuring of the Organization, he had decided not to fill nine such posts.

The Group had also called for a reduction in posts at those levels funded from extrabudgetary resources. The Secretary-General had requested the heads of the organizations concerned to advise him how they proposed to implement recommendation 15, and he was pursuing the matter further by bringing the recommendation to the attention of governing bodies. In the initial replies from the organizations, it had been concluded that for various reasons, no reduction in the current level of high-level posts was possible without affecting programme delivery, and moreover, the current number and level of posts had been approved by the respective governing bodies.

The target of a 15 per cent reduction in the overall number of posts within three years, as recommended by the Group, needed to be seen both in the context of current and projected staffing and of structural reviews in various sectors, the Secretary-General said. A reduced and modified staffing table for the Secretariat would be fully reflected in his proposed 1990-1991 programme budget; he had been unable to include such changes in the 1988-1989 programme budget, which reflected the number and level of posts as approved in the 1986-1987 budget. In order to ease

the transition towards an eventual post reduction of 15 per cent by the end of 1989, he had built into the 1988-1989 budget estimates (see Chapter I of this section) a vacancy rate higher than usual. As a conceptual framework, a model staffing profile had been developed; since a key objective was to achieve a more balanced and less top-heavy structure, reductions at the higher levels would have to be higher than 15 per cent, while those at lower levels would be less. Similarly, he said, the 15 per cent reduction could not be arbitrarily applied across the board to all departments and offices, but had to take into account the current situation in each, the actual vacancy rate, the capacity to fulfil key mandated programmes, and so on. While any reduction lower than the norm in one part of the Organization had to be compensated by higher decreases elsewhere, the burden must also be seen to be shared on a reasonably equitable basis.

The Secretary-General stated that because the current financial difficulties of the Organization imposed an abrupt decline in the incumbency of posts that still figured in the budget, it became critically important—and indeed unavoidable—to effect the 15 per cent reduction of actual posts simultaneously with the structural reviews.

A vacancy management (see above) and staff redeployment plan was introduced to ensure optimum distribution of the reduced staff in relation to the requirements of the mandated programmes, and build the foundation of a more equitable and effective career development system.

ACABQ, in its first report on the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989,(29) noted that a reduction by \$93 million (at revised 1987 rates) for the adjustment of the turnover deduction rate was related to recommendation 15 of the Group of 18. As it had not yet been possible for the Secretary-General to indicate the exact timing, where and at what levels the required post reductions were to take place, he had instead attempted to reflect the impact of the impending reductions by an upward adjustment of the standard turnover deduction rate from 5 per cent to 12.5 per cent for the Professional and higher categories, and from 0 to 7.5 per cent for the General Service and related categories. As stated by the Secretary-General, the costing of the regular budget posts by means of those rates was on the assumption that the total number of the posts in question would be reduced considerably at the end of 1989.

The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 31 March 1987, the vacancy rate was 13.8 per cent, while that for General Service category was 6.9 per cent. It was further informed that if existing trends continued, the projected vacancy rate as at 31 December 1987 would be 15.9 per cent for Professionals and 9.3 per cent for General Service staff.

ACABQ understood that the figures chosen represented fairly arbitrary mid-points between standard vacancy rates and those which would fully reflect the target reductions in posts. In view of prevailing rates, it concluded that the average vacancy rates that could be achieved over 1988-1989 in order to facilitate implementation of the objective set by the General Assembly in 1986(9) were likely to be significantly higher than those represented by the adjustments proposed by the Secretary-General. Under the circumstances, ACABQ recommended a further adjustment in the turnover deduction of 2.5 per cent for both Professional and General Service posts. The consequential reduction across the board would be \$31.7 million gross or \$26.7 million net for 1988-1989.

The staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, in a report transmitted by the Secretary-General in November 1987,(17) opposed abolition of posts, stating that if the termination of staff should be considered, it was imperative to establish a fund providing for agreed termination.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/225, section V, without vote.

V

General recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

[The General Assembly . . .]

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to improve the situation in the regional commissions and in those units of the Secretariat which have the highest vacancy rates and to report thereon, in the context of the revised 1988-1989 budget estimates, in the light of paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the turn-over deduction and to the unutilized balances are indicative, and to consider, in implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the United Nations Secretariat;

...

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section V

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session; 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-67; plenary 99.

Staff mobility

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985(30) and 1986,(31) ICSC considered in 1987(4) Professional

staff mobility, including the frequency and average length of assignments at different duty stations. The Commission's discussion was based on a document prepared by CCAQ on the mobility of staff serving in 19 United Nations organizations and programmes during 1980-1985. While on the whole, mobility requirements had considerably increased, that was not the case in all organizations. Six organizations and programmes had formalized rotation plans or policies which in themselves, however, did not guarantee mobility. There were three distinct types of disincentive to mobility: material disadvantages, career development constraints and family-related problems. CCAQ concluded that there were three categories of action that should be taken to encourage and compensate for mobility: measures to facilitate the resettling process; improved compensation; and joint efforts to improve local conditions. The representative of FICSA believed that mobility should be rewarded and enhanced through provisions in the remuneration package; as a first step, the assignment allowance should contain an incentive for mobility. CCISUA associated itself with the statements of CCAQ and FICSA.

Emphasizing the necessity of encouraging mobility and linking it to career development, ICSC decided to bring the information on staff reassignments in the common system to the attention of the Assembly and the legislative organs of other organizations. In view of the importance of mobility within and between organizations and the difficulties highlighted by the organizations in that regard, the Commission requested its secretariat to analyse those problems further for its consideration in 1988.

Staff rules and regulations

In an annex to his April 1987 report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) the Secretary-General gave an overview of action already taken or planned in the area of general administration, in implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution on a review of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations(9) and the recommendations of the Group of 18.

A review of the staff rules, as called for in recommendation 42 of the Group of 18, was initiated to identify inconsistencies and ambiguities requiring amendments. While the staff rules were amended regularly to implement Assembly resolutions and consequential amendments to the staff regulations were approved by the Assembly, the review would also examine the degree to which other Assembly resolutions and decisions should be incorporated into the staff rules. The review had begun with the disciplinary and appellate procedures governed by the staff rules applicable to the Secretariat, including the staff of United Nations subsidiary organs and

the Registry of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) (see below).

With regard to establishing a personnel manual in which measures to implement the staff rules and regulations were set out, as called for by the Group under the same recommendation, the Secretary-General said that the preparation of a thematic personnel manual would require substantial human resources. Currently, officials used a Personnel Administrative Handbook, a compilation of all personnel-related bulletins and instructions, which would be reproduced in a more useful format.

Amendments to staff rules

In August 1987, the Secretary-General submitted his annual report(32) containing the texts of provisional amendments made to the Staff Rules of the United Nations since the previous report in 1986.(33) The changes—applicable to all staff except technical co-operation project personnel, staff members specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service, and special interns—concerned special leave, maternity leave and medical insurance. Revised salary scales and scales for other allowances (see below) were reflected in amendments to the appendices to the Staff Rules.

Provisional amendments were also made to some rules applicable to staffmembers specifically recruited for service with technical co-operation projects; they concerned special leave and maternity leave, salaries and other allowances. Provisional amendments to the rules applicable to conference and other short-term staff, which were last revised in 1978,(34) concerned official holidays, family relationships, participation in the Joint Staff Pension Fund, compensation for death, injury or other disability, terminal expenses, excess baggage and unaccompanied shipments, staff relations, appeals, amendment and effective date of rules.

By decision 42/456 of 21 December, the General Assembly, having noted the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Harmonization of staff rules and regulations

In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) the Secretary-General provided information on action taken or planned for harmonizing the staff rules and regulations, in implementation of recommendation 42 of the Group of 18, by which the Group had urged that the applicability of those rules and regulations to all United Nations entities be considered. The recommendation had been brought to the attention of ICSC and CCAQ, he said, noting, however, that other organizations had no obligation to accept rules and regulations which did not emanate

from their governing bodies; at the same time, there was agreement to develop common personnel policies so as to ensure as much uniformity as was practicable concerning conditions of service. As a result of recommendations that might be expected from ICSC on common staff regulations, all organizations of the United Nations system should in time have similar provisions in their staff regulations.

ICSC decided(4) to advise the Secretary-General that it would study the issue under its proposed 1988-1989 work programme and that it understood the United Nations would co-ordinate its efforts with those of the Commission's and its own secretariat.

Noting the request of CCAQ, supported by FICSA, to postpone the item until the Commission's March 1988 session, ICSC requested CCAQ to come forward at that time with substantive recommendations.

Enhancement of the common system

The necessity of streamlining inter-agency co-ordination, as called for by the Group of 18 in recommendation 9,(35) was an objective in line with its efforts to maintain and improve the common system in eliminating disparities in the conditions of service, ICSC said in its 1987 report.(4) The Commission emphasized that the enhancement of the common system should be actively pursued through ACC and CCAQ and at the field level with the assistance of the resident co-ordinator as well as through the Commission itself.

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission held two sessions in 1987, both in New York: its twenty-fifth from 9 to 27 March, and its twenty-sixth from 6 to 24 July. It examined issues that derived from General Assembly decisions and resolutions as well as from its own statute.(36) A summary of its deliberations, recommendations and decisions was provided to the Assembly in its thirteenth annual report.(4) The total financial implications of the Commission's 1987 decisions and recommendations relevant for the United Nations common system were approximately \$19.8 million for 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/221 without vote.

United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission The General Assembly,

Having considered the thirteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission and other related reports,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining and strengthening the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances- and personnel standards,

Concerned by the lack of transparency and simplicity in the present remuneration system and by the growing number of ad hoc measures that further add to its complexity and weaken its internal consistency, and stressing the need to improve this situation,

Stressing the need for the Commission to continue to improve its reporting so that in future its recommendations and decisions are presented with comprehensive background information and statistical evidence, with a view to facilitating comprehension by the general reader,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and taking note of the views of the Commission as reflected in paragraphs 44 to 46 of its thirteenth annual report,

I

Recalling that in its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and considering that the margin range should be maintained for some time,

Recalling also that the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission which led to the adoption of the margin range of 110 to 120 related to the methodology used then for margin calculations,

1. Decides to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the International Civil Service Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session for the calculation of the margin between the net remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the comparator civil service, which should continue to be applied for the time being;

2. Requests the Commission to continue its examination of the methodology for calculating the net remuneration margin and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. Further requests the Commission to continue reporting annually to the General Assembly on the net remuneration margin calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 1 above and to ensure that the margin is maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time;

4. Takes note of the discussion referred to in paragraphs 97 to 104 of the report of the Commission and requests the Commission to develop a methodology regarding total entitlements and to present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

II

Noting the projected deficit in the Tax Equalization Fund by the end of 1987,

Approves, with effect from 1 April 1988, the revised rates of staff assessment for staff in the Professional and higher categories to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments; also approves the maintenance of the current rates of staff assessment for staff members with a dependent spouse or dependent child for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions; and consequently approves, with effect from 1 April 1988, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment and the scale of net and gross salaries;

III

Noting that the post adjustment system is based on the concept of parity of purchasing power,

Mindful of the effects of currency fluctuations on the level of take-home pay of staff in the Professional and higher categories at different duty stations,

Noting the decision of the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 174 of its report to establish a working group to study the problems connected with the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations in the post adjustment system,

Noting further the recommendation of the Commission in paragraph 178 of its report that for the time being post adjustment should be maintained at the base of the system,

Stressing the need to improve the response by the organizations of the United Nations common system to requests from Member States for assistance, through the continued provision of staff of the highest efficiency, competence and integrity, particularly in the field,

Taking note of the statistics on the mobility of staff of different organizations provided in section VII.D of the report,

1. Decides that a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories should be undertaken in order to provide a sound and stable methodological basis for their remuneration, having due regard to:

(a) The need for securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in recruiting staff with due regard being paid to equitable geographical distribution;

(b) The need for greater transparency and simplicity in the concepts and administration of the remuneration system;

(c) The need for sufficient flexibility to respond to varying requirements resulting from different types of appointments and changing circumstances;

(d) The relativity of benefits among duty stations as a factor in staff mobility;

(e) The need for long-term improvement in the operation of the post adjustment system, including the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations and a simpler and more accurate reflection of differences in cost of living between the base of the system—New York—and field duty stations;

2. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review described in paragraph 1 above, containing an analysis of the subject together with an outline of one or more possible alternatives, and to complete its review for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. Approves, as an interim measure for 1988 and 1989, the modifications to the post adjustment system recommended in paragraph 197 of the report of the Commission for application at selected duty stations outside Europe and North America, while recognizing that this measure would not constitute an acquired right;

4. Takes note of the action taken by the Commission to introduce into the assignment allowance a financial incentive for mobility, for phased implementation with effect from 1 January 1988;

IV

1. Approves the modification recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 153 of its report of existing education grant provisions for

staff serving at locations where educational facilities are not available or are deemed inadequate, to enable them to claim reimbursement of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to \$1,500 per year as an amount additional to the current maximum grant of \$4,500 per year, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly annually, starting in 1988, on the number of such cases in the common system and on the related costs;

2. Requests the Commission to indicate in its next report the type of guidelines used for assessing the adequacy of educational facilities at field duty stations for the application of the above measure;

V

1. Takes note of the decision of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 296 of its report to reaffirm the validity of its previous recommendations on special measures for the recruitment of women and to keep the item on its work programme and, in the light of section IV of its resolution 41/207 of 11 December 1986, requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on:

(a) Measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations common system, since the end of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to improve the status of women in their secretariats;

(b) Results achieved during the same period at each level of the Professional category and in the General Service category;

2. Takes note of the report by the Commission on equitable geographical distribution in different organizations of the United Nations system;

3. Takes note also of the adoption by the Commission of eleven principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit of staff, which should be taken into account by the organizations of the common system in the furtherance of their policies in these matters, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation by the organizations of measures taken in response to the Commission's recommendations;

VI

Reaffirming the importance of respect by all organizations of the United Nations common system of common standards and arrangements,

1. Expresses its concern over actions taken by some of the participating organizations which have led to disparities in the United Nations common system;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to draw to the attention of his colleagues the concern of the General Assembly at such departures from the common system;

3. Urge the executive heads of organizations concerned, after consultation with the International Civil Service Commission, to undertake a revision of their rules and regulations so that they may conform with decisions taken by the Commission;

4. Requests the Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations;

5. Further requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made in the promotion and strengthening of the United Nations common system through the development of common staff regulations;

VII

Recalling section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982, concerning the practice of supplementary payments or deductions,

Taking note of the ongoing review of the practice of supplementary payments or deductions being carried out by the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system,

Emphasizing that such a review can only bring about reliable results if full-scale information is provided by all Member States and organizations,

Requests all Member States and organizations of the United Nations common system to reply promptly to requests for information by the International Civil Service Commission;

VIII

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) by the following text:

“(b) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the

following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Staff assessment rates for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions	Assessment (per cent)	
		Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments	
		Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First \$15,000 per year	10.0	13.0	18.0
Next \$5,000 per year	25.0	31.0	34.6
Next \$5,000 per year	28.0	34.0	38.9
Next \$5,000 per year	30.0	37.0	42.2
Next \$5,000 per year	32.0	39.0	44.2
Next \$10,000 per year	34.0	41.0	46.6
Next \$10,000 per year	36.0	43.0	48.7
Next \$10,000 per year	38.0	45.0	50.6
Next \$15,000 per year	40.0	46.0	51.5
Next \$20,000 per year	42.0	47.0	54.3
Remaining assessable payments	44.0	48.0	59.2”

Annex I to the Staff Regulations

1. In paragraph 1, the salary figures for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General shall read \$US 105,259 and \$US 95,100, respectively.

2. Replace the first table in annex I by the following table:

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES
showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment
(in US dollars)
(Effective 1 April 1988)

		Steps												
Level		/	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General														
USG	Gross	105,259												
	Net D	64,535												
	Net S	58,276												
Assistant Secretary-General														
ASG	Gross	95,100												
	Net D	59,203												
	Net S	53,891												
Director														
D-2	Gross	76,677	78,594	80,541	82,550									
	Net D	49,406	50,441	51,487	52,552									
	Net S	45,378	46,308	47,237	48,155									
Principal Officer														
D-1	Gross	65,668	67,505	69,318	71,142	72,950	74,729	76,457						
	Net D	43,461	44,453	45,432	46,417	47,393	48,354	49,287						
	Net S	40,039	40,930	41,809	42,694	43,571	44,434	45,272						
Senior Officer														
P-5	Gross	58,072	59,567	61,021	62,430	63,858	65,266	66,705	68,135	69,575	71,000			
	Net D	39,290	40,112	40,912	41,687	42,472	43,244	44,021	44,793	45,571	46,340			
	Net S	36,293	37,031	37,749	38,445	39,151	39,844	40,542	41,235	41,934	42,625			
First Officer														
P-4	Gross	46,236	47,647	49,061	50,463	51,894	53,249	54,594	55,976	57,443	58,929	60,361	61,741	
	Net D	32,605	33,409	34,215	35,014	35,830	36,602	37,369	38,137	38,944	39,761	40,549	41,308	
	Net S	30,279	31,003	31,728	32,448	33,182	33,877	34,567	35,257	35,982	36,716	37,423	38,105	
Second Officer														
P-3	Gross	37,193	38,503	39,783	41,027	42,303	43,605	44,903	46,217	47,419	48,601	49,801	50,982	52,187
	Net D	27,294	28,067	28,022	29,556	30,309	31,077	31,843	32,594	33,279	33,953	34,637	35,310	35,997
	Net S	25,476	26,176	26,859	27,523	28,205	28,900	29,593	30,269	30,886	31,492	32,108	32,714	33,332

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Associate Officer													
P-2 Gross	29,563	30,611	31,663	32,721	33,785	34,840	35,937	37,022	38,118	39,215	40,294		
Net D	22,675	23,323	23,965	24,610	25,259	25,903	26,553	27,193	27,840	28,487	29,124		
Net S	21,262	21,856	22,443	23,033	23,627	24,216	24,805	25,385	25,970	26,556	27,132		
Assistant Officer													
P-1 Gross	22,175	23,116	24,071	24,999	25,990	26,979	27,990	28,951	29,893	30,832			
Net D	17,936	18,557	19,187	19,800	20,424	21,047	21,684	22,289	22,883	23,458			
Net S	16,899	17,474	18,057	18,624	19,197	19,769	20,353	20,908	21,453	21,979			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
 S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

General Assembly resolution 42/221

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/886) without vote, 17 December (meeting 65); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.18), following informal consultations; agenda item 123.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 26, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 55, 64, 65; plenary 99.

ICSC mandate

Concerning implementation of recommendation 53 of the Group of 18 that the mandate of ICSC, which was responsible for establishing standards in matters dealing with personnel management, be modified so that it could also monitor the implementation of such standards, the Commission decided to recommend against changing the mandate saying that there was no need to do so as its monitoring function was already clearly covered by articles 1, 9, 13, 14 and 17 of its statute.(36) It nevertheless expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would report annually to the General Assembly not only on action taken by the United Nations in response to the Commission's recommendations and decisions, but also in his capacity as Chairman of ACC on action taken through ACC to promote harmonized and co-ordinated action by all participating organizations in the common system regarding conditions of service.

ICSC meetings

With regard to recommendation 4 of the Group of 18,(37) by which the Group had called for strict enforcement of the principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their headquarters, as provided for in a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(38) ICSC(4) noted a discrepancy with rule 4 of its rules of procedure(36) which made it possible to meet anywhere at the invitation of a participating agency and expressed the view that it had the flexibility to propose holding a meeting at a non-headquarters duty station if appropriate. The Committee on Conferences, which also considered the discrepancy (see Chapter IV of this section) stated that ICSC could request the Assembly for authorization again to meet away from the headquarters of its participating organizations should the need arise.

Review of rules of procedure

In 1987,(4) ICSC also carried out a review of rules 17, 30, 32, 33, 36 and 37 of its rules of procedure,(36) which was called for following a June 1986 United Nations Administrative Tribunal Judgment(39) concerning suspension of the class 12 post adjustment index in New York as at 1 December 1984 and the question of a general ad hoc time limit, which had arisen in connection with the implementation of the remuneration correction factor by the United Nations in 1986; those issues involved the annotations to rules 32 and 33, respectively. In that connection, the ICSC secretariat reviewed all rules with annotations and submitted amendments to those rules and annotations to the Commission for its consideration.

ICSC decided: to maintain rule 17 (stipulating that all substantive determinations of the Commission should be made available in the official United Nations languages) and its annotation (stating that this obligation would not apply to routine decisions) as they stood; to retain the principle of eight affirmative votes under rule 30 and to delete the annotation to that rule; to delete an annotation to rule 32 on voting without meeting, stipulating that the provision was approved but on the understanding that it would not be utilized for the time being; to apply an appropriate time limit in each future case of receipt of responses from organizations and include reference to that in rule 33, incorporating the annotation into that rule; to amend rules 5, 6, 8, 22, 36 and 37 to reflect the participation of CCISUA; and to amend the annotations to rules 36 and 37 by removing the references to review or revision in the light of experience.

Implementation of ICSC recommendations and decisions

As decided by the Commission in 1984, the ICSC secretariat was requested to report annually on implementation of its recommendations and decisions by the organizations of the common system. This was also in line with recommendation 53 of the Group of 18, by which the Group had

called for monitoring of implementation of personnel management standards. The Commission requested those organizations that had deviated in implementation of recommendations in respect of effective dates to harmonize their practices with other organizations in accordance with the dates recommended. It reiterated its recommendations on personnel policies, particularly with respect to recruitment policy, and requested organizations to make every effort to implement them and, when taking such action, to inform the ICSC secretariat in time to enable it to report to the Commission at the following session. It also requested organizations that had not done so to send to the ICSC secretariat copies of relevant resolutions, decisions and reports on meetings of legislative bodies.

In October 1987,(40) FICSA expressed satisfaction that ICSC had agreed to revise its working methods to make the statutory consultation process with the representatives of the executive heads and the staff more meaningful than in the past.

Staff-management relations

In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(2) the Secretary-General stated that an overall review of the framework for staff-management relations would be undertaken, in implementation of recommendation 59 of the Group of 18 suggesting the establishment of clear guidelines for the role and functions of the staff union; such a review would include organizational arrangements and an administrative document consolidating texts regulating staff-management relations would be issued.

ICSC noted that the issue of the role, functions, and financing of staff unions fell more within the purview of individual organizations. It also noted that it had not specifically addressed the issue of staff-management relations, but had nevertheless done so implicitly through its recommendations in related areas such as promotion policy and performance evaluation.

Full participation of employees' representatives in all decisions touching on their conditions of service was essential in modern labour relations, FICSA said in October 1987;(40) the situation in the United Nations system was not satisfactory in many respects. FICSA requested the Committee to permit staff representatives to participate in its working groups, with the right to speak and to submit documents.

Privileges and immunities

In October 1987, the Secretary-General submitted, on behalf of ACC, a report on United Nations personnel who had been detained or reported missing between 1 July 1986 and 30 June

1987.(41) Of a total of 123 such cases reported to the United Nations Security Co-ordinator during that period, the organizations concerned were successful in 110 cases in obtaining the release of the detainee or were able to determine that no question of immunity was at issue. The remaining cases concerned 12 locally recruited staff members of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and one local contractor providing interpretation services to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon whose case did not fall within the report's purview.

The Secretary-General stated that he had been unable to obtain any further information regarding Alec Collett, a British journalist on assignment for UNRWA, who had been detained by one of the militia groups or unknown elements in Lebanon in March 1985 and reportedly executed in 1986.(34) He also reported on the case of Mr. Liviu Bota, a staff member of Romanian nationality, whose contract with the United Nations as Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research had expired on 31 December 1986 and who had been prevented by Romanian authorities from returning to his assignment at Geneva.(42) A list of staff members under detention or reported missing as of 30 June 1987 was annexed to the report, as was information from the Economic Commission for Africa, FAO and UNRWA.

The report also dealt with other issues relating to the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations system, such as travel restrictions. Restrictions on duty travel of a number of UNRWA staff members remained in effect in the West Bank and Gaza Strip despite repeated efforts of the Agency to obtain their removal. In the United States, the private travel of officials of certain nationalities was subject to prior notification and approval. Arrangements for seasonal permits to certain designated recreational areas were discontinued by the United States in August 1987.

In view of the worsening global security situation and the number of staff members arrested or detained, an ad hoc inter-agency meeting on security matters was convened at Geneva on 30 and 31 July.(43) The meeting considered existing security arrangements and other security matters, including the sharing among organizations of information gained from review missions, greater use of regional security advisers, reimbursement levels for residential security measures, evacuation allowances and insurance coverage for staff required to work in dangerous situations.

On the basis of proposals made at the meeting, ACC in October(44) approved amendments to the United Nations Security Handbook. In accordance with the first of those amendments, the Secretary-General would call on the heads of organizations to suspend all operations in any country that

violated the privileges and immunities of United Nations staff, and to cancel future missions to such a country until the situation was resolved. The second amendment concerned strengthening the role of the designated official in co-ordinating action, and called on all country representatives to collaborate closely with the designated official and co-ordinate all action directly related to the security and protection of the staff.

Following consideration of a note prepared by CCISUA addressing the problem of arbitrary arrest and detention of United Nations staff members at duty stations around the world and containing proposals as to how organizations should react in such cases, ICSC decided in July(4) to request its secretariat to carry out a study of the security and independence of the international civil service and to report to it at its next session.

In November,(28) CCISUA expressed the hope that ICSC would go beyond a mere review of the problem. FICSA,(40) CCISUA and the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat(17) endorsed the amendments made by ACC to the Security Handbook; CCISUA and the Secretariat representatives urged that the newly adopted provision be expanded to include suspension of recruitment of nationals from such a country and suspension of the use of national contractors, including national airlines. Both FICSA and CCISUA welcomed the action taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which, on 3 September, had adopted a resolution on detained United Nations staff members (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII).

In the context of administration of justice (see below), CCISUA said a staff member's contract should be continued until such time as charges against him or her had been proved in a fair trial.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/219 without vote.

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations
The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Recalling also its resolution 76(I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the wider considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 41/205 of 11 December 1986,

1. Takes note with concern of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of a number of developments indicated therein, in particular those regarding new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under this category;

2. Also takes note with concern of the information provided by the Secretary-General in his report regarding other questions involving the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

3. Further takes note with concern of the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report;

4. Deplores the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals;

5. Also deplores the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

6. Calls upon all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

7. Also calls upon all Member States currently holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations, as spelt out in the Secretary-General's report, to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to exercise fully the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

8. Further calls upon all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve each case with all due speed;

9. Calls upon the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

10. Calls upon the Secretary-General to use all such means as are available to him to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in the report;

11. Also calls upon the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

12. Urges the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

General Assembly resolution 42/219

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/885) without vote, 1 December (meeting 50); 25-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.7); agenda item 122.

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Staff costs

Salaries and allowances

Salaries

In 1987, ICSC continued to advise the General Assembly on staff salaries and allowances and, in its report,(1) recommended a revised salary scale for Professional and higher categories. In accordance with its mandate, the Commission continued to review the relationship between the levels of net remuneration of the United Nations and the comparator service, the United States federal civil service. In 1985(2) and 1986(3) the Assembly had requested ICSC to develop further the methodology for calculating the margin based on net remuneration. Following past practice, the Commission compared the remuneration of the two civil services with a dependent spouse but no children and between the headquarters of the two systems, i.e., New York for the United Nations common system and Washington, D.C., for the United States federal civil service. Cost-of-living differences between the two cities were also taken into account in the margin calculations, and grade equivalencies, as approved by the Assembly in 1979.(4) The calculations were averaged over a 12-month period, 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987.

ICSC decided to apply the 1988 income tax rates and the corresponding estimates of tax statistics for netting down United States federal civil service salaries, and took note of the margin level of 116 for the period 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987, calculated on the basis of the existing methodology. In 1985,(2) the Assembly had set a range of 110 to 120 (with a desirable mid-point of 115) for the margin. The establishment of a fixed margin range had the effect of freezing United Nations salaries which were at the time above the desirable mid-point. By mid-1987, however, the margin had dropped to a level just slightly above mid-point, and it was expected that at the beginning of 1988, it would fall below. The Commission recommended that the existing net remuneration margin calculation methodology, with some of the modifications agreed on in 1986,(5) continue to be applied for the following three years, after which it would be reviewed.

ICSC also reviewed a number of issues relevant to the continued use of the total compensation methodology in the context of comparisons of remuneration of officials of both systems. It had

carried out total compensation comparisons based on non-expatriate benefits since 1981 and had recommended comparison methodologies in connection with net remuneration and pensions; the Assembly had requested the Commission to report annually on the results of those comparisons. The Commission noted that the total compensation margin based on non-expatriate benefits stood at 113.7. It further noted that the margin included the effect of the changes in the benefit formula applicable to the United Nations common system staff hired on or after 1 January 1983 and that the effect of the Washington/New York cost-of-living differential was applied only to the salary component of the total compensation package. Except for those two modifications, that total compensation margin was consistent with those reported previously to the Assembly.

In view of a projected deficit in the Tax Equalization Fund by the end of 1987, which was expected to reach approximately \$14 million by 1991 if no action was taken, the United Nations requested consolidation of at least 20 points of post adjustment into net base salary, effective 1 January 1988. The Commission also considered an alternative, suggested by its secretariat, of establishing a special scale of staff assessment for Professional and higher categories that would be used solely for determining gross base salaries, while the existing scale, effective 1 April 1987, would remain applicable for all other purposes. Following a discussion of both suggestions, ICSC recommended to the Assembly that it should maintain the current scale of staff assessment for staff members with a dependent spouse or child for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions, and approve revised rates of staff assessment to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments, with one set of rates applying to staff members with a primary dependant and another set for staff members without such a dependant. The proposed rates, along with the rates for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions effective 1 April 1987 and the proposed base salary and separation payments scales, were shown in annexes to the Commission's report. ICSC recommended that the proposed changes in the staff assessment scale, as well as the consequent changes in the base salary and separation payments scales, be introduced with effect from 1 April 1988. The Commission emphasized that the sole objective of the proposed change was to increase the revenues of the Tax Equalization Fund. In view of the concern expressed by several of its members, the Commission further recommended that application of the measure be monitored closely to ensure that it had no unexpected consequences. It considered the proposed change less disruptive than consoli-

dation, however, and strongly appealed to the Assembly to take the necessary action to avoid a recurrence of difficulties of the Tax Equalization Fund.

ICSC further discussed various issues related to the ongoing grade equivalency study. It decided to: use average Senior Executive Service salaries in remuneration comparisons; keep under study the equivalency of ASG/USG levels; exclude translator positions from remuneration comparisons; note the more satisfactory rate of agreement of the validity check; conclude the review of the effect of career lengths on average salaries, noting the lack of data on which to base an appropriate evaluation; and to use the square root weighting technique in calculating the comparison.

The financial implications of the advances in post adjustment for the organizations of the common system as a whole were estimated by the Commission at \$2,850,000 for 1988, and the corresponding financial implications for the United Nations regular budget were estimated at \$1,260,000, of which \$1,200,000 related to New York.

Among other matters related to salaries and post adjustment, ICSC reiterated its 1984 recommendations to the United Nations, ILO and WHO to introduce one additional step into the salary scales for Professional staff at the P-1 to P-5 levels⁽⁶⁾ who had had at least 20 years of service with United Nations organizations and had been at the top step of their grade for five years or more. The Commission also reiterated its 1982 recommendation to UNDP, UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization to link grades. In October,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General estimated the financial implications for the United Nations regular budget at \$90,000 each for the years 1988 and 1989, if a long-service step for Professionals at P-1 to P-5 levels was introduced with effect from 1 January 1988.

Comments of staff representatives. In an October 1987 note,⁽⁸⁾ FICSA said that United States federal pay scales were not competitive, particularly at the higher grades that corresponded to Professional jobs in the United Nations system. With regard to the methodology for calculating the net remuneration margin, the establishment of a margin range in 1985 in order to control the level of post adjustment and salaries had made it imperative that the margin be calculated with utmost precision. Both FICSA and CCISUA⁽⁹⁾ supported the Commission's recommendations on the margin methodology. FICSA agreed with the Commission on the feasibility and usefulness of the total compensation comparison, including expatriate benefits.

The staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, in November,⁽¹⁰⁾ stated that the proposed reductions of entitlements could only serve to make it more difficult for the United Nations to attract and retain staff of the requisite competence.

ACC action. At its April 1987 session,(11) ACC decided to hold a special session at Geneva in June to consider ways of remedying the deterioration in conditions of service of staff within the common system. In view of the possibility of further cuts in entitlements, as recommended by the Group of 18, ACC called on CCAQ to prepare a series of position papers on key elements of conditions of service. Those papers, presented to ACC at the special session, took as their central thesis the need for the remuneration package to attract and retain highly qualified staff. The papers were endorsed by ACC and served as the basis for presentations to ICSC.

In the area of Professional salaries, ACC's attention focused on the freeze of Professional remuneration. In the light of a possible drop in the margin level as of 1 January 1988, ACC pressed strongly for the early lifting of the freeze; in particular, it opposed the exclusion from margin calculations of the existing 5 per cent cost-of-living differential between Washington and New York. The removal of that differential would have the effect of prolonging the freeze, it said. A second area of concern was the comparison of United Nations net salaries and those of the United States federal civil service which, in ACC's view, was too restrictive. ACC considered it more realistic to compare the total of emoluments and benefits.

ACABQ recommendations. In a November 1987 report(12) ACABQ commented on the financial implications of the ICSC proposals, as presented by the Secretary-General in October.(7) It noted that on the basis of an anticipated increase in the salaries of United States federal civil service employees as at 1 January 1988, the effect of applying the proposed methodology, as modified in 1986,(5) would be to advance the granting of the next class of post adjustment in New York by some five months to 1 January, with consequential changes in post adjustment levels at some other duty stations. It also noted that the salary costs used to prepare the 1988-1989 programme budget already reflected, based on inflation assumption, the movement to the next class of post adjustment in New York as of 1 January 1988, and that Baghdad was the only duty station for which an adjustment (with cost implications of \$60,000, according to the Secretary-General) would have to be made.

Calculations to determine the average level of the margin were done prospectively for a 12-month period, i.e. from October 1987 to September 1988. Should the salaries of United States federal civil service employees be increased as at 1 January 1988, the margin would drop to a level below 115; the granting of the next class of post adjustment in New York would restore the margin level to approximately 115, which was expected to be the average level for the period October 1987-

September 1988 barring changes in other variables. If the comparator service's salaries were not increased, the current estimated margin level of 115 would not change and consequently there would be no cause for a post adjustment increase at the base of the system (New York); that in turn would involve a consequential reduction in the 1988 salary costs, an adjustment that would, however, be offset in part by the higher rate of inflation anticipated for 1989.

ITU action. By a resolution on conditions of service, adopted at its June 1987 session, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Administrative Council invited ITU members to draw the attention of their Governments to the deterioration in conditions of service of ITU staff at Geneva. The Council instructed the ITU Secretary-General to continue studying the problem and to propose steps to protect the Union's interest in offering its staff appropriate conditions of service, and to take action in ICSC and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) to help find remedial steps. The resolution was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Fifth Committee in October.(13)

Revised salary scale for General Service and related categories at Vienna

Based on a survey it had conducted of the best prevailing conditions of service for General Service and related categories at Vienna, ICSC(1) recommended revised salary scales as at 1 March 1987. It estimated the financial implications of those recommendations at approximately \$4 million per annum.

The Secretary-General, in an October statement on the administrative and financial implication of ICSC'S decisions and recommendations,(7) estimated that full implementation of ICSC'S recommendations as of 1 March 1987 would result in additional costs of \$535,000 in 1987. As part of the economy measures approved in 1987, it had been decided to defer implementation of up to 5 per cent of any increase due to staff in the General Service and related categories during that year, he added; accordingly, the 2 per cent cost-of-living increase due in Vienna as of 1 February 1987 had been deferred. The scale recommended by ICSC would result in an increase, on average, of 7.8 per cent over the February scale. The Secretary-General stated that his intention to defer 3 per cent of the increase due under the recommended scale which, together with the 2 per cent cost-of-living increase already deferred, would mean a deferment in total of 5 per cent; consequently, there would be a 4.8 per cent average increase as of 1 March 1987 at an estimated cost. of \$260,000 for the current year. Full implementation of the scale was planned for 1988 and 1989

at an estimated cost of \$580,000 per year; there would also be a concurrent increase in staff assessment estimated at \$410,000 for 1987 and \$860,000 each for 1988 and 1989, to be offset by increases in equal amounts under the income section of the budget.

Allowances and benefits

Internal control procedures

In accordance with a 1986 General Assembly request,(14) the Secretary-General submitted in August 1987 a review of internal control procedures relating to benefits and allowances received by United Nations staff members.(15) He noted that in recent years, a number of improvements had been introduced to streamline processing, increase efficiency and strengthen those procedures. The Internal Audit Division regularly reviewed and reported on the adequacy of internal controls. Specific improvements had been taken with regard to education grant payments and income tax reimbursements. The system of internal control for three additional entitlements or benefits-rental subsidies or deductions, dependency allowances, and medical insurance claims-was currently under review.

The United Nations, UNDP and UNICEF had established, on a continuing basis, an interdisciplinary working group with the mandate to develop improved procedures and internal control systems for specific entitlements.

Responses to the Assembly's 1986 request(14) for reports on measures taken to improve internal control procedures were received from 10 United Nations organizations and programmes; they were annexed to an August 1987 note of the Secretary-General.(16)

Post adjustment

The six-member Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), established by ICSC in 1976,(17) held its twelfth session at Turin, Italy, from 5 to 12 May 1987. ACPAQ'S report to the Commission dealt with various issues related to post adjustment, including cost-of-living methodology, the rental subsidy scheme for both headquarters and field duty stations, the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations (see below), the elimination of the post adjustment at the base (New York) (see below) and the out-of-area price progression factor and multiple exchange rates.

ICSC(1) approved several recommendations made by ACPAQ on a revised methodology for the cost-of-living survey, to incorporate changes dealing with costs of education, domestic service and housing, measurement of out-of-area non-consumption expenditures and automobile purchases.

Inflation and currency fluctuations

In view of losses in net take-home pay (defined as base salary plus post adjustment less pension contribution) in local currency terms, experienced by staff members in the Professional category at duty stations where the local currency had sharply appreciated in relation to the United States dollar, ICSC(1) decided to introduce, in addition to the remuneration correction factor (RCF) established in 1986,(18) and with effect from 1 April 1987, a local currency "floor" protection to be applied in countries where the dollar had devalued by more than 20 per cent since the last place-to-place cost-of-living survey.

The Commission also introduced some refinements in computing the out-of-area price progression factor in the post adjustment index to be applied as of 1 September 1987, which would also be reflected in the calculation of RCF for those duty stations at which the RCF procedure applied. As of the same date, the Commission decided on a "ceiling" for local currency take-home pay which would be applicable in countries where "floor" protection measures applied; the "ceiling" was determined by reference to the rate of exchange resulting from a revaluation of 20 per cent of the United States dollar as compared to the exchange rate in effect at the time of the last place-to-place survey.

In an October statement,(7) the Secretary-General estimated the financial implications of those measures-applicable at Geneva, The Hague and Vienna - at \$810,000 for 1987, and \$475,000 for each year of the 1988-1989 biennium.

ICSC(1) also approved for implementation effective 1 August 1987 the ACPAQ recommendations on special measures for high inflation and for continuous and steady devaluation of local currency, which were intended to harmonize the post adjustment methodology and streamline procedures. The Commission noted that the financial implications of its decision would be \$250,000 per annum.

FICSA expressed support for ICSC'S recommendations on out-of-area expenditures and wished to be closely involved in a proposed working group on the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on post adjustment. CCISUA noted that while the RCF recognized the problem posed by the decrease in take-home pay due to the decline of the value of the dollar, the scheme was arbitrary and did not provide for a balanced approach; on the one hand, the lower limit at which the RCF was triggered was based on an appreciation of 20 per cent or more of local currency, on the other, the upper limit was set at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the last survey. It was imperative to develop a scheme that would remove uncertainty, stabilize the system and enable staff in the Professional and higher categories to undertake normal, long-term planning.

Possible elimination of post adjustment in New York

In response to a 1985 General Assembly request,(2) ICSC considered the possible elimination of post adjustment in New York, the base of the post adjustment system.(1) It examined a detailed study by ACPAQ and noted that the advantages would be far outweighed by the disadvantages. It also noted that the Assembly had made its request to study the possibility of eliminating post adjustment in New York at a time when it was concerned about the level of the margin; a range for the margin had since been established and a procedure was in place which enabled the Commission to operate the post adjustment system within that range and which had produced desirable results. Consequently, the elimination of the post adjustment at the base would not appear to be warranted for the time being. The Commission therefore recommended to the Assembly that the post adjustment be maintained at the base of the system.

During ICSC deliberations, the CCAQ Chairman noted that the organizations of the common system were firmly against eliminating the post adjustment at the base, which would result in negative post adjustment at a large number of duty stations and would compound operational and managerial problems. Elimination of the post adjustment at the base was also opposed both by CCISUA and FICSA.

Post adjustment index at field duty stations

ICSC requested its secretariat, in consultation with United Nations organizations and staff representatives, to undertake a comprehensive study of conditions of service in the field, including a study of various alternatives to the existing system of salaries, allowances and benefits for United Nations officials in the Professional and higher categories. In the meantime, given the serious difficulties experienced by organizations in attracting and retaining staff at field duty stations with very low and negative post adjustment, ICSC decided to recommend to the General Assembly measures to be applied on an interim basis at selected duty stations outside Europe and North America.

The Commission(1) recommended that effective 1 January 1988: an index corresponding to the remuneration in New York adjusted downward by 15 per cent should be calculated; for all field duty stations with a post adjustment index lower than that, only 75 per cent of the difference between the downward adjusted index and the actual post adjustment index of the duty station should be applied; and the lowest level of the post adjustment multiplier should be minus 5 (instead of minus 20).

The financial implications of those modifications were estimated by the Commission to be

some \$3.86 million annually. For the United Nations alone, the cost of the measure, which would apply at Santiago (Chile), Mexico, Nairobi (Kenya) and Bangkok (Thailand), were estimated by the Secretary-General at \$850,000 per year for 1988 and 1989.

FICSA(8) said that ICSC's recommendations did not go far enough; negative post adjustment should be eliminated altogether and the absolute lowest limit should not be multiplier minus 5 but rather class O. Elimination of negative post adjustment was also called for by CCISUA.(9)

Education grant

Based on two documents prepared by CCAQ, ICSC reviewed the education grant.(1) Because of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations, the Commission decided to defer consideration of the overall level of the grant and related provisions to its July 1988 session. However, it recommended to the General Assembly that the existing education grant provisions for staff serving at locations where educational facilities were not available or deemed to be inadequate should be modified as from the school year in progress on 1 January 1988 to enable them to claim reimbursement of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to \$1,500 per year in addition to the maximum grant of \$4,500. The annual cost of that recommendation was estimated at \$75,000 per annum system-wide.

ICSC(1) recommended that the entitlement for education grant for post-secondary education be retained. In 1986, the Group of 18 had called for eliminating that grant.(19) The Commission's recommendation was supported by the Chairman of CCAQ on behalf of ACC, FICSA and CCISUA, the latter believing that the grant should not only be retained but that a considerable increase in its level was warranted.

Other allowances and entitlements

Rental subsidy

In 1987,(1) ICSC reviewed the impact of suspending the implementation of increases in the post adjustment level at the base of the system (New York), on the rental subsidy scheme applicable to staff in the Professional and higher categories serving at selected duty stations in Europe and North America. Because of the "freeze" on the post adjustment level in New York and its corresponding impact at other duty stations, the regressive (over time) reimbursement rates for rental subsidy had resulted in actual reduction in take-home pay for newcomers serving at duty stations where rents were substantially higher than the average reflected in the post adjustment. Consequently, the Commission decided that, with effect from 1 August 1987, the reimbursement rates

should be reinstated at the level applicable either when the freeze was applied (1 December 1984) or when the staff member entered into service, whichever was later. It further decided that, when the post adjustment freeze in New York ended, the normal operation of the scheme should be resumed at all duty stations affected.

The Commission also decided to modify, as of the same date, the procedure for computing rental subsidy thresholds by eliminating both extreme rents at field duty stations and rents for staff members who had been at selected duty stations in Europe and North America for less than five years. The revised procedure also entailed establishing a maximum margin of 20 per cent over the average rent to be computed on a graduated scale rather than the straight 25 per cent currently applicable, which resulted in lower thresholds for rental subsidy purposes at certain duty stations.

In an October statement,(7) the Secretary-General said that the two measures decided on by ICSC entailed financial implications for the United Nations regular budget of \$155,000 for 1987, \$260,000 for 1988, and \$130,000 for 1989.

Financial incentives for field service

Based on proposals made by a working group composed of CCAQ, staff representatives and the ICSC secretariat, the Commission in 1987 considered financial incentives for field service staff.(1) It decided to establish new financial incentive levels (equivalent to two months' net salary at the P-4 level, step VI, at the base in New York) with effect from 1 July 1987: at level I, the financial incentive would amount to \$5,400 with dependants and \$2,700 without; at level II, the corresponding amounts would be \$7,200 and \$3,600. The Commission estimated the financial implications of the measure at \$1.4 million.

ICSC also decided to review the levels of financial incentives whenever there was a change in net salary at the base in New York and to retain restrictions on additional education grant entitlements and the requirement that duty stations receiving entitlements would be reviewed every three years, or sooner if so decided by the ICSC secretariat or requested by staff at the duty station.

The Commission approved: changes recommended by the working group in respect of a questionnaire on conditions at duty stations to ascertain the degree of hardship; proposed revisions to the thresholds for determining entitlements, with estimated financial implications of \$27,000 a year for the common system; and the working group's recommendations to provide accelerated home leave entitlements for staff experiencing temporary housing shortages, on the understanding that the entitlement would be limited to those unable to find permanent housing and that there would be

strict monitoring and certification by the United Nations resident co-ordinator. It decided to review again in two years the system for providing accelerated home leave entitlements.

Assignment allowance

In response to a FIGSA request, ICS(1) reviewed the assignment allowance for staff in the Professional and higher categories, focusing on the need to provide adequate incentives to enhance mobility of staff towards duty stations in the field. The Commission decided to introduce, as of 1 January 1988, a revised, two-tier system of assignment allowance in duty stations outside Europe and North America. Staff members assigned to serve at their second or subsequent duty station, and who had five or more years of uninterrupted service with the common system, would be entitled to the level of allowance which incorporated a mobility element of a fixed period of up to four years for each assignment. The period of entitlement could be extended for another year if the organization concerned decided that the staff member must remain at the duty station.

The Commission also decided to introduce as of the same date transitional measures to permit the payment of the level of the assignment allowance which incorporated a mobility element, to staff members who were working at their third or subsequent duty station, and who had five years of uninterrupted service in the common system, and less than four years at their current duty station.

It also decided to raise, as of 1 January 1988, the basic amounts of assignment allowance for staff at the P-1 and P-2 levels assigned to duty stations in Europe and North America to \$1,800 for those with dependants and to \$1,425 for those without. Consequently, as was the case for field duty stations, the same amounts of assignment allowance would be applicable to all P-1 to P-4 staff assigned to duty stations in Europe and North America.(7)

The Commission noted that the financial implications of the revised assignment allowance system, in accordance with the phasing-in procedures, would amount to \$16.17 million for the years 1988-1992. The Secretary-General estimated the costs for the United Nations regular budget at \$220,000 for 1988 and \$515,000 for 1989.

Financial incentive for staff at Beirut

ICSC(1) decided to increase, with effect from 1 April 1987, the temporary financial incentive for internationally recruited staff stationed at Beirut, Lebanon, from \$550 to \$1,100 per month, and to revise the bonus paid to locally recruited staff required to report to work at Beirut from 20 to 30 per cent of their net base salary. The incentive/bonus system would be discontinued by the ICSC Chairman as soon as the situation at Beirut so warranted.

The Secretary-General, in an October statement to the Fifth Committee,(7) estimated the financial implications of those measures for the United Nations regular budget at \$50,000 for 1987 and \$65,000 each for 1988 and 1989, if the arrangements remained in effect throughout those years.

Annual leave

ICSC recommended in 1987(1) that the existing annual leave entitlement of 30 days per annum should not be changed. During the discussion in the Commission, the Chairman of CCAQ restated ACC's firm position that the annual leave entitlements should remain unchanged. A similar view was expressed by CCISUA and FICSA. In 1986,(19) the Group of 18 had recommended a four-week annual leave system for all staff members.

Supplementary payments by Governments

In 1987,(1) ICSC again reviewed the issue of supplementary payments made by some Governments to certain of their nationals in the international civil service.

Information had been requested from 155 Member States whose nationals served in the common system, as well as from United Nations organizations. As the majority had not yet supplied information, the Commission decided to pursue the matter and report further to the General Assembly in 1988. However, it had informed the Assembly of its concerns in two areas: the growing practice of countries providing assistance to their nationals on an individual basis while employed by the United Nations, which conflicted with staff regulation 1.6 of the United Nations and corresponding staff rules; and loan agreements whereby staff were made available to organizations on national (expatriate) conditions of service, the costs either being reimbursed or not to Member States. The Commission recalled that in previous years(20) it had made recommendations for appropriate measures to remedy the situation and that the Assembly in 1982(21) had drawn Member States' attention to the fact that the practice of supplementary payments or deductions from salaries was inconsistent with the staff regulations and inappropriate.

Emoluments of top echelon officials

In a December 1987 report,(22) ACABQ noted that if revised rates of staff assessment were introduced with effect from 1 April 1988, to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments for staff in the Professional and higher categories, as

recommended by ICSC (see above), it would be necessary to increase at the same time the gross salary of the Secretary-General from \$131,161 to \$144,615. Because of the linkage between pensionable remuneration and net remuneration, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General's current maximum retirement allowance of \$81,650, as well as the amounts currently paid to a former Secretary-General and to a widow of a former Secretary-General, be maintained.

Also, as a consequence of the reverse application of the new staff assessment rates recommended by ICSC, the gross salaries of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) and for the UNDP Administrator would also have to be increased from \$119,429 to \$131,981, with effect from 1 April 1988. The Advisory Committee stated that the increases in the gross salaries of the Secretary-General and Director-General of DIEC would result in an estimated increase in expenditure for staff assessment of \$45,500 for 1988-1989; that increase would be offset by an increase in the same amount in respect of income from staff assessment. In view of the fact that no change was involved on a net basis, ACABQ recommended that these amounts would be incorporated in the first performance report on the 1988-1989 programme budget.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/225, section II, without vote.

Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General and salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme
(The General Assembly...)

Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 3 of its report;

2. Also concurs with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee concerning the gross salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraph 4 of its report;

3. Approves the amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 April 1988, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

. . .

ANNEX

Amendment to annex I to the Staff regulations
of the United Nations

In paragraph 1, the salary figure for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall read \$US 131,981.

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section II

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr. 1 & Add.1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-67; plenary 99.

Pensions

During 1987, the principal of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), providing retirement, death, disability and related benefits for staff upon cessation of service with the United Nations, increased from \$5,055,100,094 to \$6,113,333,746, while the number of participants decreased from 54,289 in 1986 to 53,968. Investment income during the year amounted to \$1,052,467,461 (\$1,046,609,776 net). From that amount, the Fund paid \$396,950,723, including 9,056 retirement benefits totalling \$199,442,276. In addition, it paid 4,433 early retirement and 4,810 deferred retirement benefits, 3,265 widows' and widowers' benefits, 4,770 children's benefits, 537 disability benefits and 49 secondary dependants' benefits. In the course of the year, it also paid 3,528 lump-sum withdrawal and other settlements.(23)

The 21-member Pension Board held its thirty-seventh session from 3 to 7 August at Geneva.(24) The major items dealt with at that session were: the (nineteenth) actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1986; rate of contribution to the Fund; operation of the two-track pension adjustment system; inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation, particularly the impact of the recent depreciation of the United States dollar in relation to certain currencies on the initial local-currency-track pensions; and the size and composition of the Board. In view of the financial crisis of the United Nations, the Board's session was limited to one week, and it was decided that the next session would be held in 1989 rather than in 1988.

Before the Fifth Committee, the Board Chairman said that the actuarial evaluation as at 31 December 1986 showed a reversal of the trend of progressive reductions in actuarial imbalance, which had increased from 3.01 per cent of pensionable remuneration as at 31 December 1984 to 4.4 per cent as at 31 December 1986. At the end of 1982, the imbalance had reached a peak of 8.41 per cent and a number of economy measures had been taken, including an increase in the rate of contribution and a reduction in the scale of pen-

sionable remuneration in 1985 and again in April 1987. The imbalance, however, had begun to increase again owing to events such as a decline in the rate of growth of participants, interest accruing to the actuarial imbalance, a decline in value of the United States dollar, and the considerable loss of income to the Fund due to reductions in pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories.

To help correct the imbalance, the Board and the Committee of Actuaries believed it essential to increase the rate of contribution and the Board recommended an increase to 22.5 per cent. ACABQ reiterated its agreement with that recommendation; if implemented, the financial implications of that measure for all organizations of the system would be \$2.3 million. The Board also reaffirmed its previous recommendation that the contribution rate should reach 24 per cent by 1990.

In 1985(25) and 1986,(26) the Assembly had deferred consideration of any further increases, the first slice of a rate increase from 21 to 24 per cent, to take place over four bienniums, as recommended by the Board in 1983,(27) having been implemented on 1 January 1984. The revised scale of pensionable remuneration which had gone into effect on 1 April 1987 would yield savings estimated at \$9 million a year, the Board Chairman stated; the Board considered it indispensable for the long-term health of the Fund that appropriate resources be provided for the pension system. The Fund's participants had incurred the main burden of previous measures taken to reduce the imbalance and their pension benefits had been significantly reduced.

In response to a 1986 Assembly resolution,(26) the Board continued to monitor the operation of the two-track pension adjustment system, under which a local-currency-base amount as of the retirement date was established for participants who provided proof of residence in a country other than the United States. The system also provided that, where the local currency amount equivalent to the United States dollar track exceeded the local currency amount on the local track, the amount payable was no more than 120 per cent of the latter. As in 1986,(28) the Board recommended that the 120 per cent cap be maintained; lowering it would yield minimal financial savings and require new transitional measures that would further complicate the system and possibly bring additional administrative expenses.

With reference to inequalities in benefits resulting from different dates of separation from service, the period of stability envisaged by the Assembly in 1986(26) had been disrupted by recent economic developments, the Chairman noted. In a number of locations, the 36-month average exchange rates used to determine the initial amount

of the local-currency-track pension had significantly declined, in some locations at the rate of 1 per cent per month. That had happened at a time when, because of reductions in pensionable remuneration and the accompanying transitional measures, the United States dollar pension amounts were static or decreasing, and it had led to a substantial and continuing decline in the prospective local-currency-track pensions of participants in the Professional and higher categories who had recently retired or would retire in certain countries.

In its report,(24) the Board indicated the extent of the decline which had already taken place, as well as the projected annual decline up to 1 January 1991 in six countries, which accounted for some 78 per cent of beneficiaries being paid on the local track. The situation had the consequence that staying in service longer could result in a lower pension entitlement; to prevent that from happening, staff members had been making greater use of the early retirement option. ACC had expressed its concern to the Board that that anomaly, coupled with the recent erosion of pension benefits, would continue to induce an increasing number of staff to take early retirement. ICSC, faced with a similar problem of declining take-home pay in local currency in certain locations, had taken action to mitigate the situation (see above), and the Assembly should do no less in respect of pensions, the UNJSPB Chairman said.

As the next review of pensionable remuneration would not be undertaken until 1990, the Board decided to recommend interim measures applicable until the end of that year and aimed at placing a "floor" under the initial local-currency pension amount for staff members in the Professional and higher categories retiring during 1987-1990, in order to protect the initial local-currency pension from being eroded beyond tolerable limits by the depreciation of the United States dollar at a time of static or decreasing dollar pension amounts.

The Consulting Actuary estimated that the interim measures would increase the current imbalance by 0.11 per cent of pensionable remuneration. He also indicated that they would produce some offsetting savings to the extent that they reduced the incidence of early retirement.

On 21 June,(29) ACC called on the Board to devise urgent measures to deal with declining pension benefits in local currencies and ensure that inequalities in pension benefits caused by different dates of separation from service were reduced. An increase in the rate of contribution, to offset additional costs, should be implemented without further delay, with effect from 1 January 1988.

ACABQ, in an October report,(30) recommended acceptance of the Board's recommendation to increase the rate of contribution to 22.5 per cent. With regard to inequalities of benefits caused,

by different dates of separation, ACABQ concurred with the interim measures recommended by the Board, such as the establishment of a "floor" for the relationship between the base amount of the United States dollar pension and the initial local-currency-track pension under the two-track system applicable to beneficiaries who had provided proof of residence in a country other than the United States. The Advisory Committee also concurred with the Board's recommendation that the 120 per cent cap be maintained and that the situation continue to be monitored.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/222 without vote.

United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions on the United Nations pension system,

Also recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1987 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

I

Amendments to the regulations of the

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Noting the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as reflected in paragraphs 10 to 24 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,

Recognizing the importance of encouraging a trend towards the actuarial balance of the Fund,

1. Takes note of the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in paragraph 28 of its report to increase the rate of contribution, and decides that the increase in the rate of contribution from 211.75 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration, shall be implemented in two stages: on 1 July 1988 from 21.75 to 22.20 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 14.8 per cent and the participant 7.4 per cent, and on 1 July 1989 from 22.20 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 15 per cent and the participant 7.5 per cent;

2. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:

(a) To continue studying all possible measures to restore over the long term the actuarial balance of the Fund, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding further increases in the rate of contribution and of reviewing the rate of contribution should there be an actuarial surplus in the future;

(b) To submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and, in any event, to complete its study for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988;

3. Approves, with effect from 1 January 1989, the changes in the size and composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, as indicated in paragraphs 87 and 91 of the report of the Board;

4. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to keep under review the composition of the Board and the proportionate representation of the General Assembly and of the governing bodies of the other member organizations in the Board, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. Amends, with effect from 1 January 1989, articles 5 and 6 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

6. Amends, with effect from 1 July 1988, article 25 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

II

Changes in the pension adjustment system

1. Takes note of section III.D of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with respect to the review of the two-track pension adjustment system, of the intention of the Board to continue to monitor the operation of the system, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 22 of its report;

2. Takes note of section III.E of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 9 of its report, and approves, as an interim emergency measure, with effect from 1 January 1988, and without retroactive effect, the changes in the pension adjustment system as set out in annex XI to the report of the Board, while emphasizing that this measure would apply from 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1990 and would not constitute an acquired right;

III

Emergency fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1988-1989, by an amount not exceeding \$200,000;

IV

Administrative expenses

Noting the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to hold its next regular session in 1989;

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$22,877,400 (net) for the biennium 1988-1989 and additional expenses of \$472,900 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, for the administration of the Fund;

V

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 5

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

“(a) The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board shall consist of:

“(i) Twelve members appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, four of whom shall be from the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four from those appointed by the Secretary-General, and four from those elected by the participants in service in the United Nations; and

“(ii) Twenty-one members appointed by the staff pension committees of the other member organizations in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Fund, seven of whom shall be from the members and alternate members chosen by the bodies of the member organizations corresponding to the General Assembly, seven from those appointed by the chief administrative officers of the member organizations, and seven from those chosen by the participants in service.”

Article 6

Staff Pension committees

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

“(a) The United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternate members, who shall be participants in the Fund and on the staff of the United Nations, elected by the participants in service in the United Nations by secret ballot.”

Article 25

Contributions

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text:

“(a) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (a) at the percentage rates of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A	B	C
		Employing
For periods of contributory service	Participants (percentage)	member organizations (percentage)
Before 1984	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989	7.50	15.00”

General Assembly resolution 42/222

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/887) without vote, 17 December (meeting 65); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.19), following informal consultations and orally corrected; agenda item 124.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 21, 25, 35, 39, 43, 54, 55, 65; plenary 99.

Explaining its position, the USSR said it had not objected to the adoption of the text since it wanted to see the broadest possible agreement on all questions having financial implications. Although the text was highly unsatisfactory, individual provisions, particularly those in section I, paragraph 2, reflected the widespread view that the Board ought to be able to deal with the actuarial deficit without seeking Member States' assistance; moreover, given the unprecedented level of the Fund's resources, it was to be expected that the Board could solve its problems in a manner that raised no additional financial implications. The USSR hoped that the decision to expand the Board would enable it to take the views of Member States on contribution levels fully into account and facilitate its operations.

Mexico had reservations on the way the agreement had been reached and on the text; protracted negotiations had taken place to accommodate the views of a minority, with the result that the final text differed significantly from the Board's original recommendations endorsed by ACABQ. Many delegations had presented outdated and extraneous arguments; such a process called the very expertise of the Board into question.

Sweden believed that an increase in the rate of contribution should have been effective as of 1 January 1988; its support for the consensus was based on the understanding that the increase scheduled to take effect on 1 July 1988 would not be reconsidered by the Assembly.

Canada supported the Board's recommendation that the contribution rate be increased to 22.5 per cent as of 1 January 1988, saying that such an increase would have sent an important message of support for the international civil service. It had joined the consensus on the understanding that the 0.3 per cent increase scheduled for implementation on 1 July 1988 would not be reconsidered by the Assembly in 1988.

In Italy's view, the phased increase was important because it demonstrated the international community's concern about the Fund's actuarial balance.

Pension Fund investments

The assets of the Pension Fund represented a market value of \$6,642 million as at 30 October 1987, 5.3 per cent down from \$7,016 million on 31 March, but still \$1,029 million more than a year earlier. Of the Fund's portfolio, 48 per cent were invested in United States dollars and 52 per cent in other currencies, a balance which provided protection against currency fluctuations; at the same time, in order to provide greater stability, the fixed-income sectors-bonds, real estate and short-term investments-had been increased. Efforts continued to increase investments in developing countries in response to requests by the As-

sembly; development-related investments as at 30 June 1987 represented 18.1 per cent (\$990.5 million) of the total book value of the Fund, up from \$783.5 million in the previous year.

In an October report on the Fund's investment,(31) the Secretary-General stated that the return for the year ending 31 March had been 24.7 per cent which, after adjusting for inflation, represented a real rate of return of 22 per cent. He pointed out that it was unlikely that favourable investment conditions would continue and it was therefore possible that rates of return would in future be lower or even negative. The Fund had accordingly adopted a defensive strategy by realizing profits, primarily from the equity sector, and putting those profits in short-term investments or bonds; since 1985, \$1.6 billion of capital gains had been so invested, a strategy that had contributed to the comparatively good position of the Fund.

ACABQ(30) noted the Secretary-General's report and discussion by the Board of the Fund's investments,(32) stating that it had no comments on them.

Administrative expenses

In 1987,(24) the Pension Board submitted revised estimates for 1986-1987 of \$18,386,600, i.e. \$472,000 (net) more than the initially approved estimates of \$17,895,700 for the biennium; the revised estimates consisted of administrative costs of \$5,670,300 and investment costs of \$12,698,300. Estimates of expenses for 1988-1989 amounted to \$22,927,400, of which \$6,598,900 was for administrative costs and \$16,328,500 for investment costs. Those expenses were charged entirely to the Fund and did not involve the budgets of the United Nations or of other member organizations.

Administrative costs for 1986-1987 corresponded to 0.14 per cent of the total pensionable remuneration as at 31 December 1986, the limit set by the 1960 Pension Review Group, while estimated administrative costs for 1988-1989 amounted to 0.16 per cent. In the actuarial valuation as at 31 December 1986, the allowance for administrative expenses was increased to 0.18 per cent. The Committee of Actuaries concluded that an allowance of 0.2 per cent of pensionable remuneration could be justified in the light of developments over the past 25 years, such as a higher ratio of retired to active participants, the growing complexity of the pension system, and the reduction in the scale of pensionable remuneration of Professional and higher-level staff. However, as a spur to financial stringency and efficiency in the central secretariat, the Committee recommended that the limit for administrative expenses be set for the time being at 0.18 per cent.

ACABQ recommended approval of the revised estimates for 1986-1987.(30) For 1988-1989

expenses, chargeable to the Fund, it recommended the amount of \$22,877,400 (net), \$50,000 less than requested by the Board; it also recommended that \$100,000, instead of the \$150,000 proposed, be provided for consultancy services to undertake a comprehensive study of the administrative and operational capacities of the Fund's secretariat.

Amendments to the Fund's Administrative Rules

Three amendments to the Administrative Rules of the Fund were made by the Board in 1987. The amendments, which related to eligibility for a disability benefit, entitlement to a child's benefit, and delegation of discretionary authority to the Secretary of the Board to waive recovery of all or part of an indebtedness to the Fund, were annexed to the Board's annual report.(24)

Emergency Fund

In its 1987 report(24), the Board recommended authorization to contribute up to \$200,000 to the Emergency Fund during 1988-1989. The Emergency Fund had been established by the Board in 1973(33) from voluntary contributions of member organizations, staff associations and individual contributors, to alleviate the distress of recipients of small pensions caused by currency fluctuations and cost-of-living increases; since 1975, it had been used to relieve hardship by providing aid in individual cases of proven emergency due to illness, infirmity or similar causes.

The General Assembly(34) in 1975 had authorized the Board to supplement voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund by an amount of up to \$100,000 a year. The bulk of the money had been used to assist in paying medical expenses, including hospitalization, and related expenses not reimbursable from other sources. In some instances, payments were made to help cover funeral expenses. Total payments made from 1975 to June 1986 were about \$363,300; expenditures during 1986 totalled \$45,047, compared to \$18,816 in 1985.

The Assembly, in resolution 42/222, gave authorization for the Board to contribute up to \$200,000 to the Fund in 1988-1989, after ACABQ, in an October report,(30) had stated no objection.

Pension Board size and composition

At its 1987 session,(24) the Pension Board proposed increasing the number of its members from 21 to 33, with consequential changes in the size and composition of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, effective from 1 January 1988. In doing so, the Board was attempting to address all of the concerns expressed in the Committee and in the governing bodies of other member organizations, 14 of which, responding to a 1985 invita-

tion of the Assembly,(25) had submitted their views on the subject, which were annexed to the Board's report.(24)

The Assembly, in resolution 42/222, approved the changes with effect from 1 January 1989. The regulations of the Pension Fund were amended accordingly. The Assembly requested the Board to keep under review its composition, as well as the proportionate representation of the Assembly and of the governing bodies of the Board's other member organizations, and to report to it in 1991.

Admission of WTO

Concerning the application of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) for membership in the Pension Fund, the Board noted that, in September 1987, the Secretary-General of WTO would submit to the General Assembly of that organization proposals to revise its staff regulations and rules and bring them in line with the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service. The UNJSPB Chairman, in a November statement before the Fifth Committee,(32) said that those revisions had been adopted and a recommendation on WTO'S application for membership would be made to the United Nations General Assembly in 1988. In 1987, 15 United Nations organizations were members of the Fund, in addition to the United Nations proper.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/30 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1237, GA res. 40/244, 18 Dec. 1985. (3)YUN 1986, p. 1063, GA res. 41/207, 11 Dec. 1987. (4)YUN 1979, p. 1169, GA res. 34/165, 17 Dec. 1979. (5)YUN 1986, p. 1061. (6)YUN 1984, p. 1160. (7)A/C.5/42/23. (8)A/C.5/42/19. (9)A/C.5/42/38. (10)A/C.5/42/37. (11)ACC/1987/DEC/1-12 (dec. 1987/3). (12)A/42/7/Add.7. (13)A/C.5/42/20. (14)YUN 1986, p. 1035, GA res. 41/176, 5 Dec. 1986. (15)A/42/437. (16)A/42/438. (17)YUN 1976, p. 852. (18)YUN 1986, p. 1067. (19)Ibid., p. 1063. (20)YUN 1980, p. 1167; YUN 1981, p. 1337; YUN 1982, p. 1473. (21)YUN 1982, p. 1455, GA res. 37/126, 17 Dec. 1982. (22)A/42/7/Add.10. (23)A/43/9. (24)A/42/9. (25)YUN 1985, p. 1248, GA res. 40/245, 18 Dec. 1985. (26)YUN 1986, p. 1071, GA res. 41/208, 11 Dec. 1986. (27)YUN 1983, p. 1193. (28)YUN 1986, p. 1070. (29)ACC/1987/DEC/13-15 (dec. 1987/14). (30)A/42/682, (31)A/C.5/42/13, (32)A/C.5/42/SR.21. (33)YUN 1973, p. 823. (34)YUN 1975, p. 932, GA res. 3526 (XXX), sect. IV, 16 Dec. 1975.

Administration of justice

As requested by the General Assembly in 1984(1) and 1985,(2) as well as in follow-up to a recommendation of the Group of 18 in 1986,(3) steps were being taken to establish a revised and simplified system of administration of justice by early 1988, the Secretary-General said in his April 1987 report on reform and renewal in the United

Nations.(4) Meanwhile, emergency measures had been taken to eliminate the backlog of appeals before the joint Appeals Board and to diminish the case-load of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

A working group had been set up in January to review the United Nations' appellate and disciplinary processes. In a November report,(5) the Secretary-General said that at formal consultations during a special session of the Staff-Management Co-ordination Committee on 14 and 15 October, proposals were put forward based on the need for a qualitative improvement in administrative decision-making and the resolution of disputes as quickly and informally as possible, thus, where practicable, avoiding formalized complaints and triggering the adjudicative process. In that connection, the emphasis of the redress had to be shifted back from its current focus on litigation to a search for administrative settlements in accordance with fairness and equality of treatment and adjudication regarded as the last resort. Where the settlement process failed, however, swift and decisive justice had to be applied.

The Secretary-General said that renewed efforts had been made to negotiate the settlement of indefensible cases before the Administrative Tribunal and the joint Appeals Board. A marked improvement was achieved in the backlog of cases requiring administrative review and in complying with procedural time-limits." Administrative measures were taken to ensure the availability of adequate numbers of Board members. While reports of the Board continued to be advisory to the Secretary-General, it was decided that unanimous reports would, as a matter of practice, be accepted, provided that they did not impinge on major questions of law or principle.

In accordance with that new procedure, intended as part of a series of measures to raise the status of the joint Appeals Board, 49 out of 52 reports had so far been approved in 1987 by the Secretary-General. In February, the USG for Administration and Management requested the Board to give priority to hearing disciplinary appeals. As an interim measure, it was decided to make available support for the voluntary work? conducted through the panel of counsel, of advising and assisting staff members with contractual problems 'While those measures had had some impact on the situation, it became increasingly clear during the year, the Secretary-General said, that more far-reaching changes were required.

With regard to staff-management consultations, a series of further decisions was taken to shorten and simplify the administrative process and to expedite the appellate stage, as well to ensure a mandatory and substantive administrative review of grievances. The USG would assume direct respon-

sibility for the appellate process. The proliferation of joint appeals boards would cease and the existence of those away from Headquarters would be reappraised. Remaining boards would report directly to the USG who would consult as necessary with the Legal Counsel, the Controller and the ASG, Office of Human Resources Management, when questions of law or of principle arose. The composition, structure, functioning and procedures of the joint appeals boards would be revised.

Without prejudice to that review, rosters of Board members and of alternative secretaries would be established to ensure the availability of qualified personnel to clear the current backlog. Procedural time-limits would be strictly enforced, and a joint working group established to consider whether and how to amalgamate other specialized appeal bodies with the joint Appeals Board. Concerning disciplinary procedures, which had occasionally been delayed because of the lack of personnel, it had been decided to assign a qualified staff member as full-time secretary for as long as necessary to clear the backlog and to reinforce the membership of the joint Disciplinary Committee with a number of new appointments. As agreed at the Staff-Management Co-ordination Committee session in October, another joint working group would be established to consider drawing up a new disciplinary code, together with the necessary procedural standards. Provisions would be made for appeals from the joint Disciplinary Committee to go directly to the Administrative Tribunal rather than to the joint Appeals Board.

Discrimination and Grievance Panels would also be reviewed, as in many instances they had not functioned as intended; consideration would be given to whether their procedures could be reformed to provide objective and useful means of informal dispute settlement or whether some other means, such as mandatory conciliation or some form of Ombudsman system, should replace them. All aspects of the question would be studied further, the Secretary-General said.

Speaking before the Fifth Committee,@) he stated that a just and speedy system of dealing with grievances was not only necessary, but an indispensable aid to staff/management relations and to upgrading management practices. Some of the proposed measures would require changes in the Staff Rules. Within the current strict financial constraints, and in the framework of a reduction of staff by 15 per cent, means would continue to be sought to expedite the adjudication of claims and of disciplinary allegations. He would report to the Assembly in 1988 on further action taken.

Introducing the Secretary-General's report in the Committee, the USG for Administration and Management said that, regarding the institution

of an Ombudsman, which had been the subject of 1986 reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)(3) and of the Secretary-General(7) following up a 1985 study,(8) there was no consensus for the time being and although the idea had not been abandoned, it was important to make the existing machinery work first.

In an oral report to the Fifth Committee,(9) the ACABQ Chairman said that few tangible achievements had been cited by the Secretary-General. Under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee recommended that he report again to the Assembly in 1988, providing specific information on what had already been done to simplify rules and procedures and on steps taken to identify those aspects of staff administration which gave rise to an inordinate number of appeals, as well as on the steps taken to provide for a quick settlement of minor disputes prior to the appeals stage and to establish a mechanism to reject frivolous applications for review. He should also propose steps for a more efficient handling of cases that reached the judicial bodies, provide information on the results of consultations between staff and the administration with regard to establishing an office of Ombudsman, including a complete statement of administrative and financial implications, and indicate what steps had been taken to correct deficiencies in the established process for disciplinary action.

ICSC also planned to study the administration of justice in the common system, within its proposed work programme for 1988-1989, and to report to the General Assembly in 1989.(10)

The staff unions and associations of the United Nations Secretariat, in a note transmitted to the Fifth Committee in November 1987,(11) stated that the only way to counteract inequities was for everyone to be afforded a full hearing before the Joint Disciplinary Committee. They believed that no additional joint disciplinary committees should be constituted and advocated amending the Staff Rules concerning other aspects of alleged misconduct eliminating suspension without pay except in cases where a staff member's presence at work was a danger to persons or property, or when he might destroy evidence related to alleged misconduct. A code, they said, should be developed to set out in a public record a number of matters relating to disciplinary action.

Concurring in general with the JIU's proposal(3) regarding setting up a two-stage judicial procedure to deal with all staff appeals of administrative decisions, the staff representatives said the Joint Appeals Board in New York should be transformed into a court of first instance, and decisions should be appealable, both by administration and staff, to the Administrative Tribunal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/220 B without vote.

Administration of Justice in the Secretariat
The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient system for the administration of justice in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations, the comments of the Secretary-General thereon and the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and the streamlining of the appeals procedures,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve the procedures for resolving disputes and appeals by taking steps which would ensure their objective and expeditious resolution;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to review the feasibility of the establishment of an independent office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to present his recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/220 B

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/885) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.24), following informal consultations; agenda item 122.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 17, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 35, 47, 50, 67; plenary 99.

UN Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal delivered 29 judgements during 1987 in cases brought by staff members against the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the executive heads of other organizations in the United Nations system to resolve disputes involving the terms of appointment and related regulations and rules. They concerned such personnel management matters as compensation and/or damages, implementation of new scales of pensionable remuneration, cost-of-living increment for General Service staff, pensions, assignment allowance, repatriation grant, rental deductions, classification and reclassification of posts, promotion, non-renewal or termination of appointment, and rescindment of disciplinary measures.

The Tribunal met in annual plenary session in New York on 6 November 1987 and held two panel sessions - 4 May to 5 June (Geneva) and 12 October to 13 November (New York). In keeping with past practice, the Secretary-General submitted a note to the General Assembly outlining the Tribunal's activities for the year.(12) In that note, the Tribunal expressed concern at the increasing volume of litigation which caused it to meet at each session for longer periods of time and

which might in future require it to meet more often.

Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

In June 1987,(13) the Secretary-General submitted a report on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal, by combining the two administrative tribunals of the common system, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the ILO Administrative Tribunal. The report, the latest in a series prepared since the General Assembly in 1978(14) had requested him to study the matter, was virtually unchanged from previously submitted reports, consideration of which had been deferred by the General Assembly in 1985(15) and in 1986.(16)

The statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, as adopted in 1949(17) and amended in 1953(18) and 1955,(19) together with the proposed changes was annexed to the Secretary-General's report, as were the corresponding provisions of the ILO Administrative Tribunal, similarly indicating the existing text and proposed modifications. Also annexed was a proposed draft resolution on the harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of both tribunals.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/217 without vote.

Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal",

Noting that the International Labour Organisation has under consideration proposals corresponding to those appearing in the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To arrange for consultations among Member States to take place in New York during the first part of 1988 for the purpose of examining the proposals included in his report entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal", bearing in mind the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the matter;

(b) To invite the Director-General of the International Labour Office to be represented at such consultations;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the outcome of such consultations and to present proposals designed to enable the Assembly to conclude its consideration of this item at that session;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Na-

tions with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" a sub-item entitled "Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations".

General Assembly resolution 42/217

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/883) without vote, 16 December (meeting 64); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.17), orally amended by Norway; agenda item 118.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 23, 29, 35, 63, 64; plenary 99.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1984, p. 1152, GA res. 39/245, 18 Dec. 1984.
- (2)YUN 1985, p. 1235, GA res. 40/258 A, 18 Dec. 1985.
- (3)YUN 1986, p. 1075. (4)A/42/234 & Corr. 1. (5)A/C.5/42/28.
- (6)A/C.5/42/SR.12. (7)YUN 1986, p. 1077. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1252. (9)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex. (10)A/42/30 & Corr.1. (11)A/C.5/42/37. (12)A/INF/42/7. (13)A/42/328. (14)YUN 1978, p. 995, GA res. 33/119, 19 Dec. 1978. (15)YUN 1985, p. 1251, GA dec. 40/465, 18 Dec. 1985. (16)YUN 1986, p. 1077, GA dec. 41/447, 5 Dec. 1986. (17)YUN 1948-49, p. 921, GA res. 351 (IV), 24 Nov. 1949. (18)YUN 1953, p. 79, GA res. 782 B (VIII), 9 Dec. 1953. (19)YUN 1955, p. 354, GA res. 957 (X), 8 Nov. 1955.

Travel

Official travel

In November 1987,(1) ACABQ considered a 1986 JIU follow-up report on organization and methods of official travel(2) and comments on it by the Secretary-General.(3) Since then, the Advisory Committee said, a request for proposals and bids in respect of a full service agreement, an in-plant travel agency arrangement, a cost plus management fee arrangement, or any arrangement in the interest of the United Nations, had been submitted to a number of travel agencies. ACABQ said it had further been informed that the bids/proposals were due momentarily and that it was hoped that the evaluation process would be completed before year end so that a decision concerning future arrangements could be taken prior to the expiration of the contract of the travel agent at Headquarters, which had been extended to the end of January 1988.

The Advisory Committee noted that the contract between the United Nations Office at Geneva and Thomas Cook S.A. had not been terminated as had been recommended by JIU, since the Office would have been left without a travel agency; the current contract expired at the end of March 1988 and requests for proposals similar to those prepared by Headquarters had been submitted by the Geneva Office.

The Advisory Committee had been informed that approximately 10 airlines transported the majority of United Nations travellers, three of

them carrying a significant volume; two of those three carriers had now signed incentive and bonus mileage agreements with the Organization with regard to New York-originating travel, and the total number of agreements negotiated by Headquarters had increased from 17 in July 1986 to 22. ACABQ welcomed that turn of events and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his negotiations with the remaining "top carrier" as well as other airlines; at the same time, it was of the view that the Organization should re-examine its position towards airlines that did not co-operate. ACABQ pointed out that benefits deriving from incentive, bonus mileage and other agreements were considerable.

The Secretary-General also had discussed inter-agency co-ordination; in that connection, ACABQ noted that UNDP's Inter-agency Procurement Services Unit had successfully negotiated discounts for the system as a whole with two airlines; the Advisory Committee believed that such negotiations should be extended and hoped that additional agreements' with airlines would be reached.

The General Assembly, by decision 42/453 of 21 December 1987, took note of the 1986 JIU report and the Secretary-General's comments on it, as well as of ACABQ's report. It concurred with the Advisory Committee's observations and requested the Secretary-General to report in 1988 on developments in the matter.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

In response to recommendation 6 of the Group of 18,(4) the Secretary-General stated in his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations(5) that he intended to include in the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget a reduction for travel of representatives to the General Assembly and make provision for one first class and four economy tickets for each of the 40 Member States included in the list of least developed countries (LDCs) (see p. 389). The 1971 Rules Governing Payment of Travel Expenses and Subsistence Allowances in respect of Members of Organs or Subsidiary Organs of the United Nations would be revised to reflect the Group's recommendation. However, due to the financial crisis, reimbursement for travel of representatives to the 1987 Assembly session would be further limited to one first class and two economy tickets for representatives of each LDC. ACABQ, in its first report on the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget,(6) recommended extending that principle to subsidiary bodies of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

ACABQ also considered a November 1987 report(7) submitted in the context of the 1986-1987

programme budget, in which the Secretary-General provided information on all first-class travel and exceptions made to the rules on standards of accommodation for all air travel for the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987. The Secretary-General also indicated reasons for the exceptions and the resulting additional costs.

The Advisory Committee noted that 43 exceptions- as compared to 56 for the previous reporting period-had been made to the rules; of those, 41 involved first-class travel and 2 business class, incurring additional costs of \$35,650 to the Organization.

ACABQ also noted that, as stated in the Secretary-General's report, the Board of Auditors, in March 1986, had questioned the validity of extending first-class travel to members of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), as had been the practice. According to the Secretary-General, the scientists designated by Governments to be their representatives on the Committee served in their individual capacities and were thus entitled to first-class air accommodation, in accordance with a 1966 Assembly resolution on air travel standards.(8) The Auditors, however, concluded that the scientists were government representatives and as such only entitled to economy-class accommodation (or the class immediately below first, for flights exceeding nine hours). In ACABQ's opinion, it would appear that an error had been made by including UNSCEAR's name on the list of organs or subsidiary organs whose members served in their individual capacity. With regard to the assumption set forth in the Secretary-General's report that the Committee members had dual status as scientific experts and government representatives, ACABQ noted that a similar claim could be made for members of other committees; it, therefore, concurred with the Auditors' conclusion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/214 without vote.

Standards of accommodation for air travel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/198 of 21 December 1977, 35/217, section X, of 17 December 1980 and 37/237, section III, of 21 December 1982, on first-class travel in the United Nations,

Also recalling resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it approved, inter alia, recommendation 38 (2), as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, which states that as a rule, first-class air travel should be limited to the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel and the

related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, will be required to travel at the class immediately below first class;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraph 3 above, and the reasons for those exceptions.

General Assembly resolution 42/214

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/880) without vote, 11 December (meeting 61); 3-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.14), orally amended by Brazil and orally revised; agenda item 114.

Sponsors: Australia, Netherlands, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 57-59, 61; plenary 99.

Travel expenses and subsistence payments

In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal of the United Nations,(5) the Secretary-General reported that two measures had been taken to reduce overall travel of staff, as requested by the Group of 18:(4) a procedure established in 1985, requiring staff to obtain prior authorization of the Secretary-General's Executive Office for all official travel to conferences and meetings, had been strengthened, and other measures introduced in January 1986, which provided for a withholding of 20 per cent of the appropriations approved for travel of staff, were extended to 1987. The proposed 1988-1989 programme budget would also reflect reductions for travel. As set out in a 1983 administrative instruction, the Secretary-General added, classes other than first class would continue to be the basic entitlement for both the Secretariat and members of ICJ as covered by a 1982 Assembly resolution.(9)

ACABQ noted that the proposed 1988-1989 budget showed a combined estimate of \$21.6 million for travel of staff to service meetings and on official business, a 13.6 per cent reduction compared to \$25 million in the 1986-1987 budget; in view of the requirement to reduce official travel by 20 per cent, the Committee recommended a further reduction of \$1.6 million for 1988-1989.(6)

Having made a number of recommendations regarding the allowances of eligible members of boards, committees, commissions, etc., in its 1986 report on the financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of

Auditors,(10) ACABQ recommended further that the payment of an allowance (\$10 or its equivalent in local currency) to members who attended meetings at the place of residence or duty station be discontinued with effect from 1 January 1988. Should the Assembly accept the Advisory Committee's recommendation, its decision should be reflected in an amendment to the rules governing payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/225, section VI, without vote.

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and budgetary questions contained in paragraphs 79 and 4.14 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

(The General Assembly...)

Having considered paragraphs 79 and 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Accepts the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning subsistence payments, as contained in paragraph 79 of its report;

2. Decides to consider at its forty-third session the question raised in paragraph 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requests the Secretary-General to prepare appropriate information thereon;

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section VI

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); draft contained in report of Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) & Corr.1 & Add. 1); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 8, 12, 14-29, 31-34, 36-50, 54, 57-60, 65-67; plenary 99.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/790. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1078. (3)Ibid., p. 1079. (4)Ibid., p. 1080. (5)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (6)A/42/7. (7)A/C.5/42/9. (8)YUN 1966, p. 948, GA res. 2245 (XXI), 20 Dec. 1966. (9)YUN 1982, p. 1369, GA res. 37/240, 21 Dec. 1982. (10)YUN 1986, p. 1035.

Other UN officials

Experts and consultants

In November 1987,(1) the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report on the use of consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups in the United Nations, providing data on former staff over 55 who were re-engaged in any capacity during 1986. In addition, detailed

information about those individuals was made available to ACABQ. Further information on the subject for the 1986-1987 biennium was to be made available to the Assembly in 1988. The Group of 18, in 1986,(2) had recommended that the amount spent on outside consultants be reduced by 30 per cent and that the practice of hiring retired staff members be abolished.

In his April 1987 progress report on reform and renewal in the United Nations,(3) the Secretary-General stated that for 1987, expenditures for consultants were being curtailed by approximately 35 per cent as part of the economy measures to deal with the Organization's financial crisis. Concerning the hiring of retired staff members, he recalled his view that an absolute prohibition of that practice might not be in the interest of Member States, since such staff members often provided specific expertise in a more effective and less costly manner than could otherwise be obtained; that was particularly true in the case of language services.

The Secretary-General noted in his November report that there were 376 cases of former staff over 55 re-engaged in 1986 at all duty stations throughout the Secretariat, involving a total of 335 persons. In 81 cases, an annual payment of over \$12,000 was made, which was the limit determined as an interim measure by the General Assembly in 1982(4) for emoluments of former staff members in receipt of periodic benefits under UNJSPF, and confirmed by the Assembly in 1984.(5)

In November 1987,(6) ACABQ noted that the Secretary-General's report provided information only on former staff members over 55. The total number of former staff re-engaged as consultants, contractors and temporary staff who received more than \$12,000 in 1986 while in receipt of a Pension Fund benefit was 3, 7 and 48, respectively. According to additional information provided to it, regular staff members and project personnel who received more than \$12,000 in 1986 were either not in receipt of a United Nations pension benefit, had become participants in the Pension Fund but had not previously received a benefit, or had again become participants in the Fund and thus had payments of previous benefits suspended.

The majority of instances (47 temporary staff members and 6 contractors) involving former staff who earned more than \$12,000 while in receipt of a United Nations pension benefit without again

becoming participants in the Pension Fund, related to language functions. The Advisory Committee did not concur with the Secretary-General's statement that he must be able to engage former staff members in language functions without any limitation as to their maximum remuneration in any calendar year, nor did it agree with his proposal to report in future only to ACABQ and only on former-staff over 55 years of age in receipt of periodic pension benefits who were engaged as consultants or individual contractors and who received more than \$12,000. The Committee believed that the Secretary-General should take all possible measures to ensure that the intent of the 1982 Assembly resolution(4) was not circumvented; notwithstanding the Secretary-General's reasons for not applying the \$12,000 limit to language staff, the Assembly had not envisaged exceptions and any departure from the principle should occur only in exceptional circumstances and should be fully explained.

ACABQ therefore recommended that the Secretary-General report on all exceptions, i.e., on all staff members who were re-engaged by the Organization in whatever capacity and who, while in receipt of a United Nations pension benefit, earned more than \$12,000 a year. At the same time, it recommended that the Secretary-General submit all of that information in the context of his biennial report on the use of consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups. Additional details on former staff members re-engaged by the Organization and exceptions to the 1982 Assembly resolution should continue to be provided to the Advisory Committee, albeit on a biennial basis. In that connection, the Committee requested that the detailed report contain a separate listing of all former staff re-engaged for language functions.

The General Assembly, by decision 42/452 of 21 December 1987, took note of the Secretary-General's report and his reports submitted in the two previous years(7) and decided to revert to the subject in 1988.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/C.5/42/25. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1080. (3)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1489, GA res. 37/237, sect. VIII, 21 Dec. 1982. (5)YUN 1984, p. 1171, GA res. 39/236, sect. XII, 18 Dec. 1984. (6)A/42/838. (7)YUN 1985, p. 1253; YUN 1986, p. 1080.

Chapter IV

Other administrative and management questions

In 1987, the Committee on Conferences continued efforts towards organizing a more evenly distributed calendar of United Nations conferences and meetings, ensuring the best use of conference-servicing resources and limiting documentation. Bolstering those efforts were the related measures taken, as reported by the Secretary-General, in implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the High-level Intergovernmental Group of Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18).

The Committee began revising its terms of reference in response to an Assembly request and a Group of 18 recommendation that it be reconstituted into a permanent intergovernmental body. To allow for the formulation of a final recommendation, the Assembly renewed the Committee's mandate for a further year, through 1988 (resolution 42/207 A).

The Assembly authorized meetings of a number of subsidiary organs during its 1987 session (decision 42/403), approved the 1988-1989 calendar of conferences and meetings (resolution 42/207 B), and requested the Secretary-General to ensure conference services with adequate personnel and equal treatment of all United Nations official languages (resolution 42/207 C). The Assembly concurred with the Secretary-General's decision to continue the joint conference services at the Vienna International Centre, but to keep under review the possibility of unifying those services (resolution 42/225, section VII). It approved the 1988 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre (ICC) (resolution 42/225, section I).

In addition, the Assembly took note of two 1986 reports by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), together with the relevant comments of the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC): on the storage problem in the United Nations system (resolution 42/225, section III) and on the management of the system's interpretation services (decision 42/455). Noting that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa was almost completed, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General for a final financial report on the project (resolution 42/216 B).

Also in 1987, three reports were submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

(CPC) at its request: a progress report by ACC on the status of a register of United Nations development activities, taken note of by the Economic and Social Council (decision 1987/183); and a report on Secretariat mailing lists and an evaluation of the programme on electronic data processing and information systems services, both by the Secretary-General.

Topics related to this chapter. Institutional machinery. Institutional arrangements.

Conferences and meetings

In 1987, the Committee on Conferences examined the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the 1988-1989 biennium. It considered requests for additions or changes to the approved 1987 calendar,⁽¹⁾ as well as requests to meet during the General Assembly session. It discussed the pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). It sought ways of implementing the 1985 Assembly request⁽²⁾ to convene no more than one special conference at a given time and no more than five such conferences in any given year. In addition, it reviewed meetings statistics with a view to improving the utilization of conference-servicing resources and discussed the question of interpretation services management.

(For the Committee's consideration of matters relating to the control and limitation of documentation, see p. 1176.)

The Committee held two series of substantive meetings in New York, between 23 and 27 March and between 24 August and 2 September.

In its report to the Assembly,⁽³⁾ the Committee submitted two draft resolutions and the draft calendars for 1988 and 1989, which served as the bases for Assembly resolutions 43/207 A and B.

Report of the Secretary-General. In April 1987,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the progress of implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution⁽⁵⁾ approving the recommendations of the Group of 18 to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning. Referring to the calls for a strengthened Committee on Conferences with broadened responsibili-

ties (recommendation 1),(6) for a significant reduction in the number of conferences and meetings, and for the enforcement of the principle that United Nations bodies meet at their established headquarters (recommendations 2 and 4),(7) the Secretary-General pointed out that these required action by Governments, acting individually or collectively.

In the mean time, the Department of Conference Services had submitted a number of draft recommendations concerning the strengthening of the Committee; it had also issued reminders to all relevant bodies on the need for reducing the frequency and cost of meetings with a request for specific proposals.

In addition, the Secretary-General noted that the United Nations Secretariat had issued an administrative instruction providing guidelines to officials responsible for finalizing agreements with host Governments for meetings held away from Headquarters to ensure that those Governments bore the additional costs entailed, all of which were to be accounted for and determined in a consistent manner.

Mandate of the Committee on Conferences

During 1987, the Committee on Conferences(3) undertook a detailed study of all aspects involved in changing its status to a permanent intergovernmental body. This was as recommended by the Group of 18 (see above) and in response to a General Assembly request in 1986.(8)

The Committee reached agreement on draft revised terms of reference, by which it would: advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of United Nations conferences; plan and co-ordinate conferences and meetings; present the draft calendar for the coming year or biennium and act for the Assembly on departures from the approved calendar involving financial implications; ensure the best use of conference facilities and services; advise the Assembly on requirements for conference services, facilities and documentation and recommend to it ways to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences; monitor implementation of Assembly resolutions on conference organization, servicing and documentation; monitor publications policy; and report yearly to the Assembly.

Despite sustained effort, a number of issues remained outstanding. The Committee thus recommended that the Assembly extend its current mandate and membership for a further year, from 1 January to 31 December 1988, to enable it to formulate final recommendations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative

and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/207 A.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3351(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 B of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on Conferences for its report and its continuing efforts to achieve optimum use of conference-servicing resources within the United Nations;

2. Decides to extend the current mandate and status of the Committee on Conferences for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 1988;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly to reappoint the current States members of the Committee for that further year, without this constituting a precedent;

4. Requests the Committee on Conferences to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/207 A

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/764) without vote, 12 November (meeting 29); draft by Committee on Conferences (A/42/32), amended by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.4); agenda item 120.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/42/673; S-G, A/C.5/42/11.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 4, 5, 7, 10-12, 20, 29; plenary 97.

The adopted text incorporated amendments made in the Fifth Committee that replaced the words "reports and its efforts since its establishment" by "report and its continuing efforts" in paragraph 1; added "without this constituting a precedent" at the end of paragraph 3; inserted "and complete" in paragraph 4 and replaced the words "status, and to make" by "status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific".

In his statement on the resolution's programme budget implications,(9) the Secretary-General indicated that the full cost of conference-servicing requirements for the Committee's proposed 1988 meetings—omitted from the draft calendar because the previous extension of the Committee's mandate had been only through 1987(8)—was estimated at \$559,200. Since provision had been made in the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for those anticipated to be authorized subsequently, no additional appropriation would be requested under section 29 (Conference and library services) of the proposed budget.

Having noted the Secretary-General's statement, ACABQ(10) concluded that the Committee's conference-servicing requirements should be regarded as perennial and as such be included in initial estimates.

Calendar of meetings

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,(1) the Committee on Conferences in 1987(3) took up the question of the future meetings pattern of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies. Due to the Board's failure to propose an alternative to the situation, making it necessary for it to meet yearly during the Assembly session when subsidiary organs were prohibited to meet,(6) the Committee was unable to take further action on the question.

The Committee also considered a Secretariat report(11) drawing attention to an anomaly arising from a provision of a 1985 Assembly resolution on the pattern of conferences(2) and rule 4 of the ICSC rules of procedure governing ICSC's pattern of meetings. The Assembly had reaffirmed that United Nations bodies should meet at their established headquarters, excepting ICSC, among others, which should hold its regular annual session at United Nations Headquarters and, if more than one session was required in any one year, might accept an invitation from one of its participating organizations to hold its other session or sessions at that organization's headquarters. Under rule 4, ICSC should hold its sessions at Headquarters, unless it decided that a particular session should be held elsewhere at the invitation of one of its participating organizations.

In view of ICSC's practice of accepting invitations from its participating organizations-of which 12 of a total of 14 were based in Europe-to hold its sessions not necessarily at the headquarters of the inviting organizations but at other locations with good conference facilities, the Secretariat proposed the following alternative formulation to resolve the anomaly: "The International Civil Service Commission shall hold its sessions at the Headquarters of the United Nations, unless it decides that a particular session should be held away from United Nations Headquarters at the invitation of one of the participating organizations." Owing to a lack of unanimous support, the Committee could not recommend the text to the Assembly.

Summing up, the Chairman stated that: the Committee had fully explored the legal, practical and financial aspects of the question; when the Assembly adopted its 1985 resolution,(2) it had been aware of ICSC's rule 4; the Committee might not be the best forum to reconcile the existing formulations; and ICSC could request the Assembly for

authorization again to meet away from the headquarters of its participating organizations, should the need arise.

In response to the Committee's request that a mechanism be devised to assist in implementing the provision of the same 1985 Assembly resolution(2) stipulating that no more than one special conference be convened at the same time and no more than five in any given year, the Secretariat orally reported that no official definition of the term "special conferences" had ever been agreed on but that the Secretariat maintained an unofficial list of major conference-servicing events scheduled for the future.

On the Chairman's proposal, the Committee agreed that the matter could be dealt with under a 1980 Assembly resolution(12) which provided that the Committee should review all proposals affecting the schedule of conferences and meetings made at Assembly sessions when administrative or budgetary implications were being considered. Thus, any proposal for an additional special conference in a year in which five were already on schedule would come under the Committee's review.

Calendar for 1967

In 1987, the Committee on Conferences(3) received no requests for additions or changes to the year's approved calendar of conferences and meetings that involved financial implications.

By letters of 2(13) and 29 September(14) and 16 October,(15) the Committee Chairman informed the General Assembly President of requests from 11 subsidiary organs to meet in New York while the Assembly was in session, among them CPC, which had requested to meet from 14 to 25 September in order to finalize its work.(16) Having received the Secretariat's assurances that in no case were administrative or financial implications involved, the Committee recommended that the meetings be authorized, on the understanding that they would be accommodated as facilities and services became available so as not to impede Assembly activities. The General Committee(17) endorsed the recommendation and, in addition, recommended that the Special Committee against Apartheid be likewise authorized to meet.

The Secretariat had earlier, on 12 February,(18) circulated a list of meetings of intergovernmental and expert bodies in the economic, social and related fields to be held in 1987. In November, the Economic and Social Council rescheduled the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa from January 1988 to December 1987 (see p. 794) and authorized the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations to reconvene for one meeting in 1987 (see p. 508).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, acting without vote on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and the General Committee, adopted decision 42/403.

Meetings of subsidiary organs during
the forty-second session

At its 3rd, 24th and 45th plenary meetings, on 15 September, 5 and 21 October 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and of the General Committee in its first and second reports, decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-second session:

- (a) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (b) Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
- (c) Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements;
- (d) Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (e) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Fund for South Africa;
- (f) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (g) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (h) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
- (i) Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
- (j) Special Committee against apartheid;
- (k) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (l) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Assembly decision 42/403

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/42/250 & Corr.1 & Add.1) without vote, 16, 17 September, 2 October (meetings 1-5); proposals by Committee on Conferences (A/42/548 & Add.1,2); agenda item 8.

The meeting dates requested by CPC were authorized by Assembly decision 41/403 B of 14 September.

Calendar for 1988-1989

At its June/July 1987 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a Secretariat note annexing the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1988 and 1989.(19) On the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee,(20) the Council on 8 July approved the provisional calendar by decision 1987/178.

In August, the Committee on Conferences examined the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1988 and 1989, drawn up as at 1 September 1987 on the basis of established principles embodied in a 1985 General Assembly resolution(2) and in various other previous resolutions

and decisions. The Committee noted that, as a result of the 1986 Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of 18,(5) the draft calendar reflected a more even distribution of meetings, making for a better utilization of conference facilities and resources and limiting the use of temporary personnel. However, it also noted a number of deviations from established practice, in particular the trend towards biennial, rather than annual, sessions. The draft calendar was submitted to the Assembly in the Committee's report.(3)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted without vote resolution 42/207 B.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,

1. Approves the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;

2. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1988-1989 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Requests United Nations organs, in order to make optimum use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, to indicate with greater precision the actual number of meetings with conference services that they will require in their coming sessions;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and co-ordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, inter alia, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking into account the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences.

General Assembly resolution 42/207 B

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/764) without vote, 12 November (meeting 29); draft by Committee on Conferences (A/42/32), amended by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.4); agenda item 120.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 4, 5, 7, 10-12, 20, 29; plenary 97.

Conference and meeting services

The Committee on Conferences(3) examined statistical information provided by the Secretary-General(21) showing the planned and actual utili-

zation of conference-servicing resources in 1986 by organs regularly meeting in session in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The data included the number of meetings planned by each organ, the number actually held and the number cancelled. They also indicated: the amount of time lost due to the late starting and early ending of meetings, calculated on the basis of three hours a meeting and shown as a percentage of the number of planned meetings; and the number of meetings by other bodies taking advantage of resources that became available due to cancellations.

For 26 of the 45 organs listed, resource utilization was above the minimum acceptable level of 75 per cent, five among them having a utilization factor of 100 per cent. Seven organs had a utilization factor of or below 50 per cent.

The Committee decided again to write to those bodies failing to make adequate use of conference resources and ask for an explanation. The letter should express concern, draw attention to existing General Assembly resolutions on reducing wastage and enclose a copy of the Secretary-General's report, noting that, while technically valuable, it had necessarily omitted the political and other considerations that were often the main cause of inadequate resource use.

Accordingly, the Chairman wrote to the following: Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, Committee on Contributions, Committee on Information, Disarmament Commission, Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, and Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

The Committee further decided to recommend to the Assembly that it request organs to indicate with greater precision the actual number of meetings and conference services they required.

The Committee also had before it a comparative study⁽²²⁾ of the conference-servicing resources and the related costs provided to United Nations organs and programmes not funded by the Organization's regular budget, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Noting that many of their meetings took place during peak

periods, the Committee felt that they probably had an impact on meetings funded from the regular budget; it should thus inform the Assembly of the rate at which those bodies used the conference resources provided to them.

In the context of the 1988-1989 United Nations programme budget (see p. 1104), the Fifth Committee in December approved, without a vote, an amount of \$333,779,200 for conference and library services. No additional appropriations were made under the 1986-1987 programme budget (see p. 1100). Conference-servicing requirements attributable to Economic and Social Council decisions at its first and second regular 1987 sessions, calculated on a full-cost basis for information purposes, were estimated at \$770,600 for 1987 and \$6,279,800 for 1988-1989. As those costs were to be absorbed, no additional appropriations were required. ACABQ, in November,⁽²³⁾ concurred with the Secretary-General's estimates and observations presented in an October 1987 report.⁽²⁴⁾

Report of the Secretary-General. In his April 1987 progress report⁽⁴⁾ on implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of 18,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General, referring to the recommendations relating to conference services,⁽⁷⁾ stated that as a general practice the Department of Conference Services closely co-operated with the Committee on Conferences in monitoring the use of conference-servicing resources and that responses to suggestions for their efficient application had markedly improved. Action was also under way to ensure harmonization of the working procedures of all United Nations offices providing conference services.

The Secretary-General added that the technological innovations proposed in the 1988-1989 programme budget would increase still further the efficiency and productivity of virtually all aspects of conference-servicing operations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By resolution 42/213 A, the General Assembly made appropriations of \$310,763,500 for conference and library services for the 1986-1987 biennium, the same amount it had appropriated in 1986.⁽²⁵⁾ By resolution 42/226 A, it appropriated \$333,779,200 for conference and library services in 1988-1989.

By resolution 42/207 B, the Assembly requested United Nations organs, in order to make optimum use of conference-servicing resources allocated to them, to indicate with greater precision the actual number of session meetings and conference services they required. It further requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-

servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and coordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, inter alia, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking account of the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (see p. 949), and submit his findings and recommendations to the Assembly through the Committee on Conferences. This provision, incorporated into the resolution as paragraph 5, constituted an amendment introduced by a Vice-Chairman in the Fifth Committee.

Language services

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 42/207 C without vote.

The General Assembly,

Aware that the diversity of languages of the United Nations is a source of general enrichment and of better understanding among States Members of the Organization,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the use of languages in the United Nations, including resolutions 2(I) of 1 February 1946, 2247(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2292(XXII) of 8 December 1967, 3189(XXVIII), 3190(XXVIII) and 3191(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981,

Recalling Also its resolutions 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 39/68 of 13 December 1984, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Expressing the conviction that in view of the importance consistently attached by Member States to the respect for equal treatment of official languages of United Nations bodies, the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization,

Concerned about the increasing difficulties in the provision of conference services, which are reflected particularly in delays in the distribution of documents and unequal treatment of some official languages,

1. Requests United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations;

2. Affirms that the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization;

3. Affirms **further** that in order to ensure the provision of adequate conference services to the United Nations, the allocation of resources for those services should be sufficient to meet requirements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the full application of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/207 C

11 December 1987 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/764) without vote, 12 November (meeting 29); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.4); agenda item 120.

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/42/7/Add.8; 5th Committee, A/42/873; S-G, A/C.5/42/29.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 20, 29; plenary 97.

Introducing the text, the Committee Vice-Chairman said that although it had received broad consensus, some countries had accepted it strictly ad referendum, thus it was possible that parts of it might be challenged. Algeria said if the text had been put to vote, it would have pressed for a number of changes. The United Kingdom joined in the consensus on the understanding that the terms of the text were in accordance with the Charter and would neither substantially affect the current rules of procedure or practices of Secretariat bodies nor entail additional expenditure. Yemen said it joined in the consensus on the understanding that discrimination against a particular language could not be justified, even in the context of financial constraints. Morocco hoped that the text would rectify the unequal treatment of some official languages. Tunisia pointed out that the text applied only to official but not to working languages.

Japan regarded paragraph 1 as ambiguous and open to misinterpretations. Brazil stressed that it joined the consensus on the understanding that the text would facilitate implementation of existing mandates relating to the use of languages without increasing administrative or conference-servicing costs. Cameroon emphasized that equality for all the official languages involved both a linguistic and a geographical balance. Cuba stated that its acceptance of the text did not imply acceptance of the Secretary-General's statement on the programme budget implications; it would oppose any attempt to relegate Spanish to an inferior status among the official languages.

Interpretation services

In January 1987,(26) the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his comments on a 1986 JIU report on the management of the interpretation services in the United Nations system(27) and, in October, he transmitted the comments of ACC.(28)

The Secretary-General, along with ACC, characterized the report as a balanced picture of a highly complex and technical operation, namely, providing intergovernmental bodies with interpretation services from and into the six United Nations official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English,

French, Russian, Spanish) under a meetings programme subject to constant change. He underscored the unremitting efforts to provide that service with maximum efficiency and economy, but stressed that the problem was that a fixed corps of permanent staff of interpreters serviced a meetings schedule of varying intensity throughout the year.

ACC endorsed JIU's recommendation 1 that the biennial Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications regularly include in its agenda an item on the problems of supply and demand for interpretation and other language services: editing, translating, *précis*-writing and verbatim reporting.

Whereas ACC felt that work-load statistics should be referred to senior management for analysis and action, rather than to governing bodies as had been recommended by JIU (recommendation 2), the Secretary-General stated that, in the case of the United Nations, such statistics were regularly under Assembly scrutiny in the context of the proposed programme budget. He pointed out that increasing the use of freelance interpreters by attracting them with higher salaries was restricted by an agreement between the United Nations and the Association of International Conference Interpreters; therefore, efforts were being directed towards improving co-ordination between headquarters locations to facilitate the temporary transfer of staff interpreters when required. According to ACC, in the organizations' experience, the use of freelance interpreters appeared to be a function of the organizations' interpretation requirements and, to a lesser extent, on headquarters or meeting locations.

As to providing summary statistics on late, cancelled and unscheduled meetings to an oversight committee for the purpose of identifying problem areas and remedial action (JIU recommendation 3), the Secretary-General noted that the Committee on Conferences had standardized statistics gathering and presentation for that purpose. He reiterated JIU's view that the long-term issue of greater control of conference calendars and meeting programmes could be resolved only by Member States. ACC mentioned that some organizations considered insignificant the time lost to late or cancelled meetings.

Review, control and scheduling to improve conference-resource use and cut costs (recommendation 4) were part of the Secretariat's continuing work. These measures notwithstanding, it was the Secretary-General's opinion that the medium- and long-term objectives in this regard should take account of Member States' expectation of a certain level of convenience. Since the recommendation mostly concerned the United Nations, ACC had no comment on the matter.

The Secretary-General stated that the possible introduction of remote conference servicing (recommendation 5) was a matter for consideration by the Secretariat's Technological Innovations Board, mandated to keep under review all technical developments deemed useful to the Organization. In this connection, ACC noted the Secretary-General's intention to equip the Interpretation Services in New York and Geneva with computers, as it did the imminent availability of computer-assisted management processes, if not already in place, in four specialized agencies.

With regard to a review of staff interpreters at lower grade levels at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Secretary-General expressed doubt about the JIU suggestion to combine interpretation and translation work in the same post, stating that the practice was not normally done outside ESCAP and that P-3 was the correct level for interpreters there; he would not, however, object to a review of the matter. ACC cited three agencies and the International Court of Justice, in addition to ESCAP, where the dual function was recognized.

The Secretary-General and ACC supported JIU's recommendation gradually to increase the number of passive languages (languages from which interpretation was done) required of interpreters so as to enhance interpretation service versatility.

In August, the Committee on Conferences(3) considered the JIU report and the Secretary-General's related comments. It found recommendations in the report that coincided with Assembly resolutions governing the provision and efficient use of conference services, which the Committee could not but support. However, it regarded certain matters as controversial or outside its purview.

After considering the question of computer-assisted interpretation management, based on a Secretariat report describing among other possibilities the construction of a comprehensive conference-servicing data bank through computer use,(29) the Committee decided to return to the matter at a later time.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 42/455, the General Assembly took note of, among other documents, the JIU report and the related comments of the Secretary-General and ACC.

Unified conference services at Vienna

In keeping with a 1985 agreement(30) reached between the three Vienna-based organizations—the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNDO) and the International Atomic

Energy Agency (IAEA)—a joint Advisory Committee for Conference Services at the Vienna International Centre was set up in February 1986 to undertake a comprehensive study of their conference-servicing requirements and facilities.

Meeting regularly between March 1986 and May 1987, the Advisory Committee carried out a systematic analysis of the Centre's conference services, including documents and editorial control, translation and typing, reference and terminology, printing and reproduction, documents distribution, meetings planning and servicing, and interpretation. It examined requirements against the capacity of existing resources to meet them economically and effectively and considered arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination. It based its analysis on an inventory of meeting facilities at the Centre and at Vienna, and on statistical information on meetings held in 1985 and 1986 and the related servicing resources.

The Secretary-General, in an October 1987 report to the Fifth Committee,⁽³¹⁾ noted the Advisory Committee's finding that the existing joint conference services—a Languages and Documentation Division operated by UNIDO, and a Meetings Planning and Interpretation Service managed by UNOV—were efficient, economical and preferable to separate services and that no insurmountable obstacle existed to unifying the services. He also noted that UNIDO found no reason to change the existing set-up and that IAEA was not convinced that a unified service would be more economical.

In the circumstances, while reiterating that a single conference-servicing facility under the responsibility of the United Nations represented the ideal solution from a cost-efficiency standpoint, the Secretary-General proposed continuation of the existing arrangements, on the understanding that the Advisory Committee would keep the matter under review. He made known the United Nations intention to fill the 20 established posts in the Interpretation Section of the Meetings Planning and Interpretation Service so as to make available a full team of permanent interpreters to cover service in the six United Nations official languages.

The Secretary-General raised certain issues for the Advisory Committee's consideration: the desirability of unifying the Interpretation Section of the United Nations with that of IAEA; of consolidating the meetings planning function, given the availability of the Austrian Conference Centre to serve as a single focal point for conference-servicing arrangements; and of making all meeting rooms—currently on fixed assignment to the three organizations—common and equally available.

ACABQ,⁽¹⁰⁾ which found the results of the consultations described in the Secretary-General's re-

port disappointing, asked the Fifth Committee to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 42/225, section VII.

Unified conference services for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre
[The General Assembly . . .]

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and concurs with the observations contained in section III of that report;

. . . .

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section VII
21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910) without objection, 17 December (meeting 65); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 23, 46, 47, 65; plenary 99.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 1085, GA res. 41/177 A, 5 Dec. 1986.
- (2)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985.
- (3)A/42/32. (4)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (5)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (6)Ibid., p. 1083. (7)Ibid., p. 1084.
- (8)Ibid., p. 1083, GA res. 41/177 B, 5 Dec. 1986. (9)A/C.5/42/11.
- (10)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex. (11)A/AC.172/119. (12)YUN 1980, p. 1225, GA res. 35/10 A, 3 Nov. 1980. (13)A/42/548.
- (14)A/42/548/Add.1. (15)A/42/548/Add.2. (16)A/41/595/Add.4.
- (17)A/42/250 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (18)E/1987/INF/1. (19)E/1987/L.22 & Corr.1. (20)E/1987/125. (21)AIAC.172/88/Add.5.
- (22)A/AC.172/121. (23)A/42/7/Add.4. (24)A/C.5/42/16. (25)YUN 1986, p. 1028, GA res. 41/211 A, 11 Dec. 1986. (26)A/42/95.
- (27)YUN 1986, p. 1087. (28)A/42/672. (29)A/AC.172/123.
- (30)YUN 1985, p. 1261. (31)A/C.5/42/22.

Documents and publications

Documents limitation

Three categories of documentation-meeting records, recurrent publications and communications from Member States circulated as General Assembly documents—continued to be reviewed in 1987 in efforts to keep their production within reasonable limits. The policies laid down by the General Assembly on the control and limitation of documentation were set forth by the Secretary-General in a note of 20 April,⁽¹⁾ which took account of policy decisions adopted by the Assembly up to the end of 1986.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In his April 1987 progress report⁽²⁾ on implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving recommendations of the Group of 18 to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the recommended curtailment of the circulation

of communications from Member States as official United Nations documents (recommendation 7)(4) required action by Governments. With respect to increasing the general efficiency of the Department of Conference Services and improving the publications programme, external printing expenditures should be reduced (recommendation 34).(5) The Department was continuously seeking to keep to a minimum the resources needed to provide the documents and publications required by Governments.

In a May 1987 report(6) on implementation of economy measures to alleviate the Organization's ongoing financial crisis, the Secretary-General described the impact of those measures on the publications programme, including external printing arrangements. It had become apparent, he stated, that the servicing of meetings of intergovernmental bodies, which included providing documentation, had been maintained to the greatest extent possible in conformity with their requirements; however, the gap in delivering publications had widened in a number of instances, resulting in later publication dates than initially programmed. While it appeared that the majority of deferrals from 1986 would be published in 1987, the effect on the 1987 portion of the publications programme would be further postponements of final publication dates into the 1988-1989 biennium.

In implementing the publications programme, the Publications Board, which globally administered the external printing account, was concentrating its efforts, in collaboration with submitting departments and production services, towards optimizing the use of reduced resources, including recourse to internal reproduction in preference to contractual printing.

Activities of the Committee on Conferences. During its consideration of the control and limitation of documentation, the Committee on Conferences(7) examined the status of compliance by subsidiary organs of the Assembly with the 32-page limit for reports set in 1982,(8) based on a Secretariat report listing the supplements to the Official Records of the General Assembly issued between 1978 and 1986 and indicating the number of pages in each. The report showed that the total volume of pages for the supplements had fallen from 4,209 pages to 2,323 during that period. Reports of subsidiary organs represented about 20 per cent of Assembly documents. Although reports exceeding 32 pages continued to be submitted, largely attributable to the nature of the work of some bodies, a trend towards closer adherence to that limit could be discerned. A graph showing the overall reduction in the volume of supplements during 1978-1986 was annexed to the Committee's report. The Committee decided to request its Chairman to maintain contact with bodies whose reports ex-

ceeded 32 pages, with a view to promoting greater concision without prejudice to the reports' content.

The Committee briefly discussed a proposal concerning communications from Member States circulated as United Nations documents: either to impose a page limit or circulate summaries of those communications, making the full texts available only in their original language. The argument was raised that to limit the right of States to make known their views at the United Nations would run counter to the principles on which the Organization was founded. It was conceded, however, that an appeal for restraint from requesting such circulation would be valid. In keeping with a 1986 Assembly request,(9) the Committee would examine the matter in detail and report to the Assembly in 1988.

Meeting records

In 1987, the Committee on Conferences(7) had before it a Secretariat report(10) on action taken by the governing bodies of four United Nations organs and the Military Staff Committee in response to a 1986 General Assembly invitation(9) to reconsider their need for summary records or verbatim records.

The UNITAR Board of Trustees decided to dispense with summary records. To facilitate preparation of its session report, however, the Board would continue to receive the English sound recordings on cassette tape free of charge. The Military Staff Committee—among those affected by economy measures approved by the Assembly in 1986,(11) so that provision to it of verbatim records was suspended for 1987—decided to reserve the right to request such records when deemed necessary.

The UNDP Governing Council concluded that, from the points of view of policy, finance and effectiveness of its work, summary records should continue to be provided to it, but suggested that guidelines could be developed to shorten them. The UNICEF Executive Board would discuss the matter in depth in 1988, pending which its requirement for summary records would prevail. The Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme would take up the matter at its September/October 1987 session.

The Committee welcomed the decision of the UNITAR Board of Trustees and hoped that the other organs which had not done so would keep their requirements under review.

In related action, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1987/179 of 8 July, discontinued for a further period of two years, from 1988, summary records for its sessional committees and for 11 of its subsidiary bodies. The Assembly, by decision 42/441, approved the preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for plenary meetings only.

Recurrent publications

CPC consideration. At its April/May 1987 session,(12) CPC considered a progress report by the Secretary-General(13) describing action taken to comply with CPC's request for a review of recurrent publications, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in 1986.(14) The review was to be undertaken by the authorizing intergovernmental bodies in the light of criteria established by the General Assembly in 1983,(15) with a view to terminating publications that failed to meet the criteria or to reducing their volume or periodicity.

To assist the intergovernmental bodies in that endeavour, they were being presented with updated information including: the titles of newly authorized recurrent publications; the authorizing resolution or decision; the date first issued, frequency of issue and average preparation time by author departments; and total print-run of each publication, broken down into the number of official distribution, stock and departmental copies, and sales record in terms of the original sales stock. Also included were the results of readership surveys and notes to publications programmes provided by author departments and/or the Publications Board that could prove useful to the review, including annotations indicating which recurrent publications appeared to be likely candidates for discontinuance and why.

CPC decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Conferences for further consideration since that Committee's terms of reference, currently under revision (see p. 1169), were to include publications questions. CPC observed that many of the statistical publications appeared to lose their usefulness owing to the time lag between compilation and publication, and that there was some duplication between Headquarters and regional commission publications. It thus suggested that the Publications Board be asked to review the publications from these sources and take appropriate action. Guidelines should be drawn up to separate and clearly identify recurrent and non-recurrent publications.

Mailing lists

By a March 1987 note,(16) the Secretary-General reported to CPC that he had issued new guidelines on the confidentiality of Secretariat mailing lists and registers on 19 March.(17) Drawn up in response to a 1986 CPC request,(18) the new guidelines established three specific criteria by which to judge what mailing lists and registers should be treated confidentially: one, whether a list was politically controversial or sensitive and whether its dissemination might cause embarrass-

ment, harm or other negative consequences to the individuals or organizations listed; two, whether any individual or organization had indicated how information on the lists should be treated; and three, whether a specific directive had been issued by a legislative organ concerning the confidentiality of a particular mailing list or register.

In addition, the guidelines requested that master lists of participants in United Nations conferences be used only within the department. They prohibited making any list available to profit-making organizations and outlined various procedures for controlling the use of all lists. They identified security features, such as the use of physical security and passwords for lists maintained on the electronic media, including commonly used office procedures to control the use of non-electronically maintained lists. The locus of official responsibility for determining and implementing appropriate security requirements was also clearly identified.

CPC did not discuss the note in 1987.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/INF/42/1. (2)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (3)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (4)Ibid., p. 1089. (5)Ibid., p. 1091. (6)A/42/283. (7)A/42/32. (8)YUN 1982, p. 1500, GA res. 37/14 C, 16 Nov. 1982. (9)YUN 1986, p. 1090, GA res. 41/177 D, 5 Dec. 1986. (10)A/AC.172/122. (11)YUN 1986, p. 1091, GA dec. 41/466, 11 Dec. 1986. (12)A/42/16. (13)E/AC.51/1987/12. (14)YUN 1986, p. 884, ESC res. 1986/51 22 July 1986. (15)YUN 1983, p. 1206, GA res. 38/32 E, 25 Nov. 1983. (16)E/AC.51/1987/8. (17)ST/AI/141. (18)YUN 1986, p. 1091.

UN premises

In his April 1987 progress report(1) on implementation of the 1986 General Assembly resolution approving the recommendations of the Group of 18 to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning,(2) the Secretary-General stated that, as to reducing requirements for rented premises concurrent with reducing the Secretariat's overall size (recommendation 36),(3) a major consideration in renting premises was to permit the consolidation of offices and departments into rational units. Thus, while staff reductions would in the long run reflect reduced requirements for rented premises, such premises could be neither relinquished at the cost of sacrificing rational office arrangements, nor strictly reduced concurrently with staff reductions.

In conjunction with an ongoing study of reciprocal rental arrangements between the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a review was planned of the existing arrangements on rental premises.

Storage

In May 1987,(4) the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his comments on a 1986 JIU report(5) on the storage problems of the United Nations system. He transmitted ACC's comments on 20 October.(6)

The Secretary-General stated that, with regard to limiting the volume of documentation, his requests for a cut-back in standing orders for documents had not yielded significant reductions; he was thus considering revising the guidelines on documents and publications distribution so as to set limits on the numbers available to recipients, including delegations and ministries, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations officials. According to ACC, the organizations were developing workable measures to regulate their documentation at the intergovernmental and secretariat levels.

The Secretary-General and ACC shared the view that mechanically reducing documentation by using the two-column format was decisively negative in terms of legibility of the reduced print size and of the skill and time required for composition and processing. At the United Nations, the use of a cover note on all documents advising against additional requests had been tried for meetings' documents with no success, but could be reinstated in the light of the ongoing financial crisis; charging for requests beyond established quotas was impractical for document services in conference rooms but was the practice for orders above a given number, especially for large-scale users or for substantial orders to be filled after depletion of the initial stock. ACC cited that these were standard measures at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had reduced the official free distribution of publications, although not of conference and meeting reports.

As to storage and records management, the United Nations Publications Board had issued a revised administrative instruction governing the monitoring and disposal of stocks of official records, publications and documents, and requiring a yearly report on stock disposal. The Board had agreed to a drastic reduction in the number of materials to be retained and in storage time. A 1984 administrative instruction outlined rules and procedures for archiving at Headquarters. A study by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on records management provided useful recommendations, and FAO and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) observed strict stock review and surplus disposal. The idea of using a common archives centre was strongly endorsed by IMF, which itself had one, as did FAO.

Concerning space management in New York, the lease of storage space on Long Island was terminated as at 31 March 1987 and the stocks were removed to the Headquarters garage. Negotiations were under way with the landlord of the Park Avenue warehouse for a possible buy-out agreement and for the removal of the archives stored there to Headquarters. At Geneva, storage areas were being concentrated adjacent to the publishing services and conference rooms. Conversion of the Library basement for additional storage was planned for the 1988-1989 biennium.

With respect to conventional technology, including computer-based systems for storage purposes, the Secretary-General reported: the introduction of compactus equipment (movable shelving) in the Distribution Section and the Documentation, Reference and Terminology Section at Headquarters and in two regional commissions; extending production of microfiche archives to four languages; a computerized inventory and stock control system resident on a mini-computer that was shortly to become operational; and a new computerized purchase system in the process of being installed. At Geneva, the supply, management and inventory control system was being computerized, as was equipment inventory ACC spoke of organizations, having acquired compactus equipment and of using microform and computer-based systems.

As to the use of advanced technology and machinery, while a test project of the optical-disc technology was generally acceptable, it was the Secretary-General's opinion that, rather than concentrating on a single, costly test project at Geneva, several small, less expensive projects could be undertaken concurrently for varied applications (documentation preservation, records management, storage of multilingual terminology data) at different locations. ACC cited the World Intellectual Property Organization as actively considering installation of an optical-disc system for archiving purposes without awaiting test results and stated that the organizations had called for regular information exchange on pilot-project evaluations.

Finally, with regard to JIU's recommendations on funding, the Secretary-General noted that, in the light of the Organization's continuing financial crisis and economy measures in 1987, resource redeployment for the acquisition of an optical-based system could not be realistically contemplated. He would be grateful for some reaction on the feasibility of appealing to Member States for funding, as suggested, and whether contributions could be envisaged in cash or in kind.

To supplement its main 1986 report, JIU issued an addendum that was transmitted by the Secretary-General in November 1987.(7) It described the status of implementation of its

recommendations, repeating in large part the comments of the Secretary-General and those of ACC. JIU was encouraged by the progress achieved in improving the storage situation at Headquarters and urged that the Assembly arrange for the funding of the optical-disc pilot project for Geneva.

Following its review of the foregoing comments, including the JIU addendum, and in view of assurances from the Secretary-General's representatives that the proposed small pilot projects could be carried out within existing resources, ACABQ(8) recommended that the Secretary-General proceed with a number of such projects using optical-disc technology. ACABQ expected to be kept fully informed of progress in this regard.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolution 42/225, section III.

Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system
[The General Assembly ...]

1. Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system" and the addendum to that report, together with the related comments of the Secretary-General and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Concurs with the observations and conclusions of the Advisory Committee contained in its report, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

...

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section III
21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without objection, 10 December (meeting 59); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.13); agenda item 115. Meeting numbers. GA 42nd session: 5th Committee 15, 46, 47, 57, 59; plenary 99.

Catering and gift-shop operations at Headquarters

As called for by the General Assembly in 1986,(9) the Secretary-General submitted a July 1987 report(10) on the results of the Administration's investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations. The investigation was conducted in the light of matters raised by the Board of Auditors in 1986 following its review of the United Nations accounts for the 1984-1985 biennium, among the more important of which were the weak internal controls in the contractor's operation, the consequent inaccurate financial reports and over-funding of the contractor by the United Nations. The contractor in question was the Canteen Corporation, whose contract with the United Nations was terminated

on 31 March 1985; the catering operation was thereafter converted from a management to a profit-and-loss contract and awarded to a new contractor on 1 April 1985.(11)

The Administration's investigation revealed that several of the financial deficiencies specified by the Auditors were the result of the contractor and the United Nations classifying the same items differently, the unavailability of documentation at the time of audit, accounting errors and failure to record the employer's share of social security taxes.

As to the statement that no discounts were obtained for purchases made by the contractor, the investigation confirmed that the contractor took advantage of all discounts or had agreements with suppliers for the purchase of certain goods at lower than regular cost. The savings in all cases were passed on to the United Nations in the form of lower prices. However, discounts in the gift shop were not always taken, although the amounts involved were not significant in relation to the overall level of purchases.

The amount of \$208,705 in accounts receivable had been recovered in full so that the Auditors' recommendation to set a cut-off date for payment no longer applied. Regarding the submission of inaccurate financial statements, most of the discrepancies had been satisfactorily resolved. As to inadequate and ineffective monitoring of the operational and financial performance of the caterer, the conversion of the catering contract into a profit-and-loss contract relieved the United Nations of further financial obligation in connection with the catering operations.

Besides addressing the points raised by the Auditors, the investigation made a complete analysis and reconciliation of all advances made to the caterer from the inception of the contract in April 1982 until March 1985. Of a total of \$28,299,676 advanced over that period, \$63,159 remained unreconciled. Final settlement would be determined after a review of all available documentation.

The Administration was satisfied that, because the catering operation had become a profit-and-loss contract, the problems identified by the Auditors were unlikely to recur. Also, a control procedure had been instituted whereby all purchases for the gift shop had to be approved by the United Nations before payment was made.

In reviewing the Secretary-General's report and the Board's related comments, ACABQ(12) observed that the Board, while pleased with the steps taken to resolve the accounting discrepancies it had identified, was nevertheless of the view that the \$63,159 in advances remaining unaccounted for should be finally reconciled and recovered. It also recommended enhanced financial monitoring and timely audits upon termination of such contracts.

As indicated in resolution 42/206, the Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report when it considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1986.

Conference facilities at
Addis Ababa and Bangkok

In a September 1987 report⁽¹³⁾ on revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises) of the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget, the Secretary-General reviewed developments since his 1985 reports on the construction projects to expand the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa (EGA) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,⁽¹⁴⁾ and of ESCAP at Bangkok, Thailand.⁽¹⁵⁾ Work on the projects, whose scope and cost had been approved in principle by the General Assembly in 1984,⁽¹⁶⁾ was suspended during 1986-1987.

As a result of the Assembly's 1985 resolution requesting United Nations bodies to meet at their respective headquarters⁽¹⁷⁾ and a 1986 resolution approving the Group of 18 recommendations,⁽²⁾ which required, *inter alia*, that essential economies be made as to the frequency and duration of United Nations meetings (recommendation 2)⁽¹⁸⁾ and as to the construction of United Nations conference facilities (recommendation 5)⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General revised the project proposals and the timetable for their implementation. Developed to accommodate global conferences, the projects were scaled down to accommodate regional conferences.

(For details of the revised estimates, see pp. 530 and 544.)

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/234 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1986, p. 1024, GA res. 41/213, 19 Dec. 1986. (3)*Ibid.*, p. 1092. (4)A/42/295. (5)YUN 1986, p. 1093. (6)A/42/673. (7)A/42/724 & Corr.1. (8)A/42/7/Add.9. (9)YUN 1986, 1035, GA res. 41/176, 5 Dec. 1986. (10)A/42/399. (11)YUN 1985, p. 1262. (12)A/42/579. (13)A/C.5/42/4. (14)YUN 1985, p. 642. (15)*Ibid.*, p. 652. (16)YUN 1984, pp. 620 & 628, GA res. 39/236, sects. III & XI, 18 Dec. 1984. (17)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, sect. I, 18 Dec. 1985. (18)YUN 1986, p. 1084.

Information systems and computers

Report of the Secretary-General. In April 1987, the Secretary-General submitted to CPC a report on the in-depth evaluation of the programme on electronic data processing (EDP) and information systems services.⁽¹⁾ Prepared in response to a 1985 CPC request, the report contained an analysis of the relevance, effectiveness and im-

pact of activities carried out from 1982 to 1985 by the two central EDP units—the Management Services Division at United Nations Headquarters and the Management Systems Section of the United Nations Office at Geneva. The analysis was based on information from desk reviews, replies to questionnaires and interviews with staff of the two EDP units and their users.

A series of recommendations emerged from the evaluation findings. They related to: the introduction of technological innovations; computer hardware, software and related facilities; technical advisory and information systems support services in New York and at Geneva, including access by the general public to United Nations data bases; and policy co-ordination and implementation.

It was recommended that, to ensure maximum benefit from technological innovations, the Office Automation Service of the Management Services Division and other relevant units should: study the effects of technological innovations on methods and organization of work, staff requirements, centralized versus decentralized computer operations, and cost-effectiveness of a computer-based documents distribution system; assess the needs of users for suitable microcomputers and expand maintenance coverage to all users; identify and introduce appropriate new technologies to increase productivity and achieve savings; and evaluate technologies already in place. Advanced word-processing training was to be given priority.

Telecommunication functions, currently divided between the New York Computing Service of the Management Services Division and the Communications, Archives and Records Service of the Office of General Services, were suggested for consolidation under the New York Computing Service, and the Service for separation from the Management Services Division. The Division could thus concentrate on co-ordinating the formulation and implementation of the Organization's EDP policies and guidelines. Other recommendations called for establishing a management board for the Service, recruiting three additional experienced systems programmers, creating a post of liaison with users, and operating the Service on a full cost-recovery basis with a charge-back system, to be implemented in the context of the proposed programme budget beginning with the 1990-1991 biennium.

Recommendations relating to technical advisory and support services included: the establishment of an Administration and Management Information Systems Section responsible for setting up an integrated administration and management information system and for serving user-units in this area, as well as of a General Information Systems Support Unit within the Information Management Service to assist users in other areas; and

devising a plan to open access to United Nations data bases to the general public.

It was further recommended that the policy co-ordination and implementation subprogramme be formulated more clearly and its objectives more precisely defined. To that end, the question of centralization versus decentralization of hardware should be addressed as a matter of priority; co-ordination objectives for substantive sectors and for administration and management should be clearly differentiated in the programme budget since they required different approaches; and courses in information technology should be made part of staff training.

CPC(2) took note of the report and welcomed its overall quality. It agreed with the view that a critical issue, overdue for decision and to be addressed as a matter of priority, was that of centralization versus decentralization. CPC recommended that priorities be set as to implementation of the recommendations, emphasizing the importance of personnel training programmes. Attention should be given to the compatibility of information systems and equipment throughout the United Nations system and to the need for the cost-effective use of those facilities. Given the broad objective of EDP to increase productivity, CPC felt that the Organization's efficiency could be enhanced by improvements in the Department of Administration and Management and in the automation services, as envisaged in the report.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly, by decision 42/455, took note of the 1985 JIU report on management issues involved in the changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva(3) and the related 1986 comments of the organizations concerned and those of the Secretary-General.(4)

Co-ordination of information systems

In 1987, the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), which met at Geneva from 23 to 25 September, continued to develop co-ordinated approaches to information systems within the United Nations system. Its activities were summarized in the 1987 ACC annual overview report(5)

ACCIS took steps to make operational a register of United Nations development activities, under development since 1984(6) (see below). It reviewed the first version of a telecommunication map giving an overview of existing telecommunication links, for eventual conversion into a practical working tool for the introduction of computer-supported telecommunication services. A study of the related financial and other implications was to be made by the International Computing

Centre (ICC). ACCIS also reviewed the findings of a survey conducted by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) of the telecommunication requirements of the specialized agencies, which were interested in obtaining access to the United Nations telecommunication network but were specifically prohibited to use it by the ITU convention.

ACCIS discussed the development of common telecommunication standards and ways of co-ordinating the acquisition of computer-related equipment, software and commercial telecommunication services in order to achieve savings. The first of a series of subject-oriented guides to United Nations information sources compiled by ACCIS—Guide to United Nations Information Sources on Food and Agriculture—was published in 1987. The compilation of a second guide, on the environment, was completed by ACCIS in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, for publication in 1988; preparations were under way for a guide on trade.

ACCIS drafted regulations for the registration of United Nations serial publications at the International Centre for the Registration of Serials, an intergovernmental organization affiliated with UNESCO and located in Paris. The regulations were set out in an ACC decision of 23 October 1987(7) approving them.

With respect to indexing vocabulary, ACCIS needed to study further the issues involved in creating a new thesaurus by merging the United Nations Macrothesaurus, the UNBIS (United Nations Bibliographic Information System) Thesaurus and the World Bank Thesaurus, possibly in consultation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Register of development activities

In response to a 1986 CPC request,(8) ACC submitted a May 1987 progress report(9) on the status of a proposed Register of Development Activities. As originally envisaged, the Register was to be a computer-based system providing data on development activities and related procurement in the United Nations system. The information, to be supplied in machine-readable form by the system's organizations, was to be merged, managed and serviced by a small central processing unit and made accessible on line, on magnetic media and in printed form. The intended primary users were governmental units of States members of the organizations and their planning, programming and operational units, as well as regional information services. Potential users outside the system included intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and universities.

As a result of the testing of the Register's main-frame and microcomputer prototypes and follow-

ing extensive consultations with Governments and participating organizations, the proposed Register was redesigned. It would not offer on-line access initially but would be available in the form of printed reports and magnetic media copy (tape or diskette). It would be published yearly and updated every March to include year-end figures. An expanded format would permit accurate representation of data on capital transfers. The participating organizations, numbering 22 at the time of reporting, would absorb the cost of selecting, verifying and transmitting their respective data.

ACCIS would be administratively and financially responsible for establishing and operating the Register, including co-ordinating with organizations supplying data and supervising the computer service selected to merge data, create the register report and distribute magnetic media copies of the data; it would report annually to ACC on the Register's status. Participating organizations would be responsible for the content and accuracy of the data they supplied since there would be no validation process at the computer merging facility.

Data to be included in the Register's first version would be those considered absolutely necessary to make it a useful tool and those that organizations could reasonably supply. The working language would be English and all amounts would be expressed in United States dollars. All activities supporting economic and social development would be recorded in the Register. Each organization would report on the basis of the most suitable unit of development activity, to be described by the following data elements: unique identifiers, type of activity, geographic scope, executing and associated executing agencies, sources and amount of funding, title, ACC programme classification, status, start/approval date, completion date, budget/expenditure information, maturity period for capital transfers, principal amounts of capital transfers, agency contact, and descriptors.

The costs associated with producing the Register were estimated as follows: a start-up cost of \$14,000 per organization, or of \$308,000 for 22 organizations; the yearly costs would be \$3,300 and \$72,600, respectively. The estimated operating costs to be borne by ACCIS were a start-up cost of \$40,000 for software and a yearly total of \$84,000 in staff, computer and publication costs.

CPC(2) took note of the ACC progress report and agreed to transmit it to the Economic and Social Council at its June/July 1987 session. The Council took note of the report by decision 1987/183 of 8 July.

Other activities. During 1987, the United Nations continued to operate several information systems concerned with special aspects of development. These included a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations

(see p. 511), the Global Environmental Monitoring System, the Global Resource Information Data Base and the International Referral System for sources of environmental information (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XV).

Budget of the International Computing Centre

In October 1987,(10) the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee the 1988 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre at Geneva, as reviewed by the United Nations and 14 other participating organizations and programmes. The United Nations share of the total estimated amount of \$9,025,600 was \$1,863,000.

Recommending approval of the estimates, ACABQ(11) stated that the United Nations share would be met from resources already appropriated in the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989. On 25 November 1987,(12) the Fifth Committee likewise recommended approval of the estimates.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 42/225, section I, on 21 December 1987.

International Computing Centre: 1988 budget estimates

The General Assembly . . .

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1988 amounting to \$9,025,600;

. . .

General Assembly resolution 42/225, section I

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/910 & Corr.1) without vote, 25 November (meeting 45); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 115.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/AC.51/1987/11. (2)A/42/16. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1265. (4)YUN 1986, p. 1095. (5)E/1988/42. (6)YUN 1984, p. 1182. (7)ACC/1987/DEC/16-27 (dec. 1987/23). (8)YUN 1986, p. 1095. (9)E/AC.51/1987/13. (10)A/C.5/42/8. (11)A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex. (12)A/42/910 & Corr.1.

PUBLICATION

Register of Development Activities of the United Nations, System 1987 Sales No. GV.E.88.0.4.

UN Postal Administration

In 1987, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters and at overseas offices totalled more than \$14 million. Revenue from the sale of stamps for

philatelic purposes was retained by the United Nations. Under the terms of an agreement between the United Nations and the United States, revenue from the sale of United States dollar-denominated stamps used for postage from Headquarters was reimbursed to the United States Postal Service. Similarly, postal agreements between the United Nations and Switzerland and the United Nations and Austria required that revenue derived from the sale of Swiss franc-denominated stamps and Austrian schilling-denominated stamps for postage use be reimbursed to the Swiss and Austrian postal authorities, respectively.

Six commemorative stamp issues, four definitive stamps and two souvenir cards were released by UNPA during the year.

The first commemorative issue, released on 30 January in denominations of 22 United States cents, 1.40 Swiss francs (SwF), and 8 Austrian schillings (S), reproduced a portrait by Harald Dal of the first Secretary-General, Trygve Lie. Two definitive stamps in denominations of SwF 0.90 and 1.40 were issued on the same date.

On 13 March, a set of six commemorative stamps were released in recognition of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, in denominations of 22 and 44 cents, SwF 0.50 and 0.90, and S 4 and 9.50. A souvenir card accompanied this issue.

The third commemorative issue, carrying the slogan "Yes to Life—No to Drugs", was released on 12 June. The stamps were in denominations of 22 and 33 cents, SwF 0.80 and 1.20, and S 5 and 8. Two definitive stamps in denominations of S 2 and 17 were also issued on the same date.

On 18 September, the eighth group of 16 stamps in the commemorative "Flag Series" was released, each stamp denominated in 22 cents.

"United Nations Day" (24 October) was celebrated by a six-stamp commemorative issue released on 23 October. The denominations were 22 and 39 cents, SwF 0.35 and 0.50, and S 5 and 6.

The sixth and final commemorative issue was released on 20 November, together with a souvenir card. The stamps, denominated in 22 and 44 cents, SwF 0.90 and 1.70, and S 4 and 9.50, were on the theme of "Immunize Every Child!"

A total of 41,132,837 stamps of the 1987 commemorative issues were reported to be in circulation by UNPA. In the same year, a total of 2,624,077 envelopes received first-day-of-issue cancellations.

Special postage stamps

In response to a 1986 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General included in his November 1987 analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations a status report on special

postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa.⁽²⁾

The Secretary-General stated that, although no revenue was generated by the stamps of this issue sold for postage, they had been used by the United Nations, whenever possible, on mailings throughout the United States and the rest of the world, thus giving the issue maximum exposure. For added publicity and to increase revenue, it was decided to keep the stamps on sale until 31 January 1988, instead of withdrawing them on 31 January 1987 as previously planned. Additional promotion campaigns were launched through the philatelic press and mailings were made to prospective customers, while a number of radio and press interviews highlighted the United Nations efforts to alleviate the crisis in Africa. The expenses in promoting the issue totalled \$630,224.

As of 31 July 1987, gross sales amounted to \$924,601, yielding a net profit of \$294,377. It was expected that a total net revenue of \$300,000 would be achieved on the issue.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly on 21 December 1987 adopted resolution 42/216 B.

Issue of special postage stamps

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 41/204 B of 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that, pending a comprehensive settlement of the differences that have given rise to the financial emergency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

Noting with satisfaction that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa is almost completed,

1. Recalls that it decided, by its resolution 39/239 A of 18 December 1984, to place one half of the revenue earned therefrom at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984, and to place the remaining half in a special account;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a final financial report on the project to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 42/216 B

21 December 1987 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/42/882) without vote, 19 December (meeting 67); lo-nation draft (A/C.5/42/L.25); agenda item 117.

Sponsors: Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1986, p. 1097, GA res. 41/204 B, 11 Dec. 1986.
- (2)A/C.5/42/31.

PART TWO

Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

Chapter I

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1987, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) marked its thirtieth anniversary, its statute having entered into force on 29 July 1957.^a

Activities of IAEA during the year continued to be influenced by the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukrainian SSR. Lessons learned from the accident caused an upsurge in global awareness of nuclear safety and radiological protection. A gradual shift in emphasis was initiated towards promoting improvements in plant operation and maintenance practices, in order to reach uniformly high levels of safety, reliability and economic performance world-wide. At an IAEA conference on nuclear power performance and safety (Vienna, 28 September-2 October) some 700 experts reviewed national and international efforts.

The Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (see below) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency entered into force on 8 and 26 February 1987, respectively. A joint working group of legal experts of IAEA and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development adopted by consensus the text of a joint protocol seeking to integrate the 1960 Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.^b

IAEA efforts to strengthen the infrastructure for nuclear power projects in its developing member States continued through interregional and national training courses, seminars, workshops, technical co-operation projects, advisory missions, guidebooks, manuals and technical committee meetings. An expert group study on mechanisms to help developing countries promote and finance their nuclear power programmes resulted in recommendations for intensified IAEA activities.

During the year, IAEA continued to foster research and development in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the exchange of scientific and technical information, to establish and administer safeguards, to provide technical assistance to its member States and to establish health and safety standards.

The United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (Geneva, 23 March-10 April) endorsed the Agency's role among mul-

tinational institutions in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and supported its technical co-operation programme, its safeguards system and its work in nuclear safety. The Conference recognized that nuclear energy could contribute to economic and social development and to the well-being of many countries, and urged that international peaceful nuclear co-operation should be enhanced and broadened. In November, the General Assembly requested IAEA to continue strengthening and broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development (see p. 582).

The thirty-first session of the IAEA General Conference was held at Vienna from 21 to 25 September 1987. The Conference called for measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection and for sharing safety-related information. The Board of Governors met six times in 1987, once in each of February, May, June and December and twice in September.

IAEA membership remained at 113 throughout 1987.

Nuclear safety and radiation protection

In February 1987, the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material entered into force, establishing standard measures of physical protection to apply to nuclear material while being transported from country to country. Under the Convention, parties were to provide for punishment of defined serious criminal offences involving nuclear material and to co-operate in preventive measures and information exchange regarding theft, sabotage and extortion.

During the year, 10 operational safety review team (OSART) missions carried out in-depth reviews of management programmes, plant operation, maintenance, personnel training, technical support, plant chemistry, radiological protection and emergency capability at nuclear power plants in seven countries (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, United States). OSART guidelines were published and a report was prepared on OSART findings based on the results of missions through May 1987.

^aYUN 1957, p. 415.

^bYUN 1963, p. 595.

Under the operational safety indicators programme, a set of plant-specific indicators, which helped identify key areas for in-depth investigation, were developed to facilitate OSART reviews. The number of reports to IAEA's incident reporting system on unusual operating, surveillant; and maintenance events at nuclear power plants increased from 266 to 421.

An IAEA symposium on safety aspects of nuclear power plant aging and maintenance (29 June-3 July) completed a report for publication in 1988. A document was drafted on the management of severe accidents as part of IAEA's efforts to assist member States in understanding severe accident phenomena. Work continued on an in-service inspection manual based on operating practices in countries with broad experience in nuclear power. The International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group neared the end of its work in formulating basic principles for the safety of existing and future nuclear power plants. In 1987, IAEA sent a questionnaire on regulatory practices to 64 member States operating or planning to operate nuclear power plants and began analysing the replies.

In October, IAEA assisted Brazil following an accident at Goiania—involving the contamination of persons resulting from the mishandling of a radioisotope source intended for medical treatment—and acted as a channel through which other countries provided their assistance; additional assistance was provided under the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency. IAEA continued to develop its ability to perform its functions under that Convention and under the 1986 Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident,^c in particular through establishing arrangements to use the World Meteorological Organization's Global Telecommunication System for the transmission of data in a radiological emergency.

In the area of radiation protection, IAEA organized an international seminar on computer applications in radiation protection (Yugoslavia), an interregional training course on radioactive materials transport (United Kingdom) and general radiation protection courses in Argentina, Egypt, France and the German Democratic Republic. In addition, four meetings on radiation protection were sponsored under IAEA's regional co-operative arrangements for the promotion of nuclear science and technology in Latin America (ARCAL). During the year, IAEA and the World Health Organization (WHO) co-sponsored meetings on epidemiological methodology in connection with a USSR study of possible long-term effects of radiation on persons affected by the Chernobyl accident. An IAEA meeting on the handling of skin lesions due to high-level accidental radiation considered experience gained from that accident.

National radiological data provided in response to a joint request by IAEA and WHO were collated by IAEA for use by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation in assessing the radiological impact of the Chernobyl accident. The IAEA Laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria, performed various environmental, food and human contamination measurements, also in connection with the accident. Radiation protection advisory teams reviewed infrastructures in eight countries (Colombia, Jordan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania) to determine priorities and recommend long-term programmes. Other radiation protection missions were organized to Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria and Viet Nam. Support in radiation protection was provided by 94 technical co-operation projects.

Nuclear power

The total installed nuclear power-generating capacity in the world increased by about 8 per cent during 1987, reaching 297.9 gigawatts (electrical) by the end of the year. At that time, there were 417 nuclear power plants in operation, accounting for more than 16 per cent of the world's electricity generation and representing an accumulated operating experience of about 4,600 reactor years.

Twenty-two nuclear power plants came on line during the year in Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Japan, Spain, the USSR and the United States and construction work started on nine plants in Bulgaria, China, India and Japan; no construction cancellations were reported by member States. In some member States where opposition to nuclear power was strong, the slow-down or suspension of nuclear power programmes continued; most others, however, reasserted their commitment to proceed with extensive nuclear power programmes.

IAEA continued to help strengthen nuclear power planning in developing member States through advisory missions, training courses and guidebooks. In August, a report was published to assist developing countries promote and finance their nuclear power programmes; the report contained recommendations by experts from 15 member States and the World Bank laying down activities to be taken by IAEA in the areas of energy and nuclear power planning, public acceptance, project preparation and implementation, and nuclear power financing.

IAEA advisory teams, in connection with feasibility studies and infrastructure development projects, visited Malaysia, Morocco, Peru and Tu-

^cYUN 1986, p. 1101.

nia. Various training courses were held in Argentina, China, Indonesia, Morocco and the Republic of Korea.

Support was provided to technical co-operation projects in 10 countries. Large multiyear projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the area of manpower development for nuclear power were supported in Argentina and China.

At the end of 1987, IAEA's Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) contained data for about 3,400 years of power reactor operation and on some 24,000 outages. An analysis of nuclear power plant load and availability factor trends during the 1980s showed a steady increase both in world-wide average values and in the number of plants with good or excellent performance records.

Meetings, safety guides, research co-ordination programmes and technical committees focused on quality assurance and control, fission reactor systems, advanced light-water reactors and nuclear fusion.

Using PRIS data, IAEA published a further edition of Nuclear Power Reactors in the World and completed a report on operating experience with power reactors in member States during 1986. A guidebook, Energy and Electricity Demand Forecasting for Nuclear Power Planning in Developing Countries, intended to serve as a manual for interregional training courses, as background material during IAEA advisory missions and as a reference source for persons responsible for energy, electricity and nuclear energy planning in developing countries, was finalized during the year.

Nuclear fuel cycle

IAEA fuel cycle technology activities in 1987 focused on uranium resources and production, processing and production of nuclear and reactor materials, reactor fuel design, fabrication and performance, and spent fuel management. Sixty-five member States were involved in such activities, with more than 750 specialists from 50 countries participating in meetings on subjects ranging from uranium geology to spent fuel management. Technical assistance was provided to 33 member States.

In collaboration with NEA, IAEA issued the twelfth edition of Uranium Resources, Production and Demand. To improve data input to this publication, a group of consultants continued work on a manual for appraisal of undiscovered uranium resources.

At an IAEA/NEA symposium on the back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle: strategies and options (Vienna), participants exchanged information on spent fuel management strategies and options and on various technical, safety, economic, environmental, legal and regulatory aspects of spent fuel and high-level waste management.

Radioactive waste management

During 1987, IAEA's radioactive waste management programme increased its practical help to member States, providing support for technical co-operation projects in Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Turkey. The Waste Management Advisory Programme was launched, with four missions to developing countries during the year.

Work on the formulation of standards and criteria for the management of radioactive wastes continued and the preparation of a document proposing international standards for the disposal of radioactive wastes in deep geological formations entered its final stage.

Co-ordinated research programmes continued on the evaluation of low- and intermediate-level solid waste forms and packages, the retention of iodine and other airborne radio-nuclides during abnormal and accident conditions, and the performance of solidified high-level waste forms and engineered barriers under repository conditions.

In co-operation with the University of California (United States) and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, IAEA organized two large conferences on waste management, held in the United States and Hong Kong. A symposium on the decommissioning of nuclear facilities, sponsored by the United States Department of Energy in co-operation with IAEA and NEA and held in Pennsylvania, United States, was attended by 625 participants from 19 countries.

A report was published on methods for reducing occupational exposures during decommissioning. Two reports were prepared—one on the decontamination and demolition of concrete structures and the other on recycling and reuse of components arising from decommissioning.

Food and agriculture

Under a joint programme with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IAEA continued to assist developing member States in improving their agriculture and food production through the application of isotopes, ionizing radiation and related techniques. The programme co-ordinated 30 research programmes involving 480 research contracts and agreements dealing with the use of nuclear and related techniques to solve food production and protection problems.

Some 200 technical co-operation projects were carried out in 62 developing member States; there were also 13 regional and interregional projects. Research projects and training courses—carried out under technical co-operation projects under ARCAL in Latin America and the regional co-

operative agreement for research, development and training related to nuclear science and technology (RCA) in Asia and the Pacific-focused on soil fertility, irrigation and crop production, plant breeding and genetics, animal production and health, insect and pest control, agrochemicals and residues, and food preservation.

Training courses or seminars were held on the use of isotopes and nuclear techniques in studies of soil-plant relationships (Austria and the German Democratic Republic); production of doubled haploids of cereals (Latin America); mutation induction and aseptic plant tissue culture (Austria); use of radioimmunoassay and related techniques in animal reproduction studies (Venezuela); use of the sterile-insect technique (Austria); use of nuclear techniques in pesticide research (United States); and food irradiation (Argentina).

Activities of the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation continued to gain momentum in the areas of acceptance, process control and public information. At the end of 1987, there were 33 countries in which one or more irradiated food items had been approved for human consumption; there were 30 demonstration/commercial irradiators available for treating food in 20 countries. During 1987, Canada, China, Cuba and France installed at least one such facility and others were under construction in China, France and the United States.

Life sciences

In collaboration with WHO and other international organizations, IAEA continued to assist member States in the application of nuclear techniques in medicine, biology and health-related environmental research. It also continued to promote greater responsibility and accuracy in radiation dosimetry for medical and industrial purposes.

Under ARCAL, a European Economic Community—supported programme was set up to promote the use of bulk reagents for radioimmunoassays. A similar project under RCA supplied bulk reagents to 10 Asian countries.

During the year training courses or seminars were held on nuclear techniques in dealing with parasitic infections (Kenya), cervical cancer brachytherapy (Egypt) and the applications of radiation-aided cytogenetic techniques (Japan).

An IAEA/WHO symposium on dosimetry in radiotherapy (Vienna) examined technical issues. Routine calibration services were provided by the Dosimetry Laboratory at Seibersdorf for member States on request, and a training course on activities of the Secondary Standard Dosime-

try Laboratories was held as part of an introductory course on radiation protection services.

Physical sciences

IAEA continued to assist in introducing nuclear science programmes into university curricula in a number of developing member States, providing advice on organizing training/research laboratories and supplying equipment for laboratory demonstrations.

IAEA had established in February 1979 the International Tokamak Reactor (INTOR) workshop, on the recommendation of the International Fusion Research Council, following a proposal by the USSR that there should be international co-operation on tokamak research under the aegis of IAEA. Made up of representatives of the four major fusion programmes—the European Atomic Energy Community, Japan, the USSR and the United States—to carry out an assessment of data concerning the tokamak approach to the thermonuclear reactor, the INTOR workshop completed its work in 1987.

In March 1987, the four parties met under Agency auspices to begin a conceptual design study for an international thermonuclear experimental reactor, which would focus on producing a design for the next-step tokamak experiment. It represented an expansion of the work done through the INTOR workshop.

Co-ordinated research programmes and research contracts covered ways of improving radioisotope production in research reactors (Spain), radiation immobilization of bioactive materials (China), radiation degradation of organic materials in radiation environments (Italy) and isotope-aided hydrological investigations and the development and improvement of isotope hydrology techniques (Mexico).

Training was provided on nuclear instrumentation, small computers and nuclear equipment, X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, the operation and maintenance of research reactors, radiation processing and nucleonic control systems.

IAEA continued to provide nuclear and atomic data services to member States and to co-ordinate the activities of a world-wide network of data centres. During 1987, it fulfilled more than 700 requests from 40 member States for experimental and evaluated data, data processing computer codes and publications. It continued to publish the semi-annual *Bulletin on Atomic and Molecular Data for Fusion* and the *Computer Index of Neutron Data* and also published an updated index to the literature on atomic collision data relevant to fusion and a *Handbook on Nuclear Activation Data*.

Technical assistance

During 1987, 962 projects were operational and 64 training courses were held, involving 1,808 ex-

pert assignments and training for 1,030 IAEA fellows and visiting scientists.

Of the assistance delivered in 1987, the largest portion (20 per cent) related to nuclear engineering and technology, including reactor modernization, metallurgy, nuclear instrumentation and reactor control, isotope production, radiation engineering and quality assurance. Other important fields were the application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture (18 per cent), nuclear safety and radiation protection (15 per cent), industry and hydrology (13 per cent) and nuclear physics and nuclear medicine (9 per cent each).

Total new resources for technical co-operation activities in 1987 increased by 5.5 per cent over the previous year, reaching \$41.5 million. The IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund accounted for 72.5 per cent of the total available resources, extrabudgetary funds for 13.7 per cent, UNDP for 6.2 per cent and assistance in kind for 7.4 per cent. Disbursements were highest in equipment procurement, accounting for 50 per cent of total delivery; expert services accounted for 19 per cent, fellowship training for 20 per cent, training courses for 10 per cent and sub-contracts for 1 per cent.

By region, the leading sectors were agriculture for Africa and Latin America, nuclear engineering and technology for Asia and the Pacific and for Europe, and nuclear safety for the Middle East. Most interregional assistance was in the area of nuclear safety.

Scientific research and support

IAEA's Laboratories at Seibersdorf provided services and support to programmes in food and agriculture, and physical, chemical and life sciences. They offered in-service training for individual fellows, organized training courses and supplied officers for technical co-operation projects.

Training, research and service activities were performed in such areas as soil fertility, irrigation, crop mutation, insect and pest control, pesticide analysis and formulation, animal nutrition, health and reproduction, analytical chemistry, radiation dosimetry, electronics, instrumentation and isotope hydrology. In addition, the Laboratories provided analytical services for safeguards. The Safeguards Analytical Laboratory received more than 1,000 samples of nuclear material, thus reducing the total time needed to conclude verifications by destructive analysis.

The International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity (Monaco) provided assistance to member States through a programme for improving the quality of monitoring data on pollutants and potential pollutants, such as pesticides, chlorinated and petroleum hydrocarbons, trace metals and or-

ganometallic compounds. The Laboratory conducted pilot and emergency surveys of specific marine pollutants in member States and conducted work on the transport, fate and effects of some of the pollutants in question through oceanographic cruises in the South Atlantic/Antarctic Oceans and in the Mediterranean.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (Trieste, Italy) continued to hold research and training activities in fundamental physics, condensed-matter physics, mathematics, physics and energy, physics and the environment, applied physics, and physics and development. Some 3,700 scientists took part in its activities in 1987, in three major projects outside Trieste and in the programme for training at laboratories in Italy.

Agency safeguards responsibilities

In 1987, as in previous years, the secretariat, in carrying out the IAEA safeguards obligations, did not detect any anomaly which would indicate the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded nuclear material—or the misuse of facilities, equipment or non-nuclear material subject to safeguards under certain agreements—for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or explosive device, or for any other military purpose, or for purposes unknown. It was considered reasonable to conclude that nuclear material under IAEA safeguards in 1987 remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for. During the year, 2,133 inspections were carried out at 631 nuclear installations in 52 non-nuclear-weapon States and four nuclear-weapon States.

At the end of 1987, there were 166 safeguards agreements in force with 97 States, a unilateral submission agreement with Chile having entered into force in September and a safeguards agreement with Brunei Darussalam pursuant to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons^d (NPT) having entered into force in November. Spain acceded to NPT in November, bringing the total number of States parties to the Treaty at the end of 1987 to 137, including three nuclear-weapon States.

Safeguards were applied in 41 non-nuclear-weapon States under agreements pursuant to NPT or to NPT and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and in one non-nuclear-weapon State pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty. NPT safeguards agreements were concluded with 10 of the 11 States signatories of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga),^e and safeguards were applied in one of them pursuant to an NPT

^dYUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968.

^eYUN 1985, p. 58.

agreement. Thirty-one safeguards agreements were in force with the following eight non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to NPT, the Tlatelolco or the Rarotonga Treaty: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa. Safeguards were applied in seven of them pursuant to those agreements. At the end of 1987, there were 496 nuclear facilities under safeguards or containing safeguarded material in non-nuclear-weapon States and 406 locations outside facilities containing small amounts of safeguarded material and two safeguarded non-nuclear installations. There were nine facilities in nuclear-weapon States under IAEA safeguards pursuant either to voluntary-offer agreements or to safeguards transfer agreements.

In September, the IAEA General Conference, referring to its previous demands that South Africa immediately submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to Agency safeguards, resolved to decide at its 1988 regular session on the recommendation of the IAEA Board of Governors to suspend South Africa from IAEA membership. The Conference also demanded that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System, with 75 countries and 14 international organizations participating, had a bibliographic data base on nuclear literature totalling 1,159,156 records by year's end. The data base was distributed on magnetic tape to 42 member States.

The data base of the Agricultural Information System, covering 128 countries and 14 international organizations, totalled 1.4 million references by the end of 1987.

Secretariat

At the end of 1987, the number of staff members of the secretariat was 2,026—771 in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 78 countries), 1,121 in the General Service category and 134 in the Maintenance and Operative Service category

Budget

The regular budget for 1988 was \$156,182,000, of which \$146,838,000 was to be financed from contributions by member States on the basis of the 1988 scale of assessment, \$5,366,000 from income from work for others and \$3,978,000 from other miscellaneous income.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1987 and 1988)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1988		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1988	
	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Denmark	0.735	901,542	0.735	1,044,350
Albania	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Dominican Republic	0.020	24,433	0.020	28,571
Algeria	0.093	113,245	0.093	132,556	Ecuador	0.020	24,433	0.020	28,571
Argentina	0.422	510,978	0.421	595,121	Egypt	0.049	59,368	0.049	69,024
Australia	1.697	2,082,435	1.699	2,412,300	El Salvador	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Austria	0.756	926,937	0.756	1,073,766	Ethiopia	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Bangladesh	0.016	19,217	0.016	21,977	Finland	0.507	622,193	0.508	720,751
Belgium	1.211	1,485,641	1.212	1,720,971	France	6.520	7,999,596	6.525	9,266,757
Bolivia	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Gabon	0.031	38,096	0.031	44,130
Brazil	0.914	1,116,664	0.922	1,307,019	German Democratic Republic	1.356	1,663,407	1.357	1,926,896
Bulgaria	0.108	131,432	0.108	153,502	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.456	10,374,082	8.469	12,017,369
Burma	0.008	8,922	0.007	10,301	Ghana	0.008	9,266	0.008	10,645
Byelorussian SSR	0.352	431,725	0.352	500,113	Greece	0.288	350,717	0.289	410,030
Cameroon	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Guatemala	0.014	16,814	0.014	19,574
Canada	3.136	3,847,426	3.138	4,456,871	Haiti	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Chile	0.050	60,397	0.050	70,053	Holy See	0.010	12,697	0.010	14,708
China	0.697	804,425	0.655	912,017	Hungary	0.171	202,354	0.166	232,701
Colombia	0.090	108,441	0.089	126,373	Iceland	0.031	38,096	0.031	44,130
Costa Rica	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299	India	0.269	318,810	0.261	367,088
Côte d'Ivoire	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299	Indonesia	0.097	117,364	0.097	136,675
Cuba	0.062	74,810	0.062	87,224	Iran	0.416	507,087	0.418	592,610
Cyprus	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299	Iraq	0.079	96,429	0.080	112,982
Czechoslovakia	0.714	876,144	0.715	1,014,929	Ireland	0.186	228,559	0.186	264,762
Democratic Kampuchea	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Israel	0.228	279,349	0.228	323,600
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.035	41,866	0.035	48,762	Italy	3.881	4,761,665	3.884	5,515,928

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1988		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1988	
	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Jamaica	0.014	16,728	0.014	19,488	Romania	0.133	160,603	0.132	186,811
Japan	11.105	13,624,709	11.113	15,782,906	Saudi Arabia	0.994	1,218,987	0.994	1,412,079
Jordan	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Senegal	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Kenya	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Sierra Leone	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Kuwait	0.300	368,237	0.300	426,567	Singapore	0.066	80,301	0.066	94,095
Lebanon	0.008	8,922	0.007	10,301	South Africa	0.295	357,239	0.294	416,552
Liberia	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Spain	2.080	2,552,252	2.082	2,956,537
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.269	330,141	0.269	382,438	Sri Lanka	0.008	8,922	0.007	10,301
Liechtenstein	0.010	12,697	0.010	14,708	Sudan	0.007	8,836	0.007	10,215
Luxembourg	0.052	63,489	0.052	73,545	Sweden	1.283	1,574,523	1.284	1,823,933
Madagascar	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Switzerland	1.149	1,409,454	1.150	1,632,717
Malaysia	0.067	81,330	0.067	95,124	Syrian Arab Republic	0.027	32,325	0.027	37,842
Mali	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Thailand	0.062	74,810	0.062	87,224
Mauritius	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Tunisia	0.020	24,433	0.020	28,571
Mexico	0.597	725,114	0.598	846,500	Turkey	0.229	278,651	0.230	325,551
Monaco	0.010	12,697	0.010	14,708	Uganda	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Mongolia	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Ukrainian SSR	1.315	1,612,619	1.315	1,868,062
Morocco	0.034	41,523	0.034	48,419	USSR	10.443	12,812,053	10.450	14,841,523
Namibia*	—	—	—	—	United Arab Emirates	0.186	228,559	0.186	264,762
Netherlands	1.780	2,184,015	1.781	2,529,971	United Kingdom	4.978	6,107,626	4.982	7,075,094
New Zealand	0.248	304,748	0.249	353,020	United Republic of Tanzania	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Nicaragua	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	United States	25.874	31,744,431	25.892	36,772,848
Niger	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026	Uruguay	0.028	33,630	0.028	39,147
Nigeria	0.126	153,395	0.127	179,603	Venezuela	0.390	477,001	0.394	558,385
Norway	0.549	672,981	0.549	779,583	Viet Nam	0.009	9,952	0.008	11,331
Pakistan	0.044	52,504	0.043	60,781	Yugoslavia	0.301	367,188	0.303	429,260
Panama	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299	Zaire	0.007	8,836	0.007	10,215
Paraguay	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299	Zambia	0.007	8,647	0.007	10,026
Peru	0.047	57,651	0.048	67,307	Zimbabwe	0.014	16,539	0.014	19,299
Philippines	0.071	85,450	0.070	99,244					
Poland	0.520	607,877	0.497	694,778					
Portugal	0.121	147,562	0.122	172,391					
Qatar	0.041	50,792	0.041	58,837					
Republic of Korea	0.132	161,631	0.133	189,218					
					Total	100.000	122,523,954	100.000	141,964,565

*United Nations organizations were requested by the General Assembly in resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981 "to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia".

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For the period October 1987-September 1988)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Reinhard Loosch (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Chairmen: Rahim A. Al-Kital (Iraq), Pal Tetenyi (Hungary).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

COMMITTEE ON ASSURANCES OF SUPPLY

Participation in the Committee on Assurances of Supply is open to all IAEA member States.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (until 1988)

D. Benison (Argentina), D. Berenyi (Hungary), H. Bohm (Federal Republic of Germany), Z. Y. Chen (China), Floyd L. Culler (United States), H. Dunster (United Kingdom), A. A. R. El Agib (Sudan), G. Fernandez de la Garza (Mexico), L. Gutierrez-Jodra (Spain), Jon Jennekens (Canada), Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire), A. Ohyama (Japan), R. Ramanna (India), M. F. Troyanov (USSR), I. Ursu (Romania), G. Vendryes (France).

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director General: Hans Blix.

Special Assistants to the Director General: Nina Alonso, Metin Camcigil,
Robert Skjoeldebrand, Tadeusz Wojcik.

Secretary, Secretariat of the Policy-making Organs: Muttusamy San-
muganathan.

Deputy Director General for Safeguards: Jon Jennekens.

Deputy Director General for Nuclear Energy and Safety: Boris Semenov.

Deputy Director General for Administration: William J. Dirks.

Deputy Director General for Technical Co-operation: Noramly bin Muslim.

Deputy Director General for Research and Isotopes: Maurizio Zifferero.

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON AND OTHER OFFICES AND IAEA-SUPPORTED
LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH CENTRES

HEADQUARTERS

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Telex: 479378 ILMR
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International Centre for Theoretical Physics
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Strada Costiera 11, Miramare
I-34100 Trieste, Italy
Cable address: CENTRATOM TRIESTE
Telephone: (39) (40) 22-40-1
Telex: 460392 ICTP I
Facsimile: (39) (40) 22-41-63

Chapter II

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In 1987, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued activities in its six major programme areas: promotion of policies to create employment and satisfy basic human needs; development of human resources; improvement of working and living conditions and environment; promotion of social security; strengthening of industrial relations and tripartite (government/employer/worker) co-operation; and the advancement of human rights in the social and labour fields. The main instruments of action continued to be standard-setting, technical co-operation activities, research and publishing.

Membership of ILO remained at 150.

Meetings

The seventy-third session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 3 to 23 June 1987, was attended by some 1,800 delegates and advisers from 138 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the ILO Governing Body, the report of the Director-General, focusing on the future of multilateral co-operation, and the twenty-third special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference held first discussions on employment promotion and social security and on safety and health in construction with a view to adopting new international labour standards in 1988.

A tripartite Conference committee again examined the application of ILO Conventions and Recommendations by member States, and reviewed the application of ILO standards on guarding machinery and the working environment.

ILO's technical co-operation programme was reviewed in a general discussion, and a resolution was adopted reaffirming the role of operational activities as a means of complementing ILO's standard-setting work.

In another resolution, the Conference invited Governments—in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations—to intensify efforts to achieve the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) (see p. 715), in particular by increasing housing allocations and giving priority to improving housing conditions for the poor and disadvantaged. Governments should encourage employers' and workers' organizations, co-operatives and similar organizations to contribute to the drive for low-cost housing and

adopt further legislation regulating house rents and security of tenure. ILO was asked to pay special attention to the Year's objectives and to urge Governments to embark on a vigorous campaign for the creation of adequate and affordable housing in the context of the organization's work in employment and basic needs.

Marking the fortieth anniversary in 1988 of the adoption of the Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize,^a the Conference adopted a resolution stating that those principles must be universally applied irrespective of national social and economic systems. It reaffirmed the necessity for strict implementation of the principles in law and practice and the obligation for all Governments to co-operate fully with ILO's supervisory bodies. States which had not ratified the Convention were urged to do so during 1988 and to seek ILO assistance rapidly when problems relating to the implementation of the principles of freedom of association were experienced or anticipated.

By a further resolution, the Conference asked Governments and employers' and workers' organizations to promote national policies for guidance and services needed to prevent, reduce and eradicate the abuse of drugs and alcohol in the workplace and elsewhere and to support programmes in the work-place in that respect. The social partners, each within its competence, should respect the dignity of the workers by ensuring confidentiality and should protect the workers' security of employment and income during medical rehabilitation to the same extent as for those workers suffering from other health or social problems. ILO was urged to give priority to activities relating to the control of drug and alcohol abuse, and to give special attention to youth.

The Conference adopted the ILO budget for 1988-1989 amounting to \$324.86 million and elected members of the ILO Governing Body for a three-year term (1987-1990).

Special Conference sittings were addressed by President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina and President Mario Soares of Portugal.

The seventy-fourth (maritime) session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 24 September-9 October) adopted a Convention

^aYUN 1947-48, p. 823.

and Recommendation on seafarers' welfare at sea and in port, ensuring that welfare facilities and services—including cultural, recreational and information services—were provided in appropriate ports and on board ship to all seafarers without discrimination. The Conference adopted a Convention on social security and sickness insurance for seafarers, providing social security protection not less favourable than that of shore workers. Another Convention aimed at providing seafarers with health protection and medical care comparable to that of workers ashore and guaranteed seafarers the right to visit a doctor in ports of call. A Convention and Recommendation guaranteed seafarers repatriation rights in a variety of circumstances, including cessation of employment, illness, shipwreck and bankruptcy of the shipowner. Resolutions adopted concerned acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS); welfare; recruitment practices; shipboard environment; the danger of armed conflict to merchant shipping; and the observance of ILO's Convention on minimum standards in merchant shipping.

Employment, labour relations, productivity and the quality of working life were the main themes of the Fourth European Regional Conference (Geneva, 15-22 September). The Conference adopted conclusions on demographic development and social security and on education and training. Its resolutions were on occupational safety and health, employment policy and environmental protection, migrant workers, co-operation with developing countries and unemployment.

Standards designed to enhance the reliability of national labour statistics were adopted by the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 28 October-6 November). The Conference adopted resolutions revising and broadening existing standards on consumer price indices, updating the International Standard Classification of Occupations and setting guidelines concerning statistics of strikes and lock-outs.

A High-Level Meeting on Employment and Structural Adjustment (Geneva, 23-25 November) called for a major effort of world-wide structural adjustment to reduce large imbalances in the world economy and for national and international action to achieve employment-generating growth and alleviate mass poverty.

Industrial committee meetings held during the year were: the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee (eleventh session, Geneva, 1-9 April), focusing on employment policy and observance of ILO standards in the sector; a Joint Meeting on Employment and Working Conditions in Water, Gas and Electricity Supply Services (Geneva, 5-13 May); and the Third Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry (Geneva, 2-10 December), which adopted conclu-

sions concerning employment and income questions and manpower development. A report on the protection of salaried authors and inventors was prepared for the Tripartite Meeting on Salaried Authors and Inventors (Geneva, 24 November-2 December).

Working environment

The ILO International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment continued to assist member States in promoting occupational safety and health and improving general working conditions.

Technical co-operation activities in 13 countries included 18 major projects for promoting occupational safety and health (Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Zimbabwe) or related institutions (Algeria, China, Iran, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey), strengthening factory inspection services (India), safety and health in mines (India, Indonesia, Turkey) and creating major hazard control systems (India, Thailand). Seminars were held in Angola, the Central African Republic, China, Malaysia, Morocco, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand, short-term consultancies assisted Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Morocco and Singapore, and individual fellowships were granted in Algeria, China, Cuba, Singapore, Tunisia and Zaire.

Codes of practice were published on health and working conditions in the transfer of technology to developing countries and on radiation protection of workers. Co-operation continued with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Atomic Energy Agency and within the International Programme on Chemical Safety. The International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre expanded its services and introduced a new bulletin, *Safety and Health at Work*.

Concerning conditions of work and welfare facilities, technical co-operation activities included training for small entrepreneurs on the improvement of working conditions and productivity in Argentina, India and Indonesia; a Latin American workshop on the training of trainers in the field of working conditions and productivity in small and medium-sized enterprises; and a regional tripartite seminar on work-related welfare facilities and services in selected Asian and Pacific countries, jointly funded by Japan and ILO. Technical advisory services were given to India and the Philippines on the design of action programmes on child labour, to India on the improvement of working conditions and productivity in small and medium-sized enterprises, and to national workers' confederations in Algeria and Zaire, which were seeking to improve the welfare facilities and services set up for their affiliates. A

project on welfare facilities for women workers, financed by the Netherlands, was launched in Indonesia. Also in Indonesia, training materials for the organization and management of work-related welfare facilities were developed under a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project.

Research was carried out on working conditions and the quality of working life in 21 countries. A major publication in 1987 was *Working Hours: Assessing the Potential for Reduction*.

World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme (WEP) assisted and encouraged ILO member States to adopt and implement active policies promoting full, productive and freely chosen employment and reducing poverty. Through its action-oriented research, technical advisory services, national projects and the work of its regional teams in Africa, Asia and Latin America, WEP focused on the longer-term development problems of rural areas and the rapidly growing urban informal sector. In response to the economic crises and the growth in open unemployment during the 1980s, WEP had entered into an ongoing dialogue with social partners and other international agencies on the social dimension of adjustment, and was devoting a major part of its policy analysis and advice

to achieving greater equity in structural adjustment programmes. Among the areas covered were employment and poverty monitoring; direct employment creation and income generation for vulnerable groups; linkages between macro- and micro-economic interventions; technological change; and labour market problems. At the end of 1987, the value of technical co-operation projects executed by WEP was some \$58 million.

Field activities

In 1987, ILO spent \$112.2 million on technical co-operation activities (an increase of 5.6 per cent over 1986) to promote employment, develop human resources and social institutions, and improve living and working conditions.

Most of this expenditure (\$50.2 million) continued to be financed by UNDP. The ILO regular programme provided \$13.5 million, while expenditure funded from multi-bilateral arrangements and other special programmes was \$41.8 million. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) accounted for \$6.8 million.

A breakdown of expenditure on technical co-operation by activity and source of funds, and by country, territory, region or organization, is shown in the tables below.

ASSISTANCE IN 1987 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS (Excluding programme support costs; in thousands of US dollars)

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP*	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
Employment and development	2,704	17,314	18,903	38,921
Training	3,342	20,289	11,371	35,001
Sectoral activities	980	6,731	7,589	15,300
Workers' education	1,789	—	3,807	5,596
Industrial relations and labour administration	1,966	1,774	943	4,683
Working conditions and environment	898	1,325	700	2,923
Promotion of equality	310	1,194	242	1,745
Social security	302	1,033	162	1,497
Employers' activities	486	5	858	1,349
Labour information and statistics	397	531	—	928
International labour standards	291	—	197	488
International Institute for Labour Studies	—	—	228	228
Other	—	(2)	3,592	3,591
Total	13,466	50,193†	48,592	112,251†

*includes projects for which ILO acted as executing and associated agency.

†Differs from the sum of individual figures because of rounding.

COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, REGIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDED BY ILO IN 1987 (Expenditures on aid given by source of funds; in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Afghanistan	—	69	—	—	69
Algeria	123	511	—	62	696
Angola	57	416	—	20	492
Antigua	—	226	—	—	226
Argentina	123	238	—	—	360

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Bahamas	1	—	—	—	1
Bahrain	8	13	—	—	21
Bangladesh	67	1,328	92	1,354	2,840
Barbados	7	66	—	8	81
Belize	4	—	—	—	4
Benin	61	663	—	35	759
Bermuda	19	—	—	—	19
Bhutan	1	145	—	—	146
Bolivia	56	(16)	—	—	40
Botswana	36	128	—	564	729
Brazil	82	703	—	11	795
Bulgaria	13	—	—	—	13
Burkina Faso	10	884	—	316	1,209
Burma	17	792	—	137	946
Burundi	21	1,024	—	659	1,704
Cameroon	14	74	187	402	677
Cape Verde	28	544	42	950	1,564
Caribbean islands	150	—	—	10	160
Central African Republic	26	445	—	—	471
Chad	4	708	—	—	713
Chile	8	—	—	10	18
China	236	222	—	133	591
Colombia	22	87	—	4	113
Comoros	24	360	—	—	384
Congo	22	1,100	23	4	1,150
Cook Islands	—	—	1	—	1
Costa Rica	56	5	—	327	388
Côte d'Ivoire	21	551	—	230	802
Cuba	18	—	—	—	18
Cyprus	—	124	84	—	209
Czechoslovakia	1	—	—	—	1
Democratic Yemen	11	—	84	14	109
Denmark	3	—	—	—	3
Djibouti	49	14	—	—	62
Dominica	1	—	—	(1)	—
Dominican Republic	2	191	—	24	217
Ecuador	42	557	—	—	599
Egypt	25	444	185	727	1,382
El Salvador	35	235	—	—	270
Equatorial Guinea	29	174	—	—	204
Ethiopia	5	1,624	15	480	2,124
Fiji	24	—	29	262	315
Gabon	12	62	34	4	112
Gambia	3	119	18	527	668
German Democratic Republic	1	—	—	—	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	1	—	—	—	1
Ghana	15	330	—	125	471
Greece	6	46	—	—	53
Grenada	—	33	—	—	33
Guatemala	40	64	42	26	172
Guinea	12	240	115	66	433
Guinea-Bissau	3	432	—	28	463
Guyana	26	21	—	—	47
Haiti	55	831	—	48	934
Honduras	4	184	16	—	204
Hong Kong	5	—	—	—	5
Hungary	28	—	—	—	28
India	185	1,644	539	1,065	3,432
Indonesia	93	2,981	73	886	4,033
Iran	6	351	—	—	357
Iraq	14	166	—	172	351
Israel	12	—	—	—	12
Jamaica	—	—	41	11	52
Jordan	13	60	29	—	102
Kenya	57	168	106	394	726
Kiribati	6	3	9	(1)	17
Kuwait	—	—	—	16	16
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	1,011	—	438	1,455
Lebanon	9	—	—	—	9
Lesotho	—	32	—	323	356
Liberia	11	302	96	22	430
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11	12	—	43	67
Madagascar	14	1,499	76	305	1,894
Malawi	39	764	—	232	1,034
Malaysia	51	103	42	156	351
Maldives	5	261	—	—	266
Mali	—	308	173	907	1,387
Malta	18	38	—	—	57
Mauritania	27	1,027	—	858	1,912
Mauritius	13	(6)	—	—	7
Mexico	84	386	—	86	555

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Montserrat	1	—	—	—	1
Morocco	48	209	—	122	379
Mozambique	18	649	148	39	854
Namibia	—	681	—	181	862
National liberation movements†	136	—	—	577	713
Nepal	22	1,378	94	612	2,106
Netherlands Antilles	9	204	—	—	213
Nicaragua	11	—	40	22	73
Niger	37	812	—	1,009	1,858
Nigeria	4	829	15	—	848
Pakistan	147	1,272	91	1,471	2,982
Panama	42	335	—	81	458
Papua New Guinea	41	—	—	—	41
Paraguay	9	309	29	4	351
Peru	59	658	—	105	822
Philippines	132	442	—	293	867
Poland	—	148	—	—	148
Portugal	11	104	—	—	116
Qatar	7	—	—	—	7
Republic of Korea	7	—	—	—	7
Rwanda	47	638	—	1,344	2,028
Saint Kitts and Nevis	—	35	—	—	35
Saint Lucia	—	—	—	—	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6	8	—	—	14
Samoa	—	23	29	—	52
Sao Tome and Principe	10	—	—	—	10
Saudi Arabia	16	—	—	—	16
Senegal	56	1,062	—	1,502	2,619
Seychelles	24	65	151	—	240
Sierra Leone	10	302	114	348	774
Singapore	10	26	—	—	36
Solomon Islands	16	110	—	1	126
Somalia	6	240	50	531	828
South Pacific	—	459	220	—	680
Sri Lanka	71	448	6	93	619
Sudan	18	777	235	2,823	3,853
Suriname	3	108	—	—	111
Swaziland	—	7	—	43	51
Syrian Arab Republic	14	—	31	—	46
Thailand	66	384	108	410	968
Togo	3	976	—	158	1,138
Tonga	—	—	9	—	9
Trinidad and Tobago	4	96	—	76	176
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	—	—	38	—	39
Tunisia	19	71	—	1	90
Turkey	69	183	38	205	496
Turks and Caicos Islands	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Tuvalu	19	—	—	—	19
Uganda	6	1,186	—	26	1,218
United Arab Emirates	—	28	—	—	28
United Republic of Tanzania	57	800	116	1,314	2,287
Uruguay	103	136	—	133	373
Vanuatu	5	105	—	—	110
Venezuela	50	67	—	—	116
Viet Nam	—	11	—	—	11
Yemen	2	279	—	—	281
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	1
Zaire	38	493	188	—	718
Zambia	3	142	59	718	922
Zimbabwe	103	127	129	562	920
Subtotal	4,046	45,541‡	4,089	28,287‡	81,965‡
INTERCOUNTRY REGIONAL PROJECTS					
Africa	2,467	845	569	5,912	9,793
Asia and the Pacific	2,931	1,561	510	1,157	6,158
Europe	37	27	—	—	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,011	618	165	1,802	4,597
Middle East (including Arab Labour Organization)	198	535	342	16	1,090
Subtotal	7,644	3,585	1,586	8,887	21,702
INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS					
	1,776	1,067	1,133	4,609	8,586
Total‡	13,466	50,193	6,808	41,784	112,251

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate negative adjustment to figures previously reported.

*Includes projects for which ILO acted as executing and associated agency.

†Liberation movements of South Africa.

‡May differ from the sum of individual figures because of rounding.

Educational activities

In 1987, ILO's training programme accounted for over one-third of technical co-operation activities, with projects in industrial and rural vocational training aimed at improving the performance of public enterprises, strengthening the small enterprise sector, assisting management development institutions, evaluating national training policies and strengthening vocational rehabilitation programmes. Some 40 per cent of these activities took place in least developed countries. Support continued to major regional vocational training centres in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and work began on a new European regional project on vocational training systems and new technologies.

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced labour and social studies, held its twenty-second international internship course on active labour policy development from 7 May to 4 June. Attended by 22 participants from 15 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean, the course dealt with a wide range of social policy issues, including human rights, labour markets in rural and urban areas, social consequences of new technologies, and environment and labour policy.

The Institute organized a course on human resources (Harare, Zimbabwe, 21-30 September) for 22 participants from seven southern African countries, including a representative of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. The course concentrated on employment, migration and training policies in southern Africa. The Institute's new industrial organization programme completed a review of developments in the organization and the structure of small and medium-sized enterprises in nine industrialized countries. Two pilot studies of labour markets in Côte d'Ivoire and India aimed at developing a new methodology of labour market analysis to reveal the links between poverty and labour market access in developing countries. Under the workers' participation programme, the Institute prepared a reference book on global participative experiences, with special emphasis on emerging trends and new forms of participation.

Three numbers of the Institute's journal *Labour and Society* (in English and French) were published in 1987; two were special issues dealing with labour market flexibility and social concertation.

During 1987, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, organized 76 courses and seminars, attended by 1,520 participants, and administered 832 fellowships. The Centre conducted advanced

programmes on the management of training institutions and focused on improving sectoral management for co-operatives and energy resources and managing small and medium-sized enterprises.

Vocational and technical training was a major part of the year's activities, increasingly conducted in the field; activities focused on the links between employment creation and training, the financing of training, its cost-effectiveness, and the relationship between education, pre-employment training, in-plant training and upgrading.

Training in the social aspects of labour, covering a comparative analysis of labour relations and the training of trainers of trade union instructors, were undertaken in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America. Tripartite training activities continued; one programme concerned the management of labour inspection systems.

Publications

Published ILO research covered a wide range of topical social and labour questions. New volumes issued in 1987 included: *Annotated Bibliography on Clandestine Employment*; *Brazil and Peru: Social and Economic Effects of Petroleum Development*; *Collective Bargaining in Industrialized Market Economies: A Reappraisal*; *Co-operative Management and Administration* (second edition); *Economic Evaluations of Unpaid Household Work: Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania*; *Guidelines for the Development of Small-scale Construction Enterprises*; *Improving Public Enterprise Performance: Concept and Techniques*; *Improving Site Productivity in the Construction Industry*; *India and Thailand: Social and Economic Effects of Petroleum Development*; *Managing Change in British Industry*; *Microelectronics and Employment Revisited: A Review*; *Plantations and Plantation Workers*; *Productivity Management: A Practical Handbook*; *Public Service Labour Relations: Recent Trends and Future Prospects*; *Responses to Drug and Alcohol Problems in the Work-place* (a multimedia resource kit); *Small Enterprise Development: Policies and Programmes* (second edition); *Structural Adjustment in the Federal Republic of Germany*; subject Guide to Publications of the International Labour Office, 1980-85; *World Recession and Global Interdependence: Effects on Employment, Poverty and Policy Formation in Developing Countries*.

The third volume of the *World Labour Report* was published, surveying the main labour issues in the world; the forty-seventh (1987) issue of the *Year Book of Labour Statistics* also appeared. Regular periodicals and technical series included the bi-monthly *International Labour Review*, the quarterly *Social and Labour Bulletin* and the biannual *Legislative Series*.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and elsewhere was 2,894. Of these, 1,332 were in the Professional and higher categories and 1,562 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories. Of the Professional staff, 574 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

Budget

The International Labour Conference in June 1987 adopted a budget of \$324.86 million for 1988-1989.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE IN 1987

	Amount (in US dollars)
Staff costs	107,846,252
Operational activities	13,494,540
General operating expenses	13,448,421
Contractual services	8,134,045
Travel on official business	5,881,201
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	3,844,555
Fellowships, grants and contributions	4,129,040
Acquisition and improvement of premises	4,116,947
Supplies and materials	2,027,690
Joint activities within the UN system	1,659,848
Total	164,582,539

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 37 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1988)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	16,243	El Salvador	0.01	16,243	Malta	0.01	16,243
Algeria	0.14	227,402	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	16,243	Mauritania	0.01	16,243
Angola	0.01	16,243	Ethiopia	0.01	16,243	Mauritius	0.01	16,243
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	16,243	Fiji	0.01	16,243	Mexico	0.89	1,445,627
Argentina	0.62	1,007,066	Finland	0.50	812,150	Mongolia	0.01	16,243
Australia	1.66	2,696,338	France	6.38	10,363,034	Morocco	0.05	81,215
Austria	0.74	1,201,982	Gabon	0.03	48,729	Mozambique	0.01	16,243
Bahamas	0.01	16,243	German Democratic Republic	1.33	2,160,319	Namibia	0.01	16,243
Bahrain	0.02	32,486	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.27	13,432,961	Nepal	0.01	16,243
Bangladesh	0.02	32,486	Ghana	0.01	16,243	Netherlands	1.74	2,826,282
Barbados	0.01	16,243	Greece	0.44	714,692	New Zealand	0.24	389,832
Belgium	1.18	1,916,674	Grenada	0.01	16,243	Nicaragua	0.01	16,243
Belize	0.01	16,243	Guatemala	0.02	32,486	Niger	0.01	16,243
Benin	0.01	16,243	Guinea	0.01	16,243	Nigeria	0.19	308,617
Bolivia	0.01	16,243	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	16,243	Norway	0.54	877,122
Botswana	0.01	16,243	Guyana	0.01	16,243	Pakistan	0.06	97,458
Brazil	1.40	2,274,020	Haiti	0.01	16,243	Panama	0.02	32,486
Bulgaria	0.16	259,888	Honduras	0.01	16,243	Papua New Guinea	0.01	16,243
Burkina Faso	0.01	16,243	Hungary	0.22	357,346	Paraguay	0.02	32,486
Burma	0.01	16,243	Iceland	0.03	48,729	Peru	0.07	113,701
Burundi	0.01	16,243	India	0.35	568,505	Philippines	0.10	162,430
Byelorussian SSR	0.34	552,262	Indonesia	0.14	227,402	Poland*	0.64	1,039,552
Cameroon	0.01	16,243	Iran	0.63	1,023,309	Portugal	0.18	292,374
Canada	3.07	4,986,601	Iraq	0.12	194,916	Qatar	0.04	64,972
Cape Verde	0.01	16,243	Ireland	0.18	292,374	Romania	0.19	308,617
Central African Republic	0.01	16,243	Israel	0.22	357,346	Rwanda	0.01	16,243
Chad	0.01	16,243	Italy	3.80	6,172,340	Saint Lucia	0.01	16,243
Chile	0.07	113,701	Jamaica	0.02	32,486	San Marino	0.01	16,243
China	0.79	1,283,197	Japan	10.86	17,639,898	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	16,243
Colombia	0.13	211,159	Jordan	0.01	16,243	Saudi Arabia	0.97	1,575,571
Comoros	0.01	16,243	Kenya	0.01	16,243	Senegal	0.01	16,243
Congo	0.01	16,243	Kuwait	0.29	471,047	Seychelles	0.01	16,243
Costa Rica	0.02	32,486	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	16,243	Sierra Leone	0.01	16,243
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	32,486	Lebanon	0.01	16,243	Singapore	0.10	162,430
Cuba	0.09	146,187	Lesotho	0.01	16,243	Solomon Islands	0.01	16,243
Cyprus	0.02	32,486	Liberia	0.01	16,243	Somalia	0.01	16,243
Czechoslovakia	0.70	1,137,010	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	422,318	Spain	2.04	3,313,572
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	16,243	Luxembourg	0.05	81,215	Sri Lanka	0.01	16,243
Democratic Yemen	0.01	16,243	Madagascar	0.01	16,243	Sudan	0.01	16,243
Denmark	0.72	1,169,496	Malawi	0.01	16,243	Sweden	1.25	2,030,375
Djibouti	0.01	16,243	Malaysia	0.10	162,430	Switzerland	1.12	1,819,216
Dominica	0.01	16,243	Mali	0.01	16,243	Suriname	0.01	16,243
Dominican Republic	0.03	48,729				Swaziland	0.01	16,243
Ecuador	0.03	48,729				Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	64,972
Egypt	0.07	113,701				Thailand	0.09	146,187

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Gross amount (in US dollars)
Togo	0.01	16,243	United Arab Emirates	0.18	292,374	Venezuela	0.60	974,580
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	64,972	United Kingdom	4.87	7,910,341	Yemen	0.01	16,243
Tunisia	0.03	48,729	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	16,243	Yugoslavia	0.46	747,178
Turkey	0.34	552,262	United States	25.00	40,607,500	Zaire	0.01	16,243
Uganda	0.01	16,243	Uruguay	0.04	64,972	Zambia	0.01	16,243
Ukrainian SSR	1.28	2,079,104				Zimbabwe	0.02	32,486
USSR	10.21	16,584,103				Total	100.64	163,469,552

*Assessed after the budget had been voted.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 37 December 1987)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: M. V. Russomano (Brazil), Government Group.
Vice-Chairmen: Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Employers' Group; Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany), Workers' Group.

(Japan), R. Mercier (Canada), J. Morton (United Kingdom), Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany), A. G. Mukherjee (India), Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico), John Svenningsen (Denmark), G. I. Yanaev (USSR).

REGULAR MEMBERS

Government members

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Brazil,* Burundi, Canada, China,* Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France,* Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India,* Italy,* Japan,* Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, USSR,* United Kingdom,* United Republic of Tanzania, United States,* Yugoslavia.

Employers' members

M. Eurnekian (Argentina), Henri Georget (Niger), A. Katz (United States), Wolf-Dieter Lindner (Federal Republic of Germany), A. M. Mackie (United Kingdom), Marwan Nasr (Lebanon), Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Tom D. Owuor (Kenya), Aurelio Periquet (Philippines), Najib Said (Tunisia), J. Santos Neves (Brazil), Naval H. Tata (India), H. Tsujino (Japan), Johan von Holten (Sweden).

Workers' members

N. Adiko (Côte d'Ivoire), J. E. Baker (United States), S. Crean (Australia), J. J. Delpino (Venezuela), M. Diop (Senegal), Ali Ibrahim (Somalia), Y. Maruyama

DEPUTY MEMBERS

Government deputy members

Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Iran, Lesotho, Morocco, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Employers' deputy members

A. Al-Jassem (Kuwait), R. H. Brillinger (Canada), F. Diaz Garaycoa (Ecuador), A. Gazarin (Egypt), C. Hak (Netherlands), N. Kouadio (Côte d'Ivoire), J. M. Lacasa Aso (Spain), G. Moukoko Kingue (Cameroon), G. C. Okogwu (Nigeria), J. de Regil Gomez (Mexico), J. W. Rowe (New Zealand), Lucia Sasso-Mazzufferi (Italy), F. C. Sumbwe (Zambia), J. William (Barbados).

Workers' deputy members

K. Ahmed (Pakistan), M. Allini (Gabon), R. A. Baldassini (Argentina), Marc Blondel (France), A. Chiroma (Nigeria), H. M. Eid (Egypt), Heribert Maier (Austria), D. T. Mendota (Philippines), Agus Sudono (Indonesia), Jozsef Timmer (Hungary), Raffaello Vanni (Italy), Frank Walcott (Barbados), Wang Jiachong (China), N. L. Zimba (Zambia).

*Member holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard.

Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin, Surendra K. Jain, David Taylor.

Assistant Directors-General: Faisal M. Abdel-Rahman, Ghaleb Barakat, Jorge Capriata d'Auro, Shigeru Nakatani, Renquan Yu.

Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training: Francesco D'Attilia.

Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies: Elimane Kane.

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African Regional Labour Administration
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(SATEP)
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Latin American Centre for Occupational
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Regional Employment Programme for Latin
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I-10127 Turin, Italy

Chapter III

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The twenty-fourth biennial session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was held at Rome, Italy, from 7 to 27 November 1987. The Conference approved FAO's programme of work and budget for 1988-1989 and adopted resolutions on various aspects of food and agricultural production.

The Conference reviewed the world food situation and noted that overall food production growth in 1987, with output barely increasing, was the worst since 1982 and well below the 1980-1986 average. An erratic monsoon in Asia, bringing both drought and damaging floods, and further setbacks in Africa had not been offset by a recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean. Aggregate carry-overs of cereals in developing countries were expected to fall nearly 20 per cent during the 1986-1987 biennium, to their lowest level in 10 years.

Endorsing the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women^a the Conference called on the FAO Director-General to draw up a plan of action to incorporate those strategies into FAO programmes and requested him to convene a meeting of experts to discuss ways to systematize strategies and guidelines needed to integrate women into the development process.

On the subject of pesticides, the Conference decided that the principle of prior informed consent, forbidding shipments of pesticides until the recipient country had consented to import the product, be incorporated in the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, adopted by the Conference in 1985. The Director-General was asked to form a working group to advise member States on how to put that principle into effect.

The Conference reviewed a revised and updated edition of the FAO global study *Agriculture: Toward 2000*, which found that despite impressive growth in world food production, per capita food availability was lower in 1983-1985 than in 1979-1981 in 37 of 94 countries. By the turn of the century, the study noted, some 530 million people would be seriously undernourished. Also before the Conference was FAO's second progress report on the 1979 Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD).^b The report, based on reports from 50 countries, showed that international recession was aggravating rural poverty, that the number of

landless was growing, that non-agricultural employment remained underdeveloped in rural areas and that rural women lacked access to basic resources. Agreeing on the need to strengthen FAO so that it could continue to play a leading role in world agriculture, the Conference decided that its Programme and Finance Committees should study jointly, with the assistance of experts, FAO's role, priorities, objectives and strategies in the light of trends in the world food and agriculture situation.

The Conference called for the expansion of World Food Day activities world-wide, set the target for donor contributions to the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme at \$1,400 million in 1989-1990 and gave its full support to the newly established Action Committee on Latin American Co-operation and Consultation on Plant Genetic Resources.

The Conference elected Edouard Saouma (Lebanon) to a third six-year term of office as Director-General from January 1988.

During 1987, FAO membership remained unchanged at 158 countries.

Funding

FAO funds come from three main sources: contributions by member nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and national trust funds. While the FAO Conference in 1985 had approved a budget of \$437 million for the 1986-1987 biennial work programme, FAO encountered continuing budgetary problems caused by delays in payments of assessed contributions by its members and a further drastic decline in the value of the United States dollar. To avoid a serious cash flow crisis, economy measures were taken, resulting in savings of \$25 million and ensuring the continuity of FAO's work until the end of the biennium. Technical programmes were reduced by 7 per cent, slowing down several important activities such as the control of cattle disease, nutrition planning and assessment of the world's fisheries resources. In addition, some 100 meetings and 200 publications were postponed or cancelled.

In March 1987, the Director-General outlined an approach to FAO'S future work: in the short

^aYUN 1985, p. 937.

^bYUN 1979, p. 501.

term, programmes and projects of immediate benefit to FAO's member countries were to be maintained; for the long term, FAO was to reorient some activities to meet new challenges emerging in world agriculture and act to improve its own efficiency and effectiveness.

During the year, international financing institutions approved a record \$443 million in funding for agricultural investment projects in Africa with the assistance of FAO's Investment Centre (see p. 1206). On a smaller scale, FAO had allocated by March 1987 some \$15 million from its technical co-operation programme through its Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa (ARPA) to provide basic agricultural inputs to low-income countries. In its two years of operation, ARPA had channelled about \$200 million to some 250 essential projects.

Activities in 1987

Food emergencies and rehabilitation

Smaller harvests in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia led to an increase in the number of food emergencies in 1987. Ethiopia was again threatened by famine and the Sudan needed exceptional support to purchase and transport food to deficit areas. In Angola and Mozambique, civil strife seriously reduced plantings.

During 1987, heavy flooding in north-western Bangladesh destroyed many farmers' vegetable seed reserves. FAO's Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) arranged for the import and distribution of some 10 tonnes of seed, enough to produce an estimated 64,500 tonnes of vegetables. This relief effort was one of 64 emergency operations carried out by OSRO during the year. Among other activities, a mobile farm-machinery repair unit was supplied to Jordan, food storage hangars were built in Cape Verde and 133 cereal grinding mills were distributed to villages in the Gambia.

FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) issued 15 special alerts in 1987, many appealing for food aid and other assistance.

In August, GIEWS warned of impending difficulties in Ethiopia after the late arrival of rains delayed mid-year planting of wheat and barley in the north. A crop assessment mission visited Ethiopia during the November/December harvest and confirmed the forecast: in the northern provinces production of cereals and pulses was well below that of 1984/85, when famine took thousands of lives. To guarantee food supplies in the threatened areas, some 1.3 million tonnes of food aid were urgently needed. In all of Africa, localized crop failures boosted the aggregate food aid needs of 45 countries to 4.6 million tonnes—40 per cent more than in 1986.

In South Asia, GIEWS issued its first special alert in August, some weeks before harvesting began. A further alert in September noted that the monsoon rains had improved, but forecast that cereal production would be substantially lower in several countries.

In December, GIEWS closely monitored the food supply situation in Latin America after drought devastated cereal and cash crops across 1.1 million square kilometres of Brazil. Further reports indicated shortages in four Central American countries.

A \$2.7 million FAO project approved in 1987 was to give early warning systems in eastern and southern Africa direct access to weather satellite data, enabling them to estimate crop conditions and forecast harvests and insect plagues. As part of FAO's efforts to set up and strengthen regional early warning systems, the project was expected to train personnel and equip centres in Nairobi, Kenya and Harare, Zimbabwe. These primary data receiving stations were to serve 16 countries. During 1987, FAO was implementing 21 projects to help African countries set up or improve their early warning systems.

The FAO Emergency Centre for Locust Operations continued its work during the year as food supplies across northern Africa continued to be threatened by desert locusts and grasshoppers. In January, it declared a state of alert as the locusts threatened the Sudan and the Red Sea coast and were poised to migrate into neighbouring croplands. By mid-year, swarms of locusts had invaded Ethiopia, the Sudan and large areas of north-eastern Chad, while major outbreaks of grasshoppers continued in the Sahel. The Centre helped to channel some \$40 million in donor assistance to the stricken areas. Selective aerial and ground spraying, combined with drought in northern Ethiopia, reduced the number of locusts in north-east Africa and helped to check the grasshopper threat in 11 West African countries. But, in October, widespread breeding of desert locusts in the southern Sahara produced numerous new swarms. The locusts crossed the Sahara on a broad front and invaded Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco.

Field programmes

One of FAO's main priorities in 1987 was the protection of its field programme, made up of projects that provided developing countries with technical advice in all areas of food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Despite its financial crisis, during 1987 FAO carried out 1,839 field projects for a total value of \$276.3 million. They were funded by UNDP and various trust fund arrangements with donor and recipient countries. In addition, 854 projects for

emergency relief, training and short-term specialized advice with a total value of \$37.2 million were carried out under the technical co-operation programme.

In 1987, the FAO Investment Centre, which assisted developing countries to attract investment for agricultural development, helped to formulate 41 investment projects, which were approved by international financing institutions for total investments of \$899 million.

Rural development

FAO continued in 1987 its role as lead agency in the United Nations system for rural development, supporting the 1979 WCARRD Programme of Action. It led an inter-agency mission which made recommendations aimed at helping Brazil carry out its national plan for agrarian reform. It also sponsored a WCARRD follow-up consultation in Asia and the Pacific, an expert consultation on landlessness in rural Asia and an inter-agency round table on small holdings in Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO rural development experts, leading an inter-agency mission, helped draw up broad outlines for an agrarian reform programme in the Philippines. With funding provided through FAO's technical co-operation programme, national institutions drafted land reform legislation. Similar funding helped to organize in Manila a National Congress for People's Agrarian Reform. On 22 July 1987, the President of the Philippines signed an executive order forming the basis of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme, which provided for the acquisition and transfer of 5.7 million hectares of public and private land for the benefit of almost 2.5 million farmers. FAO assistance to the Programme, with funding from its technical co-operation programme, provided training for local-level agrarian reform officials and farmers' leaders. A \$6 million Italy-funded project executed by FAO assisted government departments responsible for the Programme.

FAO promoted the concept of farm-power planning, involving the formulation of a national mechanization strategy which determined the correct combination of hand tools and animal draught- and mechanically-powered equipment, their acquisition, priorities for their deployment and policies for supporting users. During the year, African, Asian and Latin American countries sought advice on strategy formulation and an FAO expert reviewed Suriname's farm machinery and visited Trinidad and Tobago to review a farm mechanization strategy.

In 1987, an FAO pilot project supported efforts by Nepal's Ministry of Agriculture to decentralize its planning system. Two agricultural economists helped to train district-level planning

personnel and to prepare model district development plans, which identified weaknesses in planning procedures. Based on the project's findings, FAO executed a large-scale project to prepare district plans. It also assisted in developing a replicable model for decentralized planning procedures in Zambia and conducted studies on planning needs in Jordan and the Sudan.

The problems of small farmers and family food producers were the focus of attention on World Food Day (16 October). Small farmers constituted over half of the world's rural poor and produced about four fifths of the food supply in developing countries.

Crops

World production of cereals in 1987 fell by just over 4 per cent compared to 1986. Output dropped by 6 per cent in developed countries and by 2 per cent in the developing world. While production of all the major cereals fell, coarse grains in developed countries and paddy in Asia were particularly affected. The European Economic Community's (EEC) cereal harvest was smaller than expected and significantly less than the record year 1984. In Eastern Europe and the USSR, output fell marginally.

In 1987, total utilization of cereals exceeded production for the first time since 1983/84. In addition, coarse grains, mainly used as animal feed, represented an increasingly larger share of total cereal stocks—about 52 per cent in 1987. Nevertheless, stocks remained at 23 per cent of estimated annual consumption, a level above the 18 per cent considered by FAO to be sufficient to maintain world food security.

Despite a smaller cocoa crop, market prices continued to fall. Sugar production remained almost static, bringing supply closer to demand. Oil crops output increased marginally, while root crops stagnated at the global level.

FAO's Prevention of Food Losses (PFL) Special Action Programme, which aimed to help developing countries identify post-harvest food losses and to plan and implement national food-loss reduction programmes, in 1987 marked its tenth year with 35 projects for a total budget of \$36 million under way in all developing regions. An FAO pilot project in the Dominican Republic showed rice farmers in the Santa Clara agrarian reform area how portable threshing machines could reduce their losses and helped the local farmers' association install its own rice mill and train staff. The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal shared information and expertise regarding their rice crops under a PFL project.

Recognizing the key role played by women in post-harvest operations, FAO funded the development of teaching materials for a home science col-

lege in Tamil Nadu, India, to train female extension workers in improved post-harvest techniques.

A successful FAO project for mushroom production in Viet Nam led to similar ventures in Bhutan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

FAO trained 15 women in the remote mountain community of Mantsonyane, Lesotho in the propagation of good quality, disease-free seed potatoes which were stored for multiplication or later distribution to other farms. The Lesotho project was one of more than 140 under way world-wide in 1987 under FAO's Seed Improvement and Development Programme, which aimed to help set up or strengthen national seed programmes serving the needs of the farming community.

A \$1 million FAO project to help farmers in mountainous areas of the tropics to propagate, produce and process temperate fruits was launched in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. FAO also helped set up a fruit-breeding research centre in Shaanxi province, China, and formulated an assistance project in Bhutan.

FAO staff produced a tasty bread using cassava flour, proving that a bread similar to the classic white loaf, much favoured by Africa's city dwellers, could be produced using traditional staple crops. The possibility of preparing a wheatless bread was expected to allow Governments in developing countries to move ahead with policies limiting wheat imports and encouraging production of local crops.

Livestock

In 1987, improved diagnostic methods, new vaccines and drugs for veterinary use, breed improvement and embryo transfers were an integral part of FAO's programmes in animal health, forage production, genetic resources and livestock production. FAO supported efforts to map the deoxyribonucleic acid segments responsible for the resistance of some West African cattle to the deadly disease trypanosomiasis, spread by the tsetse fly. It also provided seed money to research centres in Argentina, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India and Senegal for studies on the feasibility of setting up regional animal gene banks for the cryogenic storage of semen and embryos from endangered livestock breeds.

During the year, FAO sent some 300,000 doses of trivalent foot-and-mouth disease vaccine to Bulgaria and Greece; Funding for the campaign, totalling \$1.6 million in 1985-1987, was provided by EEC and non-EEC countries.

Fisheries

In 1987, FAO defined aquaculture as the farming of aquatic organisms, implying both interventions to enhance production and ownership of cul-

tivated stock. FAO also assembled, for the first time, country-by-country statistics which put world aquaculture output at 10.5 million tonnes in 1985. By the year 2000, it was expected to double.

An evaluation completed in 1987 of past FAO/UNDP technical assistance suggested that greater support be given to national aquaculture planning, to regional training programmes and to disseminating marketing information. In line with these recommendations, FAO launched with Hungary a series of training courses in hatchery and fish-farm management for fisheries personnel from Africa, Asia and the Near East. FAO's Aquaculture Development and Co-ordination Programme, which helped to set up four regional training and research networks, was implementing an aquaculture programme for South Pacific countries and studying a similar venture for the Caribbean.

During the year, FAO implemented some 50 field projects for aquaculture development. It helped to plan a \$63.4 million project to supply nine Chinese cities with 18,000 tonnes of fish a year. Under a new 10-year programme, FAO was to focus greater efforts on smaller-scale projects to integrate aquaculture with traditional peasant farming systems. The programme's first phase focused on southern Africa—a pilot project under way in Zambia explored ways of including aquaculture in development programmes, with emphasis on the role of women in fish-farm management.

In March 1987, five Asian countries agreed to continue the work of FAO's regional fish-marketing information and advisory service, INFOFISH, as an intergovernmental organization, following termination of FAO assistance in 1986. During the year, FAO continued to operate fish-marketing information systems in Africa, Latin America and the Near East, under the co-ordination and support of GLOBEFISH, an FAO activity which gathered and disseminated information on fisheries production and trade, supply and demand, aquaculture, joint ventures and investment. All GLOBEFISH data were computer accessible world-wide via satellite.

A series of FAO-sponsored seminars alerted countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to the need for better management of the region's 5.7 million hectares of mangrove forests. In Costa Rica, an FAO pilot project trained national personnel in mangrove management and developed wood-harvesting and fish-farming techniques which conserve the resource. FAO launched similar projects in mangrove areas of Bangladesh and Sierra Leone.

Policy-makers, fishermen and fishing industry representatives meeting at separate FAO-sponsored conferences in Pakistan and the Philippines discussed issues affecting national fisheries and formulated development policies and programmes.

The Pakistan conference produced ideas for six fisheries projects, while participants in the Philippines drafted 12 action programmes and endorsed a bill to create a department of fisheries.

During 1987, FAO helped the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to set up an ASEAN Fisheries Development Centre secretariat in Bangkok, Thailand. It helped design and build in India new types of inshore fishing vessels in ferro-cement to try to refurbish the country's aging fleet of some 25,000 wooden vessels. Following extensive sea trials and stability verification by computer at FAO headquarters, two trawlers were handed over in 1987 to fisheries departments in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat states. The departments demonstrated them to fishermen and encouraged boat-yards to use the ferro-cement boat-building technology.

During the year, FAO's Fisheries Department provided original fishing and fish-transport boat designs to 10 developing countries. In Guinea-Bissau, for example, simple plank canoes were tested as an alternative to the traditional dug-out. Encouraged by the results, FAO formulated a longer-term programme to develop a replacement for dug-outs throughout West Africa.

The Fridtjof Nansen—a 47.5 metre fisheries research vessel operating under a UNDP project—surveyed the Pacific coast from Mexico to Colombia to estimate the total biomass of fish stocks. Its 12-month mission was planned with the help of FAO and Norwegian scientists. Scientists from eight countries participated in the surveys.

Environment

In 1987, FAO's Investment Centre worked on 30 large-scale projects with environmental components. In August, the World Bank approved funding of \$20 million for a project prepared by the Centre for forestry development in northern Tunisia, where overgrazing, the taking of fuelwood and soil erosion had severely degraded farmland. Other projects prepared by the Centre and approved by financial institutions included land erosion control in Burundi and Jamaica, and water and soil conservation in Burkina Faso. The Centre was preparing an additional 22 projects involving protection of the environment.

At a high-level meeting of government leaders and international agencies, held at Bellagio, Italy, under the auspices of FAO, the World Bank, UNDP, the World Resources Institute and the Rockefeller Foundation, participants called for urgent policy reforms to save tropical forests, which were being destroyed at the rate of 11 million hectares a year. The meeting endorsed the 1986 Tropical Forestry Action Plan⁶ for which FAO was the central coordinator. A task force prepared recommendations for policies, funding strategies and implementa-

tion arrangements for review in 1988. FAO reported that funds earmarked annually for assistance to forestry in the tropics had risen to \$1 billion.

In 1987, FAO launched a multi-donor trust fund to support the preservation and use of the genetic diversity in plants. The new fund, to be financed by Governments, intergovernmental agencies, private industry and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), would allow FAO to step up the collection and conservation of precious plant genetic resources for conventional plant breeding and genetic engineering.

Drawing on its experience in land and water conservation, FAO in 1987 drew up environmental impact assessment procedures to be applied in formulating and implementing field projects. It offered its services to member countries wishing to apply similar assessments within their national agricultural and rural development programmes.

Following the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, in 1986, FAO worked with the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency to prepare a series of recommendations for definitive standards on radio-nuclide contamination of food in international trade. FAO also continued its campaign to regulate the misuse of agricultural pesticides, distributing 25,000 copies of its International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.

During 1987, FAO began investigating the impact of environmental crises on rural women. A consultant held discussions with government officials, research institutes and NGOs in famine-stricken Ethiopia and the Sudan. Preliminary findings showed that drought had a particularly severe effect on rural women through increased pressures on land, water, fuelwood and other resources vital to their food production systems. The research programme was expected to develop a methodology for the collection of data on farm survival strategies and to gather further evidence of women's important role in rural development, specifically in the rehabilitation of drought-affected areas.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

In 1987, FAO organized inter-country meetings, training and study tours and sponsored the formation of technical co-operation networks. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 33 countries were participating in a system of technical co-operation networks covering agro-forestry, aquaculture, food crops, fuel, marketing and watershed management. At a regional workshop organized with FAO assistance in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, participants from 14 Caribbean and

⁶YUN 1986, p. 1118.

Latin American countries called for renewed efforts to establish a Caribbean network for tropical root crops. FAO prepared a support project for that network. Similar action was under way in Central Africa, following a workshop sponsored by FAO and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. FAO also worked with Latin American Governments to establish a network to share technologies for multiple ovulation and embryo transfer in livestock.

During the year, extension workers from Côte d'Ivoire were trained in Ghana in the use of low-cost fish-smoking ovens; Nepalese agronomists studied fertilizer extension programmes in India; Brazilian scientists taught at a course on agricultural education in Paraguay; and 10 Near East countries exchanged information on problems in the breeding of small ruminants.

Information

FAO has produced hundreds of publications, with simple, illustrated texts on soil conservation, animal care and better farming methods, in Arabic, Chinese, English, French or Spanish. To reach the millions of small farmers and extension workers who do not understand those languages, FAO encouraged its member countries to adapt, translate, print and distribute its publications for local use. Local-language publishing in 1987 produced a wide variety of booklets, posters and leaflets. An agricultural college in Thailand finished printing 72,000 copies of booklets from FAO's Better Farming series for distribution throughout the country. Other publications dealt with rabbit husbandry (in Malaysian), animal traction (Indonesian) and freshwater fish farming (Telugu). In Brazil, a national magazine featured material from FAO's Rural Home Techniques series in regular instalments.

During the year, FAO began printing the Better Farming series in Portuguese for distribution in Portuguese-speaking African countries. Subsidy agreements for future ventures were signed with publishing houses in Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

During 1987, FAO distributed computer programme diskettes to help low-income member countries systematically process data for the 1990 world census of agriculture. The diskette and accompanying manual were intended to assist national statistical offices tabulate their census data on low-cost personal computers. FAO assisted nine countries along the Nile River basin to make a detailed survey of their potential for irrigation development. The project followed publication in 1987 of an FAO assessment of Africa's water resources and irrigable soils and a preliminary inventory of irrigated areas. The regional survey, the first of its kind in Africa, produced a series of maps and a data bank of information.

Secretariat

At the end of 1987, the number of staff employed at FAO headquarters was 3,330, of whom 1,089 were in the Professional and higher categories. Field project personnel and those in regional and country offices numbered 2,847: 1,228 in the Professional and higher categories and 1,619 in the General Service category. In addition, 303 associate experts worked for FAO, of whom 46 were at headquarters and 257 in the field or regional and country offices.

Budget

The November 1987 session of the FAO Conference approved a budget of \$492.3 million for 1988-1989.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1988 and 1989)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	26,762	Benin	0.01	26,762	Chile	0.08	214,096
Albania	0.01	26,762	Bhutan	0.01	26,762	China	0.95	2,542,390
Algeria	0.17	454,954	Bolivia	0.01	26,762	Colombia	0.16	428,192
Angola	0.01	26,762	Botswana	0.01	26,762	Comoros	0.01	26,762
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	26,762	Brazil	1.68	4,496,016	Congo	0.01	26,762
Argentina	0.74	1,980,388	Bulgaria	0.19	508,478	Cook Islands	0.01	26,762
Australia	1.99	5,325,638	Burkina Faso	0.01	26,762	Costa Rica	0.02	53,524
Austria	0.89	2,381,818	Burma	0.01	26,762	Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	53,524
Bahamas	0.01	26,762	Burundi	0.01	26,762	Cuba	0.11	294,382
Bahrain	0.02	53,524	Cameroon	0.01	26,762	Cyprus	0.02	53,524
Bangladesh	0.02	53,524	Canada	3.67	9,821,654	Czechoslovakia	0.84	2,248,008
Barbados	0.01	26,762	Cape Verde	0.01	26,762	Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	26,762
Belgium	1.41	3,773,442	Central African Republic	0.01	26,762	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	160,572
Belize	0.01	26,762	Chad	0.01	26,762			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Democratic Yemen	0.01	26,762	Lao People's			Saint Lucia	0.01	26,762
Denmark	0.86	2,301,532	Democratic Republic	0.01	26,762	Saint Vincent and the		
Djibouti	0.01	26,762	Lebanon	0.01	26,762	Grenadines	0.01	26,762
Dominica	0.01	26,762	Lesotho	0.01	26,762	Samoa	0.01	26,762
Dominican Republic	0.04	107,048	Liberia	0.01	26,762	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	26,762
Ecuador	0.04	107,048	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.31	829,622	Saudi Arabia	1.16	3,104,392
Egypt	0.08	214,096	Luxembourg	0.06	160,572	Senegal	0.01	26,762
El Salvador	0.01	26,762	Madagascar	0.01	26,762	Seychelles	0.01	26,762
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	26,762	Malawi	0.01	26,762	Sierra Leone	0.01	26,762
Ethiopia	0.01	26,762	Malaysia	0.12	321,144	Solomon Islands	0.01	26,762
Fiji	0.01	26,762	Maldives	0.01	26,762	Somalia	0.01	26,762
Finland	0.60	1,605,720	Mali	0.01	26,762	Spain	2.43	6,503,166
France	7.64	20,446,168	Malta	0.01	26,762	Sri Lanka	0.01	26,762
Gabon	0.04	107,048	Mauritania	0.01	26,762	Sudan	0.01	26,762
Gambia	0.01	26,762	Mauritius	0.01	26,762	Suriname	0.01	26,762
Germany, Federal			Mexico	1.07	2,863,534	Swaziland	0.01	26,762
Republic of	9.91	26,521,142	Mongolia	0.01	26,762	Sweden	1.50	4,014,300
Ghana	0.01	26,762	Morocco	0.06	160,572	Switzerland	1.34	3,586,108
Greece	0.53	1,418,386	Mozambique	0.01	26,762	Syrian Arab Republic	0.05	133,810
Grenada	0.01	26,762	Namibia	0.01	26,762	Thailand	0.11	294,382
Guatemala	0.02	53,524	Nepal	0.01	26,762	Togo	0.01	26,762
Guinea	0.01	26,762	Netherlands	2.09	5,593,258	Tonga	0.01	26,762
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	26,762	New Zealand	0.29	776,098	Trinidad and Tobago	0.05	133,810
Guyana	0.01	26,762	Nicaragua	0.01	26,762	Tunisia	0.04	107,048
Haiti	0.01	26,762	Niger	0.01	26,762	Turkey	0.41	1,097,242
Honduras	0.01	26,762	Nigeria	0.23	615,526	Uganda	0.01	26,762
Hungary	0.26	695,812	Norway	0.65	1,739,530	United Arab Emirates	0.22	588,764
Iceland	0.04	107,048	Oman	0.02	53,524	United Kingdom	5.83	15,602,246
India	0.42	1,124,004	Pakistan	0.07	187,334	United Republic of		
Indonesia	0.17	454,954	Panama	0.02	53,524	Tanzania	0.01	26,762
Iran	0.76	2,033,912	Papua New Guinea	0.01	26,762	United States	25.00	66,905,000
Iraq	0.14	374,668	Paraguay	0.02	53,524	Uruguay	0.05	133,810
Ireland	0.22	588,764	Peru	0.08	214,096	Vanuatu	0.01	26,762
Israel	0.26	695,812	Philippines	0.12	321,144	Venezuela	0.72	1,926,864
Italy	4.55	12,176,710	Poland	0.77	2,060,674	Viet Nam	0.01	26,762
Jamaica	0.02	53,524	Portugal	0.22	588,764	Yemen	0.01	26,762
Japan	13.00	34,790,600	Qatar	0.05	133,810	Yugoslavia	0.55	1,471,910
Jordan	0.01	26,762	Republic of Korea	0.24	642,288	Zaire	0.01	26,762
Kenya	0.01	26,762	Romania	0.23	615,526	Zambia	0.01	26,762
Kuwait	0.35	936,670	Rwanda	0.01	26,762	Zimbabwe	0.02	53,524
			Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	26,762	Total	100.00	267,620,000

Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
Director-General: Edouard Saouma.
Deputy Director-General: D. J. Walton.

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department: Dean K. Crowther.
Assistant Director-General, Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation: V. J. Shah.
Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: C. H. Bonte-Friedheim.
Assistant Director-General, Development Department: R. S. Lignon.
Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department: R. P. Moreno, a.i.
Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: A. Lindquist, a.i.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: M. A. Flores Rodas.
Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: M. de Francisco, a.i.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: T. Taka, a.i.
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific: S. S. Puri.
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean: M. E. Jalil.
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East: A. S. Jum'a.
Regional Representative for Europe: A. Bozzini.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Facsimile: (39) (6) 5146 172

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
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Telex: 2139

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Asia and the Pacific
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Bangkok 10200, Thailand
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Telex: 82815 TH
Facsimile: (66) (2) 280-0445

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

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00100 Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
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United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1125
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Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6036
Telex: 236350
Facsimile: (1) (212) 888-6188

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison
Office for North America
1001 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 300
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Telephone: (1) (202) 653-2400
Telex: 64255
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Chapter IV

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued throughout 1987 its activities aimed at promoting co-operation among nations through education, natural and social sciences, culture and communication.

During the year, the membership of UNESCO remained at 158. Associate membership increased to three with the admission of Aruba on 20 October.

The twenty-fourth session of the UNESCO General Conference was held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 20 October to 20 November. The Conference adopted a draft programme for an international literacy year—subsequently proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly as 1990—as well as proposals for a plan of action to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000. The Conference appointed Federico Mayor of Spain to a six-year term as Director-General of UNESCO. He took up office on 16 November 1987, succeeding Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal who had served in that position since 1974.

Education

In 1987, UNESCO's major programmes focused on education for all; the formulation and application of education policies; and education, training and society.

In December, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation by the Economic and Social Council, proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year (see p. 653).

In its fight against illiteracy, UNESCO launched on 23 February 1987 the Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL). The first issue of the APPEAL newsletter was issued at the beginning of the year and a regional workshop of APPEAL national co-ordinators (Chiang Mai, Thailand, 19-29 August) was hosted by the Thai National Commission. During the year, an international symposium was held for reflection on the preparation of an international literacy year (Ulan Bator, Mongolia, 24-29 May). Work continued on establishing a regional programme for the universalization and renewal of primary education and the eradication of adult illiteracy in the Arab States. The regional programme for the eradication of illiteracy in Africa held workshops, seminars and

courses for educational planners and administrators, primary-school staff and literacy and post-literacy workers, and published four issues of the bulletin Alpha 2000 in English, French and Portuguese. The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, Colombia, 24-28 March) confirmed the system of networks and an information system as the major methods by which the regional plan of action would tackle illiteracy.

Activities concerning adult education included workshops and seminars on training methods and pilot projects to establish adult education centres. During 1986-1987, 41 travel grants were awarded to educators from 36 member States, one third of whom were women.

Action to promote access to all types and levels of education in rural areas focused on promoting the role of village schools and increasing the contribution of general and specialized education—agricultural and technical—to socio-economic development. Instructional materials were prepared and disseminated and workshops organized to develop and test curricula on technologies adapted to rural areas. During 1986-1987, training programmes were organized for some 350 agricultural science teachers, agricultural extension workers, project managers, teacher trainers, community development specialists and other educational personnel from 11 member States in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. Also during the biennium, training courses were organized with institutions and professional associations of agricultural education for some 220 specialists.

To promote equality of educational opportunity for girls and women, meetings and seminars were held to identify obstacles. Projects, seminars and training focused on access by girls to primary, secondary, technical and vocational education; higher education in science and technology; and participation of parents in their children's education. Special training programmes were organized in four member States for girls who had left school prematurely.

UNESCO also promoted measures to intensify existing education and training activities for disabled persons, refugees, national liberation movements and migrant workers and their families.

Under the programme on the formulation and application of education policies, the Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, 30 March-4 April) adopted a declaration and 27 recommendations. The declaration focused on the relationship between the development of education and economic and social progress. The Conference reaffirmed that priority should be given to public spending on education and that its administration should be more stringent. Activities during 1986-1987 included training for 38 trainees with the assistance of the International Institute for Educational Planning. UNESCO also organized 60 courses, workshops and seminars for some 1,500 educational planners and administrators from more than 80 member States. Other activities sought to promote educational sciences.

Activities dealing with the interaction between education and society aimed at improving the teaching of science and technology; integrating productive work into general education curricula; promoting physical education and sport; and integrating training and research activities.

Natural sciences

UNESCO continued contributing to international co-operation in science and technology for development. Training and research courses and workshops and seminars for specialists, many from developing countries, were organized on various mathematical topics, physics, chemistry, biology, biotechnology and informatics. In collaboration with national universities and institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a symposium on innovative methods in technological education was held for over 200 teachers and planners in engineering education and technician training; the symposium was preceded by a series of preparatory regional workshops and training seminars in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America. Other activities for engineers included postgraduate courses and the publication of studies. Courses, conferences and exhibitions were organized and pilot projects undertaken in renewable energies; study grants were provided for Asian energy information specialists.

Concerning informatics, activities included training seminars and courses, pilot projects, fellowships and study and travel grants. The first meeting of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (Sofia, Bulgaria, 17 and 18 May) examined 28 projects. During 1986-1987, the UNESCO regional office for science and technology in Latin America and the Caribbean at Montevideo, Uruguay, conducted studies on the introduction of software in five member States and organized

training courses for 188 participants in 15 member States and meetings for 117 informatics specialists in more than 10 member States.

The Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 6-15 July) met to determine ways of directing science and technology policies towards meeting the socio-economic needs of African communities, particularly rural ones. The Conference adopted the Kilimanjaro Declaration and 15 recommendations, including one on the implementation of the special programme of assistance to Africa in science and technology research.

The International Geological Correlation Programme, with 83 established national committees, continued to stimulate international collaboration in the earth sciences through its 51 research projects in 122 countries. The geology for development project focused on applied geological studies of special interest for regional socio-economic development, with particular attention given to reinforcing interregional co-operation between geoscientists from West Africa and Latin America involved in the study of pre-Cambrian zones. Activities concerning natural hazards included projects aimed at establishing or reinforcing hazard-monitoring network systems, particularly earthquakes and volcanoes, in various parts of the world. Post-disaster investigations were conducted on several occasions.

Under the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the MAB International Co-ordinating Council identified four new lines of research: ecosystem functioning under different intensities of human impact; management and restoration of human-impacted resources; human investment and resource use; and human response to environmental stress. The MAB Council made suggestions concerning the substance and future development of these research topics to supplement the 14 existing international research themes within MAB. During the year the network of biosphere reserves expanded and various research and training activities took place.

The International Hydrological Programme (IHP) continued its third phase (1984-1989). Postgraduate courses in hydrology and water resources were sponsored, mainly for participants from developing countries, and several seminars, training courses and workshops were offered. The Third UNESCO/world Meteorological Organization International Conference on Hydrology and the Scientific Bases of Water Resources Management (Geneva, 16-21 March) discussed ensuring complementarity between the programmes and offered suggestions for IHP's fourth phase (1990-1995).

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission continued its programmes, which included ocean dynamics and climate, ocean science in relation to living and non-living resources, marine pollution research and monitoring, ocean mapping, ocean observation and warning systems, and marine data and information exchange.

In the marine sciences, UNESCO emphasized improving university teaching through training courses, meetings and seminars and through fellowships and travel grants. UNESCO projects on coral reefs, mangrove areas, coastal lagoons and coastal ecosystems continued throughout the year.

As part of its contribution to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) (see p. 715), UNESCO worked towards the improvement of living conditions in poor housing areas through training programmes for architects, town planners and community development specialists and encouraged projects to rehabilitate housing in historic centres and their surrounding districts.

Information on environmental education was promoted in member States through various institutions to develop the human resources necessary for such education, and through the dissemination of scientific information on the rational use of natural resources relevant to UNESCO's environmental programme. The International Congress on Environmental Education and Training (Moscow, 17-21 August), jointly organized by UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Programme, decided on policy lines for future action and finalized an international strategy of action for the 1990s. The Congress also recommended that the 1990s be proclaimed the world decade for environmental action.

Social sciences

In 1987, UNESCO continued emphasizing the development of social and human sciences.

An international meeting of specialists in the social and human sciences (Paris, 14-18 December) considered ways to strengthen international co-operation in those sciences. The work of the meeting, which was attended by 30 participants and 50 observers, revolved around three themes: the social and human sciences and the challenges of modernity and development; interdisciplinarity in these sciences and their interface with the life sciences and the natural sciences; and activities to promote the global development of the social and human sciences, especially in developing regions, and to strengthen international co-operation.

UNESCO organized a meeting of 12 experts from various regions on the role of the international community in international relations, public international law and international co-operation and understanding (Valletta, Malta, 30 June-3 July), and supported a course on peace and con-

flict held at the University of Uppsala (Sweden, 7 April-3 June). During the year, the first *Répertoire des institutions d'enseignement et de recherche en droit international* was published, as was *The Treatment of Prisoners under International Law*. The 1987 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education was shared between the journalist/writer Laurence Deonna (Switzerland) and the *Servicio Paz y Justicia en America Latina*, an ecumenical non-violent organization founded in 1971 concerned with education for peace, consciousness raising, educational activities relating to human and peoples' rights and the training of community leaders.

The UNESCO Associated Schools Project continued to promote international education at the national, regional and international levels. In 1987, the project included some 2,150 institutions in 97 countries.

Activities to combat prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid included studies and workshops, teacher training and exchange and revision of school textbooks to eliminate discriminatory features. A meeting held in Paris (30 March-2 April) examined studies undertaken by Canada, Ecuador and Hungary on practical measures to ensure the full exercise of cultural rights within multilingual, multiconfessional or multicultural nations. UNESCO sponsored a subregional workshop on combating prejudice and intolerance through research and education (Bridgetown, Barbados, April).

Activities for youth continued to promote the development of sport, particularly for youth in rural areas; to expand voluntary work among young people; and to train leaders of youth organizations through the awarding of travel grants.

The status of women programme included the compilation of statistics on the participation of men and women in meetings organized by UNESCO or with its assistance, in order to draw to the attention of the UNESCO secretariat and member States the need for more vigorous efforts to achieve a better balance. UNESCO also focused on developing co-operation with the United Nations system, with a view to co-ordinating the implementation of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.^a

Culture

Implementation of international campaigns for the safeguarding of cultural heritage was pursued throughout 1987. One new campaign was launched to safeguard the architectural complex of San Francisco de Lima (Peru). Activities were carried out in regard to the 22 campaigns in progress and in relation to 7 others approved by the UNESCO General Conference.

^aYUN 1985, p. 937.

Preparations were made for the launching of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997). The plan of action for the Decade and a practical guide were finalized; statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Decade were drawn up and a permanent secretariat of the Decade established.

The World Heritage Committee, established under the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, held its eleventh session (Paris, 7-11 December). It inscribed 41 additional sites on the World Heritage List, thus raising to 288 the number of cultural and natural properties protected by the Convention, to which 100 States were parties at the end of 1987. Efforts continued to promote public awareness of the Convention's objectives and to encourage contributions to the World Heritage Fund, which supports training activities and restoration work on World Heritage sites.

Studies continued on African, Latin American, Caribbean, Asian and Islamic cultures. In 1987, the first volume of the General History of Africa was published in Italian and the seventh volume in French and Spanish. An abridged edition of the first volume was published in Korean and of the second volume in French. Translations of literary works written in less widely spoken languages were published in the UNESCO Collection of Representative Works. Art reproductions were circulated as traveling exhibitions, and records of traditional music from several countries were produced. The yearly bibliography of translations in the world, *Index Translationum*, continued to be published. The quarterly Museum was produced in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

A new programme for safeguarding the non-physical heritage began to produce its first results through the organization of a meeting in the Saami region of northern Scandinavia of representatives of minority cultures, predominantly from industrialized countries.

Support to member States for cultural development and policies continued through the encouragement of wider participation in cultural life and through the training of personnel for cultural development.

Activities to promote the arts were pursued in 1987 with the organization of a number of regional symposia and workshops: graphic design for development (Africa); literature (Africa); contemporary music (Asia and the Pacific); handicrafts (Asia and the Arab region); visual arts and electronic culture (Europe); contemporary theatre (Latin America and the Caribbean); and the use of video in the self-promotion of indigenous peoples' cultural values (North, Central and South America). Colloquia were organized on the role of art in architecture, protection of performing

artists in a technological era, and folk dances and their adaptation to the modern stage. Support was given to NGOs and member States through the Participation Programme for seminars, training courses, art and film festivals, research projects, film production and artistic publication. Fellowships and study grants were also granted to young artists. The UNESCO/International Music Council Prize for Music was awarded to Henri Dutilleux (France) and Daniel Barenboim (Israel). The UNESCO Prize for Architecture was awarded to Somsri Kriwattanapong (Thailand) and to King Mongkut's Institute of Technology (Thailand).

Communications

In 1987, UNESCO continued to focus on stimulating research of the socio-cultural impact of new communication technologies; encouraging information exchanges and intellectual co-operation on communications issues; and the strengthening of communication research and documentation capacities.

A chronological survey of documents on the new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, was published, as was a study of the existing situations and legal framework for communication and information exchange within and between countries with different socio-political systems.

UNESCO continued to examine obstacles hindering a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information, and to strengthen information exchange and professional collaboration. Studies were undertaken on the role of the media in promoting mutual respect, international understanding and respect for human rights and peace and in the elucidation of major world problems, including the promotion of women's access to and participation in communication.

Regarding women's access, particular attention was given to training, especially in non-traditional fields such as electronic news gathering, photo-journalism, media management and economic and political reporting. Ten workshops were organized in Africa, the Arab States and Asia for women media professionals in various areas of communication skills. In addition, in order to implement the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, a regional meeting (Manila, Philippines, December) prepared a plan of activities for Asian women in the media until the year 2000. UNESCO published *Women and Media Decision-making: The Invisible Barriers*, a book presenting a comparative analysis of key issues, personnel policies and practices of five broadcasting organizations in Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, India and Nigeria and offering proposals to help women overcome barriers to obtaining high-level posts in the media.

UNESCO organized the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in the Arab States (Khartoum, Sudan, 19-25 July), a ministerial conference attended by 54 delegates and 31 observers. The final report included the Declaration of Khartoum and 15 recommendations containing proposals emerging from the Conference debate.

The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) (eighth session, Paris, 20-26 January) approved \$2.3 million from the IPDC Special Account for 71 communication projects. IPDC continued to support regional and national news agencies, regional broadcasting unions and media training. Advisory missions were organized to assist in preparing projects for the development of community radio, news agencies, television and newspapers, and in the formulation of book and communication policies.

Training programmes and materials on communications continued to expand, with the participation of national, regional and subregional institutions. In 1987, IPDC provided assistance to the Africa Regional Film and Television Institute for a workshop on co-operation between film training institutions in Africa and supplied training equipment. In Algeria, IPDC supported the establishment of a European communications satellite broadcasting station and, in Indonesia, supplied equipment for a development-oriented feature service for the rural press. It provided assistance to improve studio production facilities at Radio Saint Lucia. Some 100 fellowships in news agency operations, television studio techniques, television production, radio engineering and broadcasting, printing technology, journalism, camera work and film production were provided to participants from developing countries.

During the year, action was taken to: increase the endogenous capacity of developing countries through the design and application of low-cost communications technology and the production and distribution of programmes, print and audio-visual materials; train communications specialists and archivists in film and tape preservation techniques; and promote book development policies and reading habits.

General Information Programme

Under the General Information Programme, which grouped together the main activities in information, libraries and archives, regional data bases were set up in nine member States and the capability of data-base creation was strengthened in 50 institutions in developing countries during 1986-1987. UNESCO was involved in creating integrated library and information services in member States and in preparing projects

aimed at modernizing the management of archives. Emphasis was placed on the integrated training of information specialists, on the development of postgraduate training and on the preparation of teaching materials and publications.

Action for development

Activities under the programme on principles, methods and strategies for development focused on improving knowledge of development processes and of integrated planning and evaluation methods, paying particular attention to problems affecting women; the programme also aimed to strengthen technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). UNESCO prepared and disseminated studies and publications on development processes and organized an interregional symposium to analyse the differences between theoretical patterns and actual experience in endogenous development (Paris, 7-11 December). The integration of women's issues in development plans was the subject of a UNESCO symposium (Paris, 5-9 October). UNESCO contributed to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, June) (see p. 900) and organized a three-day forum at its headquarters on problems related to the use and abuse of drugs. In co-operation with the International Social Science Council, UNESCO contributed to a subregional meeting of experts on socio-cultural parameters of rural development relating to security of food supply (Dakar, Senegal, 28 September-2 October). Regional and interregional studies and surveys aimed to identify factors which helped or hindered TCDC in UNESCO's activities, and needs, priority areas and specific actions for intellectual and technical co-operation.

During 1986-1987, UNESCO conducted 21 project identification and preparation missions organized under the UNESCO/African Development Bank co-operation programme and sent contact missions to the Asian Development Bank with a view to launching education and science and technology projects. UNESCO contributed to pilot projects on socio-economic development in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Technical assistance

Participation Programme

Allocations approved by the Director-General for 1986-1987 under the UNESCO Participation Programme, through which member States and organizations participate in technical assistance activities, amounted to \$11,243,315 (for amounts by sector and region, see YUN 1986, p. 1127).

Extrabudgetary programmes

Amounts obligated in 1987 in respect of projects for which UNESCO served as executing agency, financed by UNDP, UNFPA and other extrabudgetary sources, totalled \$69.6 million as shown below:

Source	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
UNDP	27,411
Donated trust funds	10,474
Special accounts and voluntary contributions	9,398
UNFPA	6,966
Self-benefiting trust funds	3,857
Other United Nations sources	5,869
Associate experts	2,466
World Bank technical assistance	1,236
Regional banks and funds	1,922
Total	69,599
Sector	
Education	33,762
Natural sciences	15,688
Culture and communication	15,061
Social and human sciences	2,178
General Information Programme	1,455
Other	1,455
Total	69,599
Region	
Africa	24,151
Asia and the Pacific	18,861
Arab States	8,282
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,960
Europe	1,392
Interregional and global	9,953
Total	69,599

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 2,861. Of these, 1,077 were in the Professional or higher categories, drawn from 133 nationalities, and 1,784 were in the General Service category.

Budget

The 1987 session of the UNESCO General Conference approved a budget of \$350,386,000 for 1988-1989. The level of the Working Capital Fund was fixed at \$15,000,000 and the total assessment on member States (after deducting miscellaneous income) at \$335,875,360. Amounts allocated (in thousands of United States dollars) are shown in the table below:

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET

	Amount
Programme operations and services	219,708
Programme support services	29,450
General policy and direction	25,575
Common services	25,717
General administrative services	25,021
Appropriation reserve	9,840
Capital expenditure	1,364
Currency adjustment	13,711
Total	350,386

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1987;
annual contributions as assessed for 1988 and 1989)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	23,957	Byelorussian SSR	0.34	814,534	Ecuador	0.03	71,871
Albania	0.01	23,957	Cameroon	0.01	23,957	Egypt	0.07	167,697
Algeria	0.14	335,396	Canada	3.02	7,234,976	El Salvador	0.01	23,957
Angola	0.01	23,957	Cape Verde	0.01	23,957	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	23,957
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	23,957	Central African Republic	0.01	23,957	Ethiopia	0.01	23,957
Argentina	0.61	1,461,369	Chad	0.01	23,957	Fiji	0.01	23,957
Australia	1.64	3,928,928	Chile	0.07	167,697	Finland	0.49	1,173,887
Austria	0.73	1,748,852	China	0.78	1,868,637	France	6.29	15,068,874
Bahamas	0.01	23,957	Colombia	0.13	311,439	Gabon	0.03	71,871
Bahrain	0.02	47,913	Comoros	0.01	23,957	Gambia	0.01	23,957
Bangladesh	0.02	47,913	Congo	0.01	23,957	German Democratic Republic	1.31	3,138,350
Barbados	0.01	23,957	Costa Rica	0.02	47,913	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.16	19,548,808
Belgium	1.17	2,802,954	Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	47,913	Ghana	0.01	23,957
Belize	0.01	23,957	Cuba	0.09	215,612	Greece	0.43	1,030,145
Benin	0.01	23,957	Cyprus	0.02	47,913	Grenada	0.01	23,957
Bhutan	0.01	23,957	Czechoslovakia	0.69	1,653,024	Guatemala	0.02	47,913
Bolivia	0.01	23,957	Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	23,957	Guinea	0.01	23,957
Botswana	0.01	23,957	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	119,784	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	23,957
Brazil	1.38	3,306,048	Democratic Yemen	0.01	23,957	Guyana	0.01	23,957
Bulgaria	0.16	383,311	Denmark	0.71	1,700,938	Haiti	0.01	23,957
Burkina Faso	0.01	23,957	Dominica	0.01	23,957			
Burma	0.01	23,957	Dominican Republic	0.03	71,871			
Burundi	0.01	23,957						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)
Honduras	0.01	23,957	Namibia *	—	—	Sudan	0.01	23,957
Hungary	0.22	527,051	Nepal	0.01	23,957	Suriname	0.01	23,957
Iceland	0.03	71,871	Netherlands	1.72	4,120,582	Swaziland	0.01	23,957
India	0.34	814,534	New Zealand	0.24	574,965	Sweden	1.24	2,970,653
Indonesia	0.14	335,396	Nicaragua	0.01	23,957	Switzerland	1.11	2,659,214
Iran	0.62	1,485,326	Niger	0.01	23,957	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	95,827
Iraq	0.12	287,482	Nigeria	0.19	455,181	Thailand	0.09	215,612
Ireland	0.18	431,224	Norway	0.53	1,269,714	Togo	0.01	23,957
Israel	0.22	527,051	Oman	0.02	47,913	Tonga	0.01	23,957
Italy	3.74	8,959,870	Pakistan	0.06	143,741	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	95,827
Jamaica	0.02	47,913	Panama	0.02	47,913	Tunisia	0.03	71,871
Japan	10.71	25,657,812	Papua New Guinea	0.01	23,957	Turkey	0.34	814,534
Jordan	0.01	23,957	Paraguay	0.02	47,913	Uganda	0.01	23,957
Kenya	0.01	23,957	Peru	0.07	167,697	Ukrainian SSR	1.26	3,018,567
Kuwait	0.29	694,749	Philippines	0.10	239,568	USSR	10.08	24,148,529
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	23,957	Poland	0.63	1,509,282	United Arab Emirates	0.18	431,224
Lebanon	0.01	23,957	Portugal	0.18	431,224	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	23,957
Lesotho	0.01	23,957	Qatar	0.04	95,827	Uruguay	0.04	95,827
Liberia	0.01	23,957	Republic of Korea	0.20	479,137	Venezuela	0.59	1,413,456
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	622,878	Romania	0.19	455,181	Viet Nam	0.01	23,957
Luxembourg	0.05	119,784	Rwanda	0.01	23,957	Yemen	0.01	23,957
Madagascar	0.01	23,957	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	23,957	Yugoslavia	0.45	1,078,059
Malawi	0.01	23,957	Saint Lucia	0.01	23,957	Zaire	0.01	23,957
Malaysia	0.10	239,568	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	23,957	Zambia	0.01	23,957
Maldives	0.01	23,957	Samoa	0.01	23,957	Zimbabwe	0.02	47,913
Mali	0.01	23,957	San Marino	0.01	23,957			
Malta	0.01	23,957	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	23,957	Total	70.10†	167,937,680
Mauritania	0.01	23,957	Saudi Arabia	0.96	2,299,860	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Mauritius	0.01	23,957	Senegal	0.01	23,957	Aruba	0.01	23,957
Mexico	0.88	2,108,204	Seychelles	0.01	23,957	British Virgin Islands	0.01	23,957
Monaco	0.01	23,957	Sierra Leone	0.01	23,957	Netherlands Antilles	0.01	23,957
Mongolia	0.01	23,957	Somalia	0.01	23,957			
Morocco	0.05	119,784	Spain	2.00	4,791,375			
Mozambique	0.01	23,957	Sri Lanka	0.01	23,957			

*Assessment remained suspended in 1987.

†The scale of assessments for 1988-1989 attributed to member States of UNESCO 70.1 per cent of the theoretical amount to be paid, and, under a separate entry, attributed 29.9 per cent to three States which had ceased to be members.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: José Israel Vargas (Brazil).

Vice-Chairman: Mohamed Brahimi El-Mili (Algeria), Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe (Colombia), Rosa Isakovna Otounbayeva (USSR), Swaran Singh (India), Alemayehu Teferra (Ethiopia), Birgitta Ulvhammar (Sweden).

Members: Abdissalam Sheikh Hussein (Somalia), Paul Yao Akoto (Côte d'Ivoire), Yahya Aliyu (Nigeria), Fahd J. H. Al Thani (Qatar), Anwar Ibrahim (Malaysia), Léon Louis Boissier-Palun (Benin), Hilaire Bouhoyi (Congo), Marie-Claude Cabana (France), Brown B. Chimphamba (Malawi), Marsetio Donoseputro (Indonesia), Georges-Henri Dumont (Belgium), Federico Edjo Ovono (Equatorial Guinea), Mohamed Fathallah El-Khatib (Egypt), Walter Gehlhoff (Federal Republic of Germany), Alfredo Guevara (Cuba), Ananda W. P. Guruge (Sri Lanka), Reuben H. Harris (Antigua and Barbuda),

Luis Bernardo Honwana (Mozambique), Siegfried Kaempf (German Democratic Republic), Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan), Elsa D. R. Kelly (Argentina), Mizuo Kuroda (Japan), Allan Siegfried Li Fo Sjoie (Suriname), Abdelsalam A. Majali (Jordan), N'Tji Idriss Mariko (Mali), Margaretha Mickwitz (Finland), Milan Milanov (Bulgaria), Eugenio L. Moore (Trinidad and Tobago), Franz Muheim (Switzerland), Adamou Ndam Njoya (Cameroon), Bethwell Allan Ogot (Kenya), Mohamed M. Ould Weddady (Mauritania), Maria Luisa Paronetto Valier (Italy), Luis Manuel Periaiver (Venezuela), Luis Ignacio Ramallo (Spain), Komlavi Fofoli Seddo (Togo), Stella Soulioti (Cyprus), Iba Der Thiam (Senegal), Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru), Asavia Wandira (Uganda), Edward Gough Whitlam (Australia), Suk-Heun Yun (Republic of Korea), Zhao Fusan (China), Kazimierz Zygluski (Poland).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Federico Mayor.

Deputy Director-General: Michel de Bonnecorse.

Assistant Directors-General: Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura, Thomas Keller (acting), Youri Kochubey, Julio Labastida, Henri Lopes, Ernesto Melo Antunes, Sioma Tanguiane, Zhaochun Xu.

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Chapter V

World Health Organization (WHO)

The fortieth World Health Assembly met at Geneva from 4 to 15 May 1987 and adopted a budget of \$634 million for the 1988-1989 biennium of the World Health Organization (WHO). The negative effects of exchange rate fluctuations resulted in a higher overall budget and assessed contributions for the biennium. The Assembly approved WHO's eighth general programme of work—for 1990-1995—and requested the WHO Director-General to establish an international research programme on aging. It accorded high priority to improving the health of women and reducing maternal mortality, and urged countries to intensify efforts to control diarrhoeal diseases by prevention and proper case management. Regarding the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), the Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and co-ordinate the fight against it and endorsed WHO's global strategy. Member States were urged to extend health services to meet the needs of their entire populations and to promote balanced health manpower development. The Assembly expressed deep concern at the conclusions of a second report by a management group of scientists on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services. It also reaffirmed that health was an integral part of development.

In 1987, the United Nations Economic and Social Council urged organizations of the United Nations system to support WHO in the world-wide struggle against AIDS. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure a co-ordinated response by the system to the AIDS pandemic and also urged the organizations to support the struggle. Further, the Assembly, acting on the Council's recommendation, decided to observe the fortieth anniversary of WHO in 1988 in a manner befitting its achievements and future role in international health. (See p. 645.)

October 1987 marked the tenth anniversary of the eradication of smallpox; health care workers found the last case of the disease on 26 October 1977.

In 1987, the membership of WHO remained at 166, with one associate member.

Co-ordination with other organizations

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (twenty-sixth session, Geneva, January) discussed

the complementary roles of the two agencies in promoting healthy behaviour and national health development and supporting primary health care. WHO collaborated in the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, June) (see p. 900) and in the international campaign against traffic in drugs. Representatives of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other major non-governmental organizations (NGOs) discussed plans for the ongoing co-ordination of emergency preparedness and response at an interregional meeting (Geneva, April). WHO continued to provide emergency assistance to African countries, working with Mozambique to strengthen its capacity to co-ordinate relief and establishing a training centre at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In May, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution on the deteriorating health situation in Somalia caused by the recurrent drought. Close collaboration was maintained with concerned organizations of the United Nations system: with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in a study of health problems of workers; with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in promoting AIDS education in schools; and with the World Bank in studies of the economic and demographic impact of AIDS.

Strategy for health for all

In 1987, regional committees, professional associations and educational institutions supported the WHO Director-General's 1986 initiative to develop a health-for-all leadership to narrow the gap between policy and action.^a In June, members of the African Advisory Committee for Health Development discussed a strategy for pursuing leadership development. Representatives of the Latin American and United States Associations of Schools of Public Health discussed leadership development in educational institutions. In the South-East Asia region, technical co-operation was provided to India for leadership development activities. In the European region, health-for-all

^aYUN 1986, p. 1130.

policy reviews were used in several countries as opportunities for active dialogue with national policy-makers. The Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean endorsed a recommendation of the regional consultative committee that 10 per cent of the funds allocated to countries for fellowships should be used for health-for-all leadership development. International health-training programmes, focusing on young professionals, began in the Americas and the western Pacific region and, to enhance leadership qualities, four members of the International Federation of Medical Student Associations were trained at WHO headquarters.

Over 400 representatives of the health, planning, development and financing sectors, bilateral and multilateral agencies, NGOs and academic institutions participated in technical discussions on economic support for national health-for-all strategies held during the May Health Assembly.

Health system infrastructure

Health system development and research

In November, the second expert committee on the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, meeting at Geneva, made recommendations on a draft, incorporating comments by member States and NGOs.

A workshop on health systems research (Harare, Zimbabwe, July) brought together decision-makers and researchers from 10 member States of southern Africa, who drew up specific plans of action. In the Americas, a working group (Washington, D.C., April) developed a health systems research support programme, making preliminary proposals for workshops to promote the concept of health systems research and for networks of research information systems to be designed in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

Primary health care systems

A WHO expert committee on strengthening ministries of health for primary health care (Geneva, November) reviewed and assessed the country experience illustrated by an interregional study in 10 member States in the light of the health-for-all strategy.

The planning and management of health facilities were discussed at the Twenty-fifth Biennial Congress of the International Hospital Federation (Helsinki, Finland, May) and at the Sixteenth Triennial Congress of the International Union of Architects (Brighton, United Kingdom, July).

The first interregional meeting on strengthening district health systems based on primary health care (Harare, August), sponsored by WHO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, the Christian Medical Commis-

sion, the Danish International Development Agency and the United States Agency for International Development, adopted a declaration calling for community and national action. Nineteen countries in all WHO regions participated in the meeting.

Health manpower

In November, the WHO expert committee on health manpower management systems, meeting at Geneva, considered a study on primary health care workers and proposed strategies to solve the main problems in health manpower management. In 1987, WHO published the results of a multinational study on women as health care providers and The Community Health Worker to facilitate training throughout health systems. A global network of collaborating centres in nursing development was established in 15 member States to enhance the reorientation of nursing to the primary health care concept. Fellowships continued to play an important role in the efforts of member States to upgrade their health systems. During the 1986-1987 biennium, WHO awarded 6,809 fellowships and provided travel and subsistence allowances for 5,228 participants to attend educational meetings or national courses organized by WHO.

Public information and education for health

In the Americas, emphasis on reaching wider audiences by means of electronic media was demonstrated by the satellite transmission of the First Pan American Teleconference on AIDS (Quito, Ecuador, September), throughout the Americas and Europe. In March, WHO collaborated with the International Green Cross in convening a media briefing conference on immunization at Geneva. World Health Day 1987 (7 April) stressed the need to give equal opportunities to all children through immunization.

Health promotion and care

A November interregional meeting at Jakarta, Indonesia, focusing on the role of women's organizations in primary health care with special reference to maternal and child health and family planning, drew up a plan of action that included: promoting the reproductive health of women; developing a data base on women's health and family planning needs; advocacy; information, education and communication activities on the complementary roles of men and women; mobilizing the mass media for information, education and communication; developing women's capabilities as leaders; creating an awareness among women of their legal rights; and encouraging the equal sharing by men and women of family resources and responsibilities. Studies of women's organi-

zations and their role in primary health care were completed in Ghana, Mali and Mexico. The role of family planning as a major means of improving the health of women and children was reviewed at the International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning (Nairobi, Kenya, October). In September, a conference was held at Manila, Philippines, for policy-makers advocating the concept of safe motherhood.

In 1987, WHO, UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) agreed to harmonize and organize their approach to nutritional surveillance by combining experience and resources to ensure that Governments received appropriate and timely support.

Under their Joint Nutrition Support Programme, WHO and UNICEF collaborated with 17 member States in four regions in safeguarding and enhancing the nutritional status of children and women of child-bearing age. At a workshop on how to plan a systematic approach to the promotion of breast-feeding (Wageningen, Netherlands, February), a strategy was drawn up based on the results of a study carried out at 140 health care institutions in Europe.

A WHO study group on new approaches to the prevention of road traffic injuries (Geneva, December) reviewed world-wide traffic safety policies and proposed innovative approaches to traffic safety, especially through improved co-ordination and closer co-operation between transport and health sectors. In March, two interregional meetings held in Thailand—a WHO workshop on accident and injury prevention management at primary health care level (Pattaya) and a joint WHO/ESCAP Asian seminar on road safety (Bangkok)—reviewed recommendations on decentralized road safety policies.

Health of specific population groups

The International Conference on Safe Motherhood (Nairobi, February), sponsored by WHO, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Bank with support from UNDP, established a fund in support of operational research on safe motherhood, for which WHO was executing agency. The 1987 World Health Assembly called for intensified co-operation with member States in activities related to maternal health and safe motherhood.

Concerning adolescent health, WHO published a global review of the laws and policies affecting the delivery of health care to young people and of the major health issues facing them. At Geneva in October, NGOs concerned with youth met with experts on sexually transmitted diseases and sexual behaviour to consider strategies to prevent and control such diseases in young people. WHO sup-

ported the founding in 1987 of the International Association for Adolescent Health, which aimed to encourage co-operation among organizations and individuals committed to enhancing adolescent health.

The Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction continued to promote, support, co-ordinate and evaluate research in human reproduction. During 1986-1987, 75 countries, including 50 developing ones, participated in the Programme; some 500 research projects were under way at 254 centres; 26 research training courses, symposia or workshops were held; 234 research training grants were awarded to scientists from 35 countries; and some 500 scientific publications emanated from research activities supported by the Programme. In February, the Programme organized at Geneva a symposium on improving safety requirements for contraceptive steroids. On the basis of discussions at the symposium, the Programme issued guidelines for the toxicological and clinical assessment and post-registration surveillance of steroidal contraceptive drugs. A quarterly newsletter, *Progress*, was started in 1987.

The tenth session of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health (Geneva, September) recommended a uniform system for investigating and reporting work-related diseases and injuries. Monographs were published on psychosocial factors at work, the prevention of neurotoxic illnesses in working populations and visual display terminals in relation to workers' health.

A WHO expert committee on the health of elderly people (Geneva, November) provided guidance to member States on maintaining the well-being of aging people living under different socioeconomic conditions.

Protection and promotion of mental health

With leadership skills scarce in the area of mental health, particularly in developing countries, WHO prepared guidelines and training materials. A mental health leadership course for personnel working at district level (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, August) brought together participants from neighbouring countries.

The Global Co-ordinating Group for the Mental Health Programme (Brazzaville, Congo, April) drafted a global medium-term programme for 1990-1995 and agreed on specific activities for 1988-1989. In the European region, the final report on mental health services in pilot study areas was published. The first WHO collaborating centre for training and research in methods of assessing the quality of life in relation to health care was designated in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in April.

Concerning the prevention and treatment of mental and neurological disorders, a WHO meeting of experts (Geneva, March) reviewed knowledge of Alzheimer's disease, other forms of senile dementia and the normal aging of the brain. WHO supported a national training course on infectious diseases of the central nervous system (Shanghai, China, May). A meeting of heads of the WHO collaborating centres for training and research in biological psychiatry and psychopharmacology (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, December) reviewed trends and future directions of research carried out at 25 research institutes in all WHO regions.

Environmental health

Many of WHO's activities in connection with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) (see p. 715) were carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), including a consultation (Geneva, June) and a brochure on the health principles of housing, and a special issue of *World Health* magazine on shelter for the homeless. The 1987 World Health Assembly adopted a resolution on the Year, and a plan of action for promoting health in rural and urban development and housing was drawn up and discussed with member States.

A May interregional meeting at Geneva set out WHO's global strategy for technical co-operation with member States in controlling environmental health hazards. In the African region, priorities in environmental pollution control, chemical safety, use of pesticides and occupational health were outlined at a workshop on chemical hazards (Nairobi, September). After nearly 10 years of health-related monitoring of environmental quality through the Global Environmental Monitoring System—in collaboration with UNEP, UNESCO and WMO (see p. 696)—WHO published an assessment of global pollution. Guidelines for setting environmental standards were also published in 1987 to assist those responsible for establishing policies and regulations. The application of WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality was promoted through a series of training courses (Yerevan, USSR, May; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, November; Khartoum, Sudan, December). A global assessment of the effect of agrochemicals on health was completed by an expert group (Tbilisi, USSR, November). A pilot edition of a bibliography on health effects of environmental hazards in developing countries, containing nearly 800 entries, was issued in 1987. A WHO working group (Geneva, November) explored mechanisms for the harmonization among European countries of public health action in relation to nuclear accidents. Two conferences on chemical accidents were

organized (New Delhi, India, January; Rome, Italy, July).

In 1987, food safety remained a universal public health problem despite advances in modern technology. The first WHO training course was convened on the application of the hazard analysis critical control-point approach to domestic and small-scale commercial food preparation (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, February). A western Pacific regional working group (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August) recommended national and inter-country food safety activities. The seventeenth session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Rome, June) established limits for radio-nuclides in food. The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, at a meeting devoted entirely to veterinary drug residues in food, evaluated six substances. On the Committee's recommendation, a key monograph was published on principles for the safety assessment of food additives and contaminants. Problems associated with food contamination by biotoxins were reviewed at the FAO/UNEP/WHO International Conference on Mycotoxins (Bangkok, September).

Diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology

An IAEA/WHO international symposium on dosimetry in radio-therapy (Vienna, September) formed part of a series aimed at intensifying co-operation among developed and developing countries. The Expert Committee on Biological Standardization in 1987 approved new requirements for Japanese encephalitis vaccines (inactivated) and interferons produced by recombinant DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) technology. The Committee also revised requirements for hepatitis B, measles, tuberculosis, yellow fever and oral poliomyelitis vaccines. A new quarterly bulletin, *WHO Drug Information*, was launched, containing lists of newly proposed and recommended international non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical substances. During the 1987 session of an African regional committee, a new approach, known from the meeting's venue in Mali as the Bamako Initiative, was adopted to set up a scheme to purchase essential drugs and distribute them to member States in the African region at a small profit that would go to replenish stocks.

Disease prevention and control

Immunization

Data available in July 1987 showed that, due to the Expanded Programme on Immunization, of which UNICEF was a major supporter, immunization with three doses of diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus or poliomyelitis vaccine passed the 50 per cent

mark for the first time in both developing and industrialized countries, having risen from an estimated 5 per cent in 1974 when the Programme was launched.

In developing countries (excluding China) immunization was preventing more than 1 million deaths a year and over 175,000 cases of poliomyelitis. However, almost 250,000 cases of poliomyelitis and over 3 million deaths attributable to either measles, neonatal tetanus or pertussis occurred annually. Immunization coverage in developing countries was lowest for the two diseases that caused the most deaths—measles and neonatal tetanus.

Malaria

The overall malaria situation in 1987 showed no significant improvement. The latest data available indicated that 48 per cent (2,318 million people) of the world population lived in areas where malaria risk persisted but organized control was being pursued, and 8 per cent (405 million) lived in areas where malarial endemicity remained basically unchanged. WHO collaborating centres were designated for the preclinical development of antimalarial candidate compounds (Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, India), for biological studies of malaria parasites (Laboratory of Parasitology, State University of Leiden, Netherlands) and for the epidemiology of malaria (Institute of Parasitology, University of Rome). In the Americas, a joint meeting of directors of malaria control services and the directors-general of health services of malarious countries (Bogotá, Colombia, June) made recommendations on the integration and reorientation of malaria control activities.

Other parasitic diseases

The integration of schistosomiasis control activities into the general health care delivery systems was achieved in Botswana, the Philippines and Suriname, and control activities using a primary health care approach were under way in Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania. By the end of 1987, schistosomiasis control activities had been initiated on all the endemic islands off the coast of Africa and in the Caribbean. Control programmes against Chagas' disease continued in Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, introducing new approaches such as simple means of improving housing and using insecticidal paints and fumigant cans containing insecticides. In November, an informal consultation of experts, meeting at Geneva, prepared a synthesis of control options for leishmaniasis for each WHO region. The introduction of the drug ivermectin in clinical trials in West Africa was

expected to change drastically the tactics for controlling onchocerciasis (river blindness) as a result of the drug's ability to reduce transmission and relieve symptoms.

Diarrhoeal diseases

The 1987 World Health Assembly reaffirmed that the control of diarrhoeal diseases included prevention and proper case management, and that to prevent such diseases it was necessary to improve nutrition and promote breast-feeding, improved weaning practices, access to and use of safe water, personal hygiene, safe sanitation and immunization against measles. Eight countries formulated plans of operation for national diarrhoeal disease control programmes during 1986-1987, bringing the total to 112. Training continued to receive priority, with courses on supervisory skills held 147 times in 63 countries. Technical collaboration was provided to 11 countries in developing facilities for producing oral rehydration salts; local production accounted for 65 per cent or more of global production—in 1987 estimated to be some 300 million litre-equivalents. By the end of 1987, 276 surveys on diarrhoeal disease morbidity, mortality and treatment undertaken in 60 countries showed regional differences in diarrhoea-associated mortality and incidence, with the highest rates continuing to be in Africa.

Leprosy

The 1987 World Health Assembly acknowledged the increasing commitment of several member States to eliminating leprosy as a public health problem, and noted both significant progress made in recent years in leprosy treatment (including the use of new drugs) and the headway made towards the development of immunodiagnostic tests and vaccines. In November, the sixth WHO expert committee on leprosy evaluated the progress made in leprosy control during the past decade and made recommendations concerning current methods and future approaches towards leprosy control and research. In 1987, there were some 5.1 million registered cases, with 25.9 per cent of those afflicted (in 95 countries) undergoing multi-drug therapy. WHO convened a consultation on specific measures required for disability prevention within leprosy control programmes (Geneva, March).

Zoonoses

An Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations/Swedish Save the Children Fund/WHO project in Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, which ended in November

1987, resulted in a significant decrease in the number of cases of human and canine rabies in each of the pilot zones. The WHO expert committee on the role of animal and product hygiene in salmonellosis control (Geneva, September) recommended improving intersectoral co-operation and mobilizing community resources. In January, a WHO informal consultation, meeting at Geneva with participants from FAO, elaborated guidelines for coping with the problems of bacterial resistance to antibiotics in domestic food animals.

AIDS

On 1 February 1987, the Director-General established the WHO Special Programme on AIDS. National, regional and interregional meetings, consultations and workshops focused on the implications of AIDS for international travel, contraceptive methods, and AIDS prevention in prisons. Close collaboration was maintained with organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs. By the end of the year, national AIDS committees had been established in 151 countries and 30 WHO collaborating centres had been designated to provide support to the Programme. In June, WHO launched a global public information campaign with the message "AIDS: A world-wide effort will stop it".

Cancer

In 1987, the cancer mortality rate in developing countries was approaching that of industrialized countries. Dramatic increases in lung cancer attributable to the use of tobacco were observed in a number of developing countries. The Health Assembly called on member States to celebrate 7 April 1988 as a world no-smoking day on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of WHO. WHO co-operated in developing control strategies for cancers that were rare in developed countries but common in specific areas of developing countries—such as liver cancer in the African and western Pacific regions, bladder cancer in the eastern Mediterranean region and oral cancer in the South-East Asia region. An analysis of cancer mortality trends in 28 industrialized countries showed a 19 per cent increase in cancer deaths in males over the previous 20 years, due to an increase of 76 per cent in lung cancer deaths. Lung cancer deaths in women had doubled over the previous decade. A WHO meeting (Budapest, Hungary, June) reviewed national cancer control policy development. WHO collaborating centres were designated for breast self-examination (Leningrad, USSR), community cancer care (Glasgow, United Kingdom), oral cancer (Bombay, India), quality of life

(Amsterdam) and symptom evaluation in cancer care (Madison, Wisconsin, United States).

Cardiovascular diseases

In the prevention of coronary heart disease, the number of member States elaborating national action plans with time-based goals increased. In August, a meeting of national programme managers discussed smoking control and intersectoral collaboration. A WHO study group on rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease (Geneva, March) reviewed medical and public health practice and the advances occurring over the previous 20 years and made recommendations for improving the implementation of rheumatic fever control programmes. A manual on the prevention of cardiovascular diseases among the elderly was published and the WHO expert committee on appropriate diagnostic technology in the management of cardiovascular diseases (Geneva, November) made recommendations on diagnostic techniques at various levels of health care and socio-economic development.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,389 on permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,419 staff members, drawn from 126 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher categories and 2,970 were in the General Service category. Of the total number, 79 were in posts financed by UNDP, UNEP and UNFPA.

Budget

The thirty-eighth (1985) World Health Assembly had approved an effective working budget of \$543.3 million for the 1986-1987 biennium. In the light of the financial crisis in 1987, the WHO Director-General implemented a contingency plan for programme implementation reductions of \$35 million; further reductions of \$9.5 million were made to meet the negative effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

The fortieth (1987) World Health Assembly approved a working budget of \$634 million for the 1988-1989 biennium, divided into allocations for the WHO work programme as follows: health system infrastructure, 32 per cent; health promotion and care, 18 per cent; disease prevention and control, 14 per cent; programme support, 24 per cent; and direction, co-ordination and management, 12 per cent.

(For tables showing integrated international health programme obligations by source of financing and services and co-operation extended by WHO in 1986-1987, see YUN 1986, pp. 1133 and 1134.)

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY WHO IN 1986-1987, BY SECTOR AND REGION
(in US dollars)

SECTOR	REGION							Total
	Global and interregional activities	Africa	The Americas	South-East Asia	Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Western Pacific	
Direction, co-ordination and management	34,632,178	10,318,408	2,364,621	2,346,270	5,773,000	7,155,583	2,807,035	65,397,095
Health system infrastructure	28,089,907	53,845,451	25,529,912	29,469,269	8,160,509	28,785,982	25,047,626	198,928,656
Health science and technology—health promotion and care	93,893,815	21,898,253	28,326,747	27,896,023	11,412,203	20,908,326	26,331,125	230,666,492
Health science and technology—disease prevention and control	115,340,753	83,291,891	15,618,540	27,432,991	2,185,190	16,282,487	17,193,299	277,345,151
Programme support	93,605,515	17,344,781	8,235,839	4,893,112	14,383,087	7,507,321	6,074,209	152,043,864
Total	365,562,168	186,698,784	80,075,659	92,037,665	41,913,989	80,639,699	77,453,294	924,381,258

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount * (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount * (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount * (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	24,570	Djibouti	0.01	24,570	Liberia	0.01	24,570
Albania	0.01	24,570	Dominica	0.01	24,570	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.25	614,235
Algeria	0.14	343,970	Dominican Republic	0.03	73,705	Luxembourg	0.05	122,845
Angola	0.01	24,570	Ecuador	0.03	73,705	Madagascar	0.01	24,570
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	24,570	Egypt	0.07	171,985	Malawi	0.01	24,570
Argentina	0.61	1,498,730	El Salvador	0.01	24,570	Malaysia	0.10	245,695
Australia	1.63	4,004,800	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	24,570	Maldives	0.01	24,570
Austria	0.72	1,768,990	Ethiopia	0.01	24,570	Mali	0.01	24,570
Bahamas	0.01	24,570	Fiji	0.01	24,570	Malta	0.01	24,570
Bahrain	0.02	49,140	Finland	0.49	1,203,895	Mauritania	0.01	24,570
Bangladesh	0.02	49,140	France	6.25	15,649,340	Mauritius	0.01	24,570
Barbados	0.01	24,570	Gabon	0.03	73,705	Mexico	0.87	2,137,530
Belgium	1.16	2,850,045	Gambia	0.01	24,570	Monaco	0.01	24,570
Benin	0.01	24,570	German Democratic Republic	1.30	3,194,015	Mongolia	0.01	24,570
Bhutan	0.01	24,570	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.10	19,901,170	Morocco	0.05	122,845
Bolivia	0.01	24,570	Ghana	0.01	24,570	Mozambique	0.01	24,570
Botswana	0.01	24,570	Greece	0.43	1,056,480	Nepal	0.01	24,570
Brazil	1.37	3,366,000	Grenada	0.01	24,570	Netherlands	1.71	4,201,355
Brunei Darussalam	0.04	98,275	Guatemala	0.02	49,140	New Zealand	0.23	565,095
Bulgaria	0.16	393,110	Guinea	0.01	24,570	Nicaragua	0.01	24,570
Burkina Faso	0.01	24,570	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	24,570	Niger	0.01	24,570
Burma	0.01	24,570	Guyana	0.01	24,570	Nigeria	0.19	466,815
Burundi	0.01	24,570	Haiti	0.01	24,570	Norway	0.53	1,302,175
Byelorussian SSR	0.33	810,790	Honduras	0.01	24,570	Oman	0.02	49,140
Cameroon	0.01	24,570	Hungary	0.21	515,955	Pakistan	0.06	147,415
Canada	3.00	7,383,800	Iceland	0.03	73,705	Panama	0.02	49,140
Cape Verde	0.01	24,570	India	0.34	835,355	Papua New Guinea	0.01	24,570
Central African Republic	0.01	24,570	Indonesia	0.14	343,970	Paraguay	0.02	49,140
Chad	0.01	24,570	Iran	0.62	1,523,300	Peru	0.07	171,985
Chile	0.07	171,985	Iraq	0.12	294,830	Philippines	0.10	245,695
China	0.77	1,891,840	Ireland	0.18	442,245	Poland	0.63	1,547,870
Colombia	0.13	319,400	Israel	0.21	515,955	Portugal	0.18	442,245
Comoros	0.01	24,570	Italy	3.72	9,139,800	Qatar	0.04	98,275
Congo	0.01	21,570	Jamaica	0.02	49,140	Republic of Korea	0.19	466,815
Cook Islands	0.01	24,570	Japan	10.64	26,141,780	Romania	0.19	466,815
Costa Rica	0.02	49,140	Jordan	0.01	24,570	Rwanda	0.01	24,570
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	49,140	Kenya	0.01	24,570	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	24,570
Cuba	0.09	221,125	Kiribati	0.01	24,570	Saint Lucia	0.01	24,570
Cyprus	0.02	49,140	Kuwait	0.28	687,940	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	24,570
Czechoslovakia	0.69	1,695,285	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	24,570	Samoa	0.01	24,570
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	24,570	Lebanon	0.01	24,570	San Marino	0.01	24,570
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	122,845	Lesotho	0.01	24,570	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	24,570
Democratic Yemen	0.01	36,070				Saudi Arabia	0.95	2,334,085
Denmark	0.71	1,744,425				Senegal	0.01	24,570

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount * (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount * (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount * (in US dollars)
Seychelles	0.01	24,570	Thailand	0.09	221,125	Uruguay	0.04	98,275
Sierra Leone	0.01	24,570	Togo	0.01	24,570	Vanuatu	0.01	24,570
Singapore	0.10	245,695	Tonga	0.01	24,570	Venezuela	0.59	1,449,590
Solomon Islands	0.01	24,570	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	98,275	Viet Nam	0.01	24,570
Somalia	0.01	24,570	Tunisia	0.03	73,705	Yemen	0.01	24,570
South Africa	0.43	1,956,480	Turkey	0.33	810,790	Yugoslavia	0.45	1,105,620
Spain	1.99	4,889,300	Uganda	0.01	24,570	Zaire	0.01	24,570
Sri Lanka	0.01	24,570	Ukrainian SSR	1.25	3,071,130	Zambia	0.01	24,570
Sudan	0.01	24,570	USSR	10.01	24,593,920	Zimbabwe	0.02	49,140
Suriname	0.01	24,570	United Arab Emirates	0.18	442,245			
Swaziland	0.01	24,570	United Kingdom	4.77	11,719,580	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Sweden	1.23	3,022,030	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	29,570	Namibia	0.01	24,570
Switzerland	1.10	2,702,625	United States	25.00	62,778,850	Total	100.00	247,368,900
Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	98,275						

*Adjusted to take into account the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member countries on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

OFFICERS OF THE FORTIETH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. J. van Londen (Netherlands).
 Vice-Presidents: T. Bencheikh (Morocco), P. Djombe de Mbuamangongo
 (Equatorial Guinea), Dr. H. Johar Noordin (Brunei Darussalam), Dr. Li Jong
 Rylul (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).
 Chairman, Committee A: Dr. S. D. M. Fernando (Sri Lanka).
 Chairman, Committee B: Dr. R. W. Cumming (Australia).

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD*

Chairman: Dr. Uthai Sudsukh (Thailand).
 Vice-Chairmen: Dr. A. Grech (Malta), Dr. Arabang P. Maruping (Lesotho),
 J. R. Menchaca Montano (Cuba).
 Rapporteurs: Dr. M. P. Diallo (Guinea), Dr. A. Markides (Cyprus).

Members were designated by: Australia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire,
 Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany,
 Federal Republic of, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon,
 Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia,
 Sri Lanka, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

*The Board consists of 31 persons designated by as many member States which have been elected for such purpose by WHO.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Halfdan Mahler.
 Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo.
 Assistant Directors-General: Warren W. Furth, Dr. Jean-Paul Jardel, Dr. S.
 K. Litvinov, Dr. Lu Rushan, Dr. F. Partow.
 Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. Gottlieb L. Monekosso.
 Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau):
 Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo.

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. U Ko Ko.
 Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. Jo Eirik Asvall.
 Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Hussein A.
 Gezairy.
 Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima.

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Chapter VI

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

During the fiscal year 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), continued to help developing countries to raise their living standards by channelling financial resources to them from developed countries.

Lending commitments by the Bank, credit approvals from IDA and investment commitments by a second affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), amounted to \$18,594 million.

Membership in the Bank remained at 151 in 1987.

Lending operations

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, the World Bank made 128 loans amounting to \$14,188 million to 39 countries, an increase of \$1,009 million from fiscal 1986. This brought the cumulative total of loan commitments by the Bank since its inception in 1946 to \$140,287 million.

WORLD BANK LOANS APPROVED BY REGION/COUNTRY AND PURPOSE 1 JULY 1986-30 JUNE 1987 (in millions of US dollars)

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Eastern and southern Africa														
Mauritius	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Subtotal	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0
Western Africa														
Cameroon	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	37.8
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Côte d'Ivoire	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126.0	-	-	160.0
Nigeria	177.0	452.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629.0
Subtotal	228.8	452.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	20.0	126.0	-	-	830.8
East Asia and Pacific														
China	20.0	250.0	-	330.0	197.4	-	-	-	-	25.0	45.0	-	-	867.4
Indonesia	94.5	-	-	226.0	-	300.0	-	101.5	-	14.5	-	321.0	-	1,057.5
Malaysia	64.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	65.0	-	-	-	-	-	229.0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.5	-	-	-	45.5
Philippines	-	-	-	-	300.0	-	-	10.0	-	32.0	-	-	-	342.0
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	200.0
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	21.0
Subtotal	170.5	250.0	-	656.0	197.4	600.0	-	166.5	10.0	14.5	102.5	587.0	-	2,762.4
South Asia														
India	-	-	-	1,670.0	-	-	-	-	-	345.0	-	20.0	93.0	2,128.0
Pakistan	-	-	-	91.0	-	-	-	54.0	-	-	100.0	-	152.0	397.0
Subtotal	-	-	-	1,761.0	-	-	-	54.0	-	445.0	152.0	20.0	93.0	2,525.0
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa														
Algeria	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.0	-	250.0	-	464.0
Hungary	100.0	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	-	-	70.0	-	-	-	320.0
Jordan	-	-	-	70.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	-	108.4

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (cont.)														
Morocco	-	70.0	22.3	-	-	240.0	-	-	125.0	-	-	120.0	-	577.3
Oman	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.1
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0
Tunisia	150.0	150.0	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	30.2	-	-	334.2
Turkey	-	52.9	58.5	457.0	-	-	-	-	197.0	120.0	-	184.0	-	1,059.4
Yugoslavia	-	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.0
Subtotal	344.0	362.9	94.6	527.0	166.0	240.0	13.3	-	195.0	367.0	176.6	554.0	-	3,040.4
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Argentina	-	125.0	-	290.0	-	500.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	985.0
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	10.0
Barbados	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Belize	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Brazil	663.0	50.0	74.5	-	-	-	-	-	274.0	200.0	-	-	-	1,261.5
Chile	-	-	-	116.5	-	250.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366.5
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.3	-	-	-	180.3
Costa Rica	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.0
Ecuador	48.0	-	-	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0	-	159.0
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	-	23.0
Honduras	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
Jamaica	34.0	40.0	-	-	-	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.0
Mexico	420.0	900.0	-	-	48.0	-	185.0	-	-	-	125.0	-	-	1,678.0
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Uruguay	-	-	-	24.4	-	80.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	105.4
Subtotal	1,195.0	1,115.0	78.9	518.4	48.0	950.0	10.0	185.0	1.0	504.3	325.0	64.0	-	4,994.6
Total	1,946.3	2,204.0	173.5	3,462.4	411.4	1,790.0	33.3	405.5	15.0	654.5	1,145.8	1,234.6	711.0	14,188.2
NUMBER OF LOANS	27	12	5	21	6	8	3	4	3	5	12	13	9	128

Agriculture and rural development

Continuing its commitment to agriculture and rural development, the Bank made 27 loans in fiscal 1987 amounting to \$1,946.3 million to 15 countries. Brazil received \$663 million, of which \$171 million was to help increase agricultural production and productivity, generate employment opportunities, increase institutional capacity to provide agricultural services and promote water-resource development. Of \$420 million provided to Mexico, \$400 million was for a project to finance agricultural credit to improve productivity and support further reductions in interest-rate subsidies to farmers. A loan of \$150 million to Tunisia supported agricultural reforms aimed at maintaining the country's agricultural growth rate; measures included improving prices and incentives, reorienting the public investment programme in agriculture, strengthening agricultural support services, improving natural resource management and increasing institutional capacity.

Development finance companies

The Bank made 12 loans totalling \$2,204.9 million in fiscal 1987 to assist development finance

companies in 11 countries. Mexico received \$500 million to implement trade reforms to improve domestic efficiency and international competitiveness. A loan of \$250 million to China aimed at upgrading the productivity and efficiency of small and medium-scale industries (SMIs) through importing modern technology and strengthening the China Investment Bank. Nigeria received \$452 million to increase domestic output and restructure the productive base of its economy in order to reduce oil and import dependence. Tunisia was granted \$150 million to limit growth of domestic demand, stimulate growth of non-traditional exports and improve the allocation and use of scarce economic resources. A loan of \$125 million to Argentina was to provide credit to encourage modernization and increase production and productivity of SMIs.

Education

During fiscal 1987, the Bank made five loans totalling \$173.5 million for education projects in five countries. Brazil received \$74.5 million to improve the responsiveness of skills training to rapidly changing technologies by strengthening

the National Vocation Training System and by expanding training. Turkey received \$58.5 million to train some 60,000 workers with industrial and service skills with the aim of improving the labour supply for manufacturing industries and creating employment opportunities for those with limited education and training.

Energy

Twenty-one energy projects—in oil, gas, coal and power—were assisted in 12 countries during fiscal 1987 at a cost of \$3,462.4 million. Of the five loans to India totalling \$1,670 million, \$485 million was to help finance a programme of construction, rehabilitation and consulting services to increase power-generating capacity in Delhi and the northern region. A \$325 million loan was extended to Turkey to improve the efficiency of energy production and support government efforts to facilitate private-sector participation in energy development. Of the two loans totalling \$330 million to China, \$190 million was to address a severe power shortage in the east China power grid and support the development of a distribution-network master plan for Shanghai; the remaining \$140 million was to support economic growth in east China and Fujian province through the development of a hydroelectric site on the Min River.

Industry

The Bank extended six loans for the industrial sector to five countries totalling \$411.4 million. Of the two loans totalling \$197.4 million extended to China, \$100 million was to support the Shanghai Machine Tool Works and the Shanghai Machine Tool Corporation to help rehabilitate and modernize plants and research institutions owned by the two firms, import appropriate technology, establish a modern management structure and system, and develop and implement a training programme. Hungary received \$150 million to help restructure its industry to achieve international competitiveness and increase the potential for exports to convertible-currency markets. Mexico received \$48 million to support industrial-technology development.

Non-project

Eight non-project loans were extended to eight countries totalling \$1,790 million. Argentina received \$500 million to support the first phase of a trade-policy reform programme aimed at improving export competitiveness and increasing industry efficiency. Indonesia received \$300 million to support its efforts to respond to a sharp fall in oil prices by reducing dependency on oil while regaining balance-of-payments and

budget stability. The Philippines received \$300 million to help support its economic recovery efforts, including tax reform, trade-policy rationalization, public investment programme restructuring and rationalization of government financial institutions.

Population, health and nutrition

Three loans in population, health and nutrition totalling \$33.3 million were made during the fiscal year. Oman received \$13.3 million to reduce morbidity and mortality, particularly of the 300,000 inhabitants of the rural Batinah region; the project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health. Jamaica received \$10 million to support its efforts towards reducing fertility and integrating population concerns in development projects. Zimbabwe received \$10 million for a family-health project to provide improved maternal, child-care and family-planning services; institution-building and training measures were also included.

Small-scale enterprises

Four loans totalling \$405.5 million were granted for small-scale enterprises to four countries. Mexico received \$185 million to improve the quality and range of financial and technical assistance services to SMEs to help them respond to increased competitive pressure, resulting from that country's trade liberalization measures, and increase their financial viability. Indonesia received \$101.5 million to develop a rural network of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia to provide non-subsidized credit to small borrowers, mobilize savings and provide other banking services. Malaysia received \$65 million to provide two development finance companies with long-term capital to help finance medium- and large-scale subprojects. A \$54 million loan to Pakistan provided credit and technical assistance to design a project to support government strategy for small-scale industry development.

Technical assistance

Three loans for technical assistance amounting to \$15 million were made during the year. The Philippines received \$10 million to undertake financial restructuring of public institutions. The Congo received \$4 million to help design and implement policy measures aimed at promoting growth in sectors other than oil, and at formulating a more effective strategy to develop petroleum. Uruguay received \$1 million to provide the Government with an analytical base for preparing specific action programmes and for technical assistance to implement its structural adjustment and reform programme.

The largest element of technical assistance continued to be that financed as a component of loans for other purposes. During the year, those technical assistance components totalled \$1,022.3 million, compared with \$1,051.7 million in 1986.

The Bank continued to serve as executing agency for projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At the end of December 1987, the number of projects in progress stood at 149, for a total allocation of \$223.9 million, compared with 150, for an allocation of \$218.5 million, at the end of 1986.

Telecommunications

Five loans to five countries totalling \$654.5 million were made for telecommunications projects during fiscal 1987. India received \$345 million to help meet the demand for telecommunications services and improve the quality of such services by expanding and upgrading telephone and telex networks in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi and the long-distance links between those cities. Morocco received \$125 million to expand, improve and modernize its telecommunications network. Pakistan received \$100 million to help expand local, long-distance and international telephone and telex networks, while increasing the management, organizational and implementation capacity of its telegraph and telephone department.

Transportation

Twelve loans totalling \$1,145.8 million were made to 11 countries during fiscal 1987 for the development of transportation systems. Of two loans totalling \$274 million extended to Brazil, \$174 million supported efforts by São Paulo State to improve the condition of its road network over a four-year period and to develop the transport administration to assure that the State's dominant road-transport mode would function more efficiently; the remaining \$100 million was to support rehabilitation of the São Paulo Railway Company and establish conditions to operate the railway commercially. Turkey received \$197 million to help the Government increase operational efficiency and financial recovery of its railways, through a programme of improved locomotive fleet maintenance, overhauling and construction of track, modernization of main-line signalling and technical assistance. Colombia received \$180.3 million to help finance the 1987-1993 highway investment and maintenance programme of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport; the project included a policy reform and institutional development action plan and an investment component.

Urban development

In fiscal 1987, 13 loans totalling \$1,234.6 million for urban projects were extended to 11 countries. Two loans totalling \$321 million were granted to Indonesia, \$270 million of which was to help sustain the Government's urban sector expenditure programme and support an action programme of longer-term reforms and improvement. Of the two loans to the Republic of Korea, totalling \$200 million, a \$156 million loan was to improve the housing-finance system and increase its effectiveness in expanding the supply of housing, especially for low-income population. Brazil received \$200 million to improve the operating efficiency of urban transport systems in its nine-largest cities through savings in transport costs and time, to be passed on to users, mainly the urban poor; the project also encouraged energy conservation and substitution, strengthened the role of financial considerations in transport policy and provided assistance for institutional development.

Water supply and sewerage

Nine loans totalling \$711 million were made to seven countries for water supply and sewerage projects in fiscal 1987. Algeria received \$250 million for a national project designed to support its five-year investment plan and to continue institutional development. Turkey received \$184 million to improve environmental conditions in Izmir through adequate water supply, sewerage and sewage-treatment facilities, and appropriate industrial waste-treatment policies and practices. Of two loans totalling \$120 million to Morocco, half was to initiate policy reforms and measures designed to alleviate constraints facing the country's water supply; the other \$60 million supported a Casablanca sewerage project, which aimed at helping the Government develop competent and financially viable institutions, adopt appropriate financial policies and tariff structures, apply appropriate technologies for sewage collection, treatment and disposal, and plan and implement adequate expansion programmes.

Economic Development Institute

Fiscal 1987 marked the mid-point of the Economic Development Institute's (EDI) five-year plan (1985-1989). The plan called for a sizeable expansion in training and institutional assistance. To promote these objectives, EDI again organized a wide range of seminars, courses and training activities.

Of the 101 courses and seminars held, 15 were senior policy seminars for decision makers and 20 were for senior staff of training institutions in developing countries. EDI organized 40

economic and sector-management seminars which elaborated on the content of senior policy seminars and covered subjects such as debt management and natural resource management.

Just under half of EDI's budget was allocated to activities for sub-Saharan Africa in fiscal 1987. EDI was associated with more than 20 training institutions in the region.

In fiscal 1987, the Bank, with grant funding from Japan, established the World Bank Graduate Scholarship Programme, administered by EDI. The programme financed graduate studies leading to a higher degree in a development-related social science and was open to applicants from member countries of the Bank, and mainly from developing countries. With an initial grant of \$1 million, 35 scholarships were awarded for the 1987/88 academic year.

Co-financing of EDI activities amounted to \$4.6 million in fiscal 1987, with the bulk accounted for by UNDP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. While strong links continued with other international agencies, notably the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the World Health Organization, support had increased from bilateral agencies, including those of Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom.

Co-financing

The total volume of co-financing rose markedly from fiscal 1986 despite difficult market conditions affecting private and export-credit flows. The significant rise in planned export-credit co-financing for operations approved in fiscal 1987 was partly explained by the rebound from fiscal 1986's exceptionally low level and reflected the normal fluctuations in co-financing over recent years. The recovery was also partly due to the introduction of a new co-financing source, the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) (see below) of Japan's untied loan facility. The Bank's contribution during fiscal 1987 amounted to \$4,994.6 million for 111 projects, an increase of \$968 million over 1986. Co-financing with official development agencies remained the largest source—\$2,697 million in fiscal 1987.

Twelve operations were financed with credits totalling \$421 million from the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa. Special joint financing amounted to \$191.8 million from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. These sources committed a further \$35 million in fiscal 1987 for four projects approved in fiscal 1985 and 1986.

In 1987, operations began with the untied loan facility of the Eximbank of Japan, a facility which provided non-concessional funds and was partic-

ularly directed towards Bank borrowers that undertook programmes of adjustment. Five operations—in Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and Turkey—were concluded in fiscal 1987 totalling \$1,800 million; about half of that amount was for 21 ongoing Bank-supported projects in Indonesia.

Financing activities

During fiscal 1987, the Bank borrowed the equivalent of \$9,321 million, consisting of new medium- and long-term borrowings plus incremental short-term discount-note and central bank-facility borrowings outstanding on 30 June 1987. The total was made up of \$3,077.9 million in United States dollars, \$1,853.9 million in Japanese yen, \$1,494.7 million in Swiss francs, \$1,392.1 million in deutsche mark, \$552.1 million in Netherlands guilders, \$180.2 million in Canadian dollars, \$165.4 million in Belgian francs, \$161.6 million in European currency units, \$153.2 million in pounds sterling, \$125 million in Australian dollars, \$66.1 million in Finnish markkaa, \$43.1 million in Swedish kronor, \$28.5 million in Austrian schillings and \$26.8 million in Luxembourg francs.

Of the 56 medium- and long-term borrowing operations conducted by the Bank, 45 were in the private sector and accounted for \$7,190 million, or 77 per cent of the total funds borrowed. The other medium- and long-term issues, totalling \$2,121 million, or 17 per cent of the funds raised, were placed with official sources. Short-term borrowings outstanding as at 30 June 1987 amounted to \$4,498 million.

As of 30 June 1987, the Bank's outstanding obligations totalled \$79,420 million—an increase of \$9,625 million over fiscal 1986—denominated in 22 currencies and currency units.

During fiscal 1987, the Bank continued to engage in currency swaps as a means of increasing its access to low nominal-cost currencies. It executed 33 currency-swap transactions aggregating \$1,635 million—48 per cent were into Swiss francs, 32 per cent into deutsche mark, 15 per cent into Japanese yen and 5 per cent into Netherlands guilders.

Capitalization

The Bank's Articles of Agreement define the Bank's capital stock in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944. Since the effectiveness on 1 April 1978 of the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, currencies no longer had par values, and the basis for translating the 1944 dollar into current United States dollars no longer existed.^a

^aYUN 1978, p. 1122.

The Bank's Executive Directors decided that the words "United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944" meant the special drawing right (SDR) as it was valued in terms of United States dollars immediately before the introduction of the basket method (the value based on a basket of 16 major currencies) of valuing the SDR on 1 July 1974 (SDR 1 = \$US 1.20635). That decision went into effect on 30 June 1987.

The subscribed capital of the Bank, as of that date, totalled \$85,231 million, an increase of \$7,705 million from fiscal 1986.

Income, expenditure and reserves

The Bank's gross revenues, generated primarily from loans and investments, increased by \$876 million or 13 per cent, to a total of \$7,689 million in fiscal 1987. Net income was \$1,113 million, down \$130 million from the previous record high set in fiscal 1986 of \$1,243 million. The sustained high net income was largely a result of the Bank's low average borrowing costs.

Expenditures totalled \$6,528 million, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Administrative costs amounted to \$435 million, up by \$50 million.

The Bank's General Reserve amounted to \$6,284 million at the end of fiscal 1987.

Secretariat

As at 30 June 1987, the staff of the World Bank numbered 5,977, of whom 3,816 were staff in the

Professional or higher categories, drawn from 115 nationalities.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1987)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from investments *	1,504,608
Income from loans:	
Interest	5,878,737
Commitment charges	274,715
Other income †	31,248
Total income	7,689,308
Expenses	
Borrowing expenses:	
Interest on borrowings	5,925,755
Amortization of issuance costs and other borrowing costs	121,268
Administrative expenses‡	434,805
Provision for loan losses	41,000
Other expenses	4,894
Total expenses	6,527,722
Operating income (income less expenses)	1,161,586
Contributions to special programmes	(48,656)
Net income	1,112,930

*Includes net gains of \$54,067,000 resulting from sales of investments.

†Includes net gains of \$4,235,000 resulting from repurchases of Bank obligations prior to maturity, and net gains from loan sales of \$20,553,000.

‡All administrative expenses of the Bank and IDA and a portion of those of IFC are paid by the Bank. Those expenses are net of a management fee of \$332,046,000 charged to IDA and of a service and support fee of 83,340,000 charged to IFC.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 30 June 1987)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Afghanistan	36,191	0.04	550	0.07	Canada	2,866,046	3.36	24,008	3.23
Algeria	573,619	0.67	5,005	0.67	Cape Verde	32,089	0.04	516	0.07
Antigua and Barbuda	2,413		270	0.04	Central African Republic	42,222	0.05	600	0.08
Argentina	1,137,347	1.33	9,678	1.30	Chad	12,064	0.01	350	0.05
Australia	1,634,846	1.92	13,802	1.85	Chile †	322,216	0.38	2,921	0.39
Austria	749,023	0.88	6,459	0.87	China	3,033,005	3.56	25,392	3.41
Bahamas	20,629	0.02	421	0.06	Colombia	422,102	0.50	3,749	0.50
Bahrain	74,673	0.09	869	0.12	Comoros	1,930		266	0.04
Bangladesh	325,111	0.38	2,945	0.40	Congo	59,835	0.07	746	0.10
Barbados	62,610	0.07	769	0.10	Costa Rica	15,803	0.02	381	0.05
Belgium	1,962,249	2.30	16,516	2.22	Côte d'Ivoire	158,273	0.19	1,562	0.21
Belize	39,689	0.05	579	0.08	Cyprus	98,921	0.12	1,070	0.14
Benin †	12,064	0.01	350	0.05	Democratic Kampuchea	25,816	0.03	464	0.06
Bhutan †	1,086		259	0.03	Democratic Yemen †	109,657	0.13	1,159	0.16
Bolivia †	31,848	0.04	514	0.07	Denmark	694,013	0.81	6,003	0.81
Botswana	39,930	0.05	581	0.08	Djibouti †	3,740		281	0.04
Brazil	1,429,283	1.68	12,098	1.63	Dominica †	1,930		266	0.04
Burkina Faso †	12,064	0.01	350	0.05	Dominican Republic	71,054	0.08	839	0.11
Burma	168,165	0.20	1,644	0.22	Ecuador	176,248	0.21	1,711	0.23
Burundi	18,095	0.02	400	0.05	Egypt	436,578	0.51	3,869	0.52
Cameroon	99,041	0.12	1,071	0.14					

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPT/ON		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
El Salvador	17,010	0.02	391	0.05	Norway	645,639	0.76	5,602	0.75
Equatorial Guinea	37,879	0.04	564	0.08	Oman	91,200	0.11	1,006	0.14
Ethiopia	66,229	0.08	799	0.11	Pakistan	632,248	0.74	5,491	0.74
Fiji	66,832	0.08	804	0.11	Panama	26,057	0.03	466	0.06
Finland	579,531	0.68	5,054	0.68	Papua New Guinea †	29,676	0.03	496	0.07
France	4,698,371	5.51	39,197	5.27	Paraguay	74,191	0.09	865	0.12
Gabon	14,476	0.02	370	0.05	Peru	113,156	0.13	1,188	0.16
Gambia	6,394	0.01	303	0.04	Philippines	463,359	0.54	4,091	0.55
Germany, Federal					Poland	30,038	0.04	499	0.07
Republic of	4,901,641	5.75	40,882	5.49	Portugal	339,346	0.40	3,063	0.41
Ghana	103,264	0.12	1,106	0.15	Qatar	132,216	0.16	1,346	0.18
Greece	114,000	0.13	1,195	0.16	Republic of Korea	433,803	0.51	3,846	0.52
Grenada †	33,054	0.04	524	0.07	Romania	271,549	0.32	2,501	0.34
Guatemala †	50,305	0.06	667	0.09	Rwanda	70,813	0.08	837	0.11
Guinea	86,013	0.10	963	0.13	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3,016	*	275	0.04
Guinea-Bissau	33,416	0.04	527	0.07	Saint Lucia †	3,498	*	279	0.04
Guyana †	69,848	0.08	829	0.11	Saint Vincent and the				
Haiti	71,054	0.08	839	0.11	Grenadines †	1,930	*	266	0.04
Honduras	43,429	0.05	610	0.08	Samoa †	34,019	0.04	532	0.07
Hungary	545,029	0.64	4,768	0.64	Sao Tome and Principe	1,689	*	264	0.04
Iceland	82,032	0.10	930	0.12	Saudi Arabia †	2,700,173	3.17	22,633	3.04
India	2,875,335	3.37	24,085	3.24	Senegal †	89,752	0.11	994	0.13
Indonesia	1,005,734	1.18	8,587	1.15	Seychelles	1,327	*	261	0.04
Iran	1,318,420	1.55	11,179	1.50	Sierra Leone	48,254	0.06	650	0.09
Iraq	145,486	0.17	1,456	0.20	Singapore	38,603	0.05	570	0.08
Ireland	356,838	0.42	3,208	0.43	Solomon Islands	34,140	0.04	533	0.07
Israel	163,822	0.19	1,608	0.22	Somalia	22,800	0.03	439	0.06
Italy	2,393,640	2.81	20,092	2.70	South Africa	838,896	0.98	7,204	0.97
Jamaica	71,898	0.08	846	0.11	Spain	1,241,817	1.46	10,544	1.42
Japan	4,925,527	5.78	41,080	5.52	Sri Lanka	258,400	0.30	2,392	0.32
Jordan	93,975	0.11	1,029	0.14	Sudan	72,381	0.08	850	0.11
Kenya	158,635	0.19	1,565	0.21	Suriname	19,543	0.02	412	0.06
Kiribati	1,327	*	261	0.04	Swaziland	53,079	0.06	690	0.09
Kuwait	899,093	1.05	7,703	1.03	Sweden	1,013,817	1.19	8,654	1.16
Lao People's					Syrian Arab Republic †	148,743	0.17	1,483	0.20
Democratic Republic	12,064	0.01	350	0.05	Thailand	404,007	0.47	3,599	0.48
Lebanon	10,857	0.01	340	0.05	Togo	74,794	0.09	870	0.12
Lesotho	43,670	0.05	612	0.08	Tonga	33,416	0.04	527	0.07
Liberia	25,695	0.03	463	0.06	Trinidad and Tobago	169,975	0.20	1,659	0.22
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	265,518	0.31	2,451	0.33	Tunisia	44,997	0.05	623	0.08
Luxembourg	111,829	0.13	1,177	0.16	Turkey	443,816	0.52	3,929	0.53
Madagascar †	26,419	0.03	469	0.06	Uganda	40,171	0.05	583	0.08
Malawi	72,622	0.09	852	0.11	United Arab Emirates	287,714	0.34	2,635	0.35
Malaysia	558,178	0.65	4,877	0.66	United Kingdom	4,698,371	5.51	39,197	5.27
Maldives	31,727	0.04	513	0.07	United Republic of				
Mali †	20,870	0.02	423	0.06	Tanzania †	42,222	0.05	600	0.08
Malta	72,743	0.09	853	0.11	United States	17,403,529	20.42	144,516	19.42
Mauritania †	42,222	0.05	600	0.08	Uruguay	190,362	0.22	1,828	0.25
Mauritius	83,962	0.10	946	0.13	Vanuatu	39,689	0.05	579	0.08
Mexico	1,152,426	1.35	9,803	1.32	Venezuela	912,001	1.07	7,810	1.05
Morocco	331,626	0.39	2,999	0.40	Viet Nam	65,505	0.08	793	0.11
Mozambique	32,813	0.04	522	0.07	Yemen	54,889	0.06	705	0.09
Nepal †	64,298	0.08	783	0.11	Yugoslavia †	182,038	0.21	1,759	0.24
Netherlands	2,096,757	2.46	17,631	2.37	Zaire	318,838	0.37	2,893	0.39
New Zealand	470,838	0.55	4,153	0.56	Zambia †	169,010	0.20	1,651	0.22
Nicaragua	10,978	0.01	341	0.05	Zimbabwe †	221,003	0.26	2,082	0.28
Niger	57,664	0.07	728	0.10					
Nigeria †	816,216	0.96	7,016	0.94	Total ‡	85,230,558	100.00	744,266	100.00

*Less than 0.005 per cent.

†Amounts aggregating the equivalent of \$50,532,000 had been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions which were in process of completion: Benin \$1,302,000, Bhutan \$9,000, Bolivia \$440,000, Burkina Faso \$143,000, Chile \$2,655,000, Democratic Yemen \$86,000, Djibouti \$4,000, Dominica \$2,000, Grenada \$20,000, Guatemala \$164,000, Guyana \$114,000, Madagascar \$85,000, Mali \$389,000, Mauritania \$31,000, Nepal \$11,000, Nigeria \$134,000, Papua New Guinea \$2,256,000, Saint Lucia \$42,000, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines \$36,000, Samoa \$17,000, Saudi Arabia \$26,227,000, Senegal \$143,000, Syrian Arab Republic \$3,000, United Republic of Tanzania \$1,463,000, Yugoslavia \$8,479,000, Zambia \$1,203,000 and Zimbabwe \$5,074,000.

‡May differ from the sum of the individual figures because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE WORLD BANK

(As at 30 June 1987)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Robert B. Keating	Hugh W. Foster	United States
Kenji Yamaguchi	Zenbei Mizoguchi	Japan
Gerhard Boehmer	Michael von Harpe	Federal Republic of Germany

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Helene Ploix Tim Lankester	Olivier Debains J. A. L. Faint	France United Kingdom
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heiner Luschin (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Frank Potter (Canada)	Horace Barber (Jamaica)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mercedes Rubio (Spain)	Francisco Vannini (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Suriname, Venezuela
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India) Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	M. Mustafitur Rahman (Bangladesh) Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark) Xu Naijiong (China) Mario Draghi (Italy) Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Veikko Kantola (Finland) Zhang Junyi (China) Rodrigo M. Guimaraes (Portugal) Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden China Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Paul Arlman (Netherlands)	Cvitan Dujmovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Murray A. Sherwin (New Zealand)	Robert G. Carling (Australia)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Pedro Sampaio Malan (Brazil)	Carlos Sanclemente (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	J. S. A. Funna (Sierra Leone)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Jobarah E. Suraisry (Saudi Arabia) Mohd. Ramli Wajib (Malaysia)	Mohammad A. Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia) Kikham Vongsay (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Saudi Arabia Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
André Milongo (Congo)	Jean-Pierre Le Boudier (Central African Republic)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Claudio A. Pardo (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Poland and South Africa did not participate in the 1986 regular election of Executive Directors.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD BANK

(As at 30 June 1987)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS*

President; Barber B. Conable.
Senior Vice President, Policy, Planning, Research: W. David Hopper.
Senior Vice President, Operations: Moeen A. Qureshi.
Senior Vice President, Finance: Ernest Stern.
Senior Vice President, Administration: Willi A. Wapenhans.
Vice President and Controller: Sune B. Carlsson.
Vice President, Finance: K. Georg Gabriel.
Vice President, Pension Fund: Martijn J. W. M. Paijmans.
Vice President and Treasurer: Heinz Vergin (acting).
Vice President, Financial Policy and Risk Management: D. Joseph Wood.
Vice President, Operations: Hans Hittmair.
Vice President, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office: S. Shahid Husain.
Vice President, Co-financing: Kinihiko Inakage.

Vice President, Africa Regional Office: Edward V. K. Jaycox.
Vice President, Asia Regional Office: Attila Karaosmanoglu.
Vice President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office: Wilfried P. Thalwitt.
Vice President, Financial Intermediation Services: Vacant.
Vice President, Sector Policy and Research: Visvanathan Rajagopalan.
Vice President, Development Economics and Chief Economist: Vacant.
Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Yves Rovani.
Vice President and General Counsel: Ibrahim F. I. Shihata.
Vice President and Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.
Vice President, Administration: Jose Botafogo G.
Vice President, Personnel: William J. Cosgrove.
Vice President, External Affairs: J. William Stanton (acting).

*The World Bank and IDA had the same officers and staff.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

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Jacques Aka Streets
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Telephone: (225) 44-22-27

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND

The World Bank
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Chapter VII

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), is a multilateral development institution promoting private investment that contributes to the economic growth of its developing member countries. Its capital resources are provided by its 132 member States—including 111 developing countries—which collectively determine its policies and activities.

During the fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, the third year of IFC's current five-year programme, the IFC Board of Directors approved 92 investments in 41 developing countries, totalling \$919.9 million. Of that amount, \$789.6 million was to be invested for IFC's own account and \$130.3 million would be syndicated, or sold, to other investors. Compared with the 1986 fiscal year, the total approved investments decreased by \$236.1 million, mainly as a result of a decrease of \$215.7 million in investments net of syndication, reflecting the timing of individual projects and the continuing reluctance of commercial banks to increase their exposure in many developing countries. Of the total dollar amount, \$793 million was for loans and \$127 million for equity investments. Of the latter, \$20 million was approved for the exercise-of-rights issues by firms in which IFC already had equity investments. Sixteen loans, totalling \$117 million, involved the restructuring of existing obligations.

IFC estimated that the total capital costs of projects it would help to finance was more than \$4,343 million. Meaning, for every dollar invested by IFC for its own account, others would invest more than five.

All loans reflected market rates for an average life of seven to eight years, with a grace period of four years. The maturities of IFC loans, set to conform to the nature and needs of each project, ranged from 6 to 15 years. Over 43 per cent were priced at variable rates, with 65 per cent of United States dollar-denominated loans so priced. Some \$212 million was denominated in other major currencies, including deutsche marks, Netherlands guilders and French and Swiss francs.

During the year, IFC invested in Hungary and Togo for the first time. Thirty-six investments, with a total value of \$275 million, were located in countries with a per capita income below \$800.

Supplementing its loans, equity and equity-like instruments, IFC also provided a broad range of other financial services, including underwritings, guarantees, stand-by arrangements and debt/equity swaps. During the year, IFC increased its fee-based activities, generating \$9.1 million in income. Services relating to regular IFC investments included project structuring, appraisal and financial packaging. Free-standing financial advice provided on a market basis to private-sector clients included financial diagnosis, restructuring, strategies and packaging.

The Corporation's co-financing efforts, which became more important in the light of economic uncertainties in many countries, continued to attract commercial financing for private-sector projects through the syndication of its loans. During the year, IFC syndicated or had pending syndications amounting to \$83 million of participations in the total \$793 million loans approved and an additional \$103 million of subscriptions by banks to equity-related investment funds. Syndicated loans or investments were negotiated with financial institutions for projects in Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

The Board of Directors confirmed the main outlines of the five-year financial and operational plan covering the fiscal years 1985 to 1989, with some modifications. It confirmed the objective of a total volume of new investments to be approved in the five-year period of \$6.5 billion, including loans syndicated to banks, and \$4.4 billion for IFC's own account. The Board concluded that the programme's objectives had been fully achieved in terms of the number of approved investments but that the disbursed portfolio had not grown as fast as was anticipated. Disbursements were partly affected by cancellations of a number of fixed-rate loans at a time when interest rates were falling. Despite this, the disbursed portfolio increased by 6.2 per cent to a total of \$1,878 million.

During the year, the Board made certain adjustments to the programme: capital markets initiatives would be further emphasized; restructuring activities would be intensified; assistance to sub-Saharan Africa would be sustained in terms of numbers of projects; and more attention would be given to innovative special services.

In 1987, under the five-year plan, IFC continued to expand its services and launched a number of initiatives. In the capital markets area, it developed two new funds, one in Malaysia and another in Thailand, to attract foreign portfolio investment, and devised mechanisms to convert debt into equity. Concerning African initiatives, the Africa Project Development Facility (APDF), providing technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses in sub-Saharan Africa, became fully operational, with offices at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nairobi, Kenya. At the close of fiscal 1987, APDF offices were processing 11 projects to be presented to financial institutions, technical partners and potential investors. Preparations were under way for a new facility, the African Management Services Company, which would contribute experienced management to African enterprises. Under the Caribbean Project Development Facility, established under UNDP auspices, with IFC acting as executing agency, to assist small entrepreneurs in preparing development projects for which they sought financing, 17 projects were completed in 1987 having an aggregate investment cost of some \$74 million. Regarding corporate promotion and syndication, efforts to attract new investment partners for joint business ventures in the developing world were under way in North America, Europe and Japan. In addition, IFC developed a technique known as GRIP (Guaranteed Recovery of Investment Principal), a means of sharing risks with foreign equity investors. Concerning the transfer and acquisition of new technology to developing countries, IFC assisted in the production of lightweight durable building panels in Tunisia, the manufacture of artificial zeolite catalysts in Brazil and the production of sponge or briquetted iron to replace scrap in steelmaking in Venezuela. Under IFC's Foreign Investment Advisory Service, assistance was provided to eight Governments. The new Business Advisory Council, which advises IFC management on the needs and views of business in connection with IFC activities, held its first meeting in May.

IFC's total borrowing for fiscal 1987 amounted to \$441 million, with \$200 million provided by the World Bank and \$241 million borrowed in five private placements on the international markets. Three interest-rate swaps of \$150 million and two cross-currency interest-rate swaps of \$107.5 million were concluded, mainly to produce variable-rate United States dollar funding. In addition, IFC carried out one cross-currency swap of \$12.3 million on behalf of one of its clients.

During the 1987 fiscal year, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Benin and Kiribati joined IFC, bringing its membership to 132.

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

(as at 30 June 1987)

Sector	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Chemicals and petrochemicals	185.60
Development financing	151.57
Manufacturing	110.57
Capital markets	97.12
Cement and construction materials	87.36
Automotive/vehicles	78.54
Energy and mining	64.14
Agribusiness	63.41
Pulp, paper and timber	38.82
Textiles	30.17
Tourism and services	11.70
Iron and steel	0.85
Total	919.85

IFC INVESTMENTS

(1 July 1986-30 June 1987)

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Argentina	Manufacturing	29,000
	Capital markets	10,000
	Development financing	30,000
	Energy and mining	5,200
	Cement and construction materials	8,000
	Tourism and services	5,500
Barbados	Tourism and services	1,250
Bolivia	Energy and mining	1,200
Brazil	Pulp, paper and timber	14,000
	Manufacturing	37,370
	Chemicals and petrochemicals	33,950
	Energy and mining	20,000
Burundi	Agribusiness	20,000
	Manufacturing	250
Cameroon	Manufacturing	3,020
	Chemicals and petrochemicals	45,000
Chile	Pulp, paper and timber	15,000
	Development financing	3,040
China	Manufacturing	5,000
	Textiles	560
Colombia	Agribusiness	550
	Capital markets	5,000
	Chemicals and petrochemicals	7,180
	Energy and mining	70
Costa Rica	Pulp, paper and timber	1,800
Côte d'Ivoire	Agribusiness	5,810
Ecuador	Development financing	4,070
	Capital markets	150
	Energy and mining	17,400
Egypt	Tourism and services	100
Ghana	Energy and mining	4,500
Guinea	Energy and mining	110
Haiti	Agribusiness	220
Hungary	Manufacturing	4,830
	Agribusiness	11,250
	Capital markets	3,140
India	Chemicals and petrochemicals	35,630
	Automotive/vehicles	47,040
	Capital markets	390
	Manufacturing	15,590
Indonesia	Energy and mining	11,400
	Cement and construction materials	1,500
Jordan	Chemicals and petrochemicals	2,190
Kenya	Agribusiness	1,250
	Development financing	3,750
Madagascar	Textiles	3,700
Malawi	Pulp, paper and timber	930
Malaysia	Capital markets	37,950

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)		STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1987)	
				Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	
Mexico	Cement and construction materials	37,000			
	Agribusiness	6,170			
	Chemicals and petrochemicals	2,500	Income		
	Automotive/vehicles	14,000			
Morocco	Development financing	50,250	Income from deposits and securities	49,248	
	Textiles	4,610	Income from loan and equity investments		
Nigeria	Agribusiness	7,500	Interest	165,019	
	Automotive/vehicles	12,500	Realized gain on equity sales	40,857	
Pakistan	Agribusiness	50	Dividends and profit participations	10,951	
	Automotive/vehicles	5,000	Commitment fees	7,889	
	Pulp, paper and timber	6,920	Other investment fees	8,240	
	Capital markets	3,000	Translation gains (losses) net	2,010	
	Energy and mining	4,260	Other income	1,168	
Philippines	Capital markets	12,500			
Portugal	Development financing	10,000	Total income	285,382	
Republic of Korea	Pulp, paper and timber	170	Expenditure		
	Manufacturing	1,880	Charges on borrowings	115,319	
	Capital markets	440	Administrative expenses*	63,746	
Rwanda	Manufacturing	2,150	Provision for losses	52,023	
Thailand	Chemicals and petrochemicals	59,150	Contribution to Africa Project Development Facility†	500	
	Cement and construction materials	1,360			
	Agribusiness	4,660	Total expenditure	231,588	
	Capital markets	9,330			
Togo	Textiles	8,080	Net income-transferred to accumulated earnings	53,794	
	Iron and steel	850			
Tunisia	Tourism and services	40			
	Cement and construction materials	1,900			
Turkey	Manufacturing	11,480			
Venezuela	Cement and construction materials	37,600			
Yugoslavia	Development financing	50,460			
	Tourism and services	4,810			
Zaire	Textiles	13,220			
Zambia	Agribusiness	5,950			
Zimbabwe	Capital markets	220			
World	Capital markets	15,000			
Total		919,850			

*The World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee which for the year ending 30 June 1987 was fixed at \$3,340,000.

†First of four equal annual instalments to help small and medium-sized businesses; funding agreement approved in 1985.

Capital and accumulated earnings

The net income of \$53.8 million was allocated to accumulated earnings, bringing the total to \$337.6 million. With paid-in capital of \$721.6 million, net worth reached \$1,059.2 million, up from \$885.6 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Secretariat

At the end of the fiscal year, IFC had a total staff of 514, drawn from 76 countries, including 57 developing countries; 337 of the total were Professional or higher level staff.

Financial operations

IFC's total operating income in fiscal year 1987 was \$285.4 million, or \$75 million higher than in the previous fiscal year. Administrative expenses increased by \$3.5 million over the previous year to \$63.7 million. Net income amounted to \$53.8 million, which was added to accumulated earnings.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1987)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Afghanistan	111	0.02	361	0.05	Barbados	137	0.02	387	0.05
Antigua and Barbuda	13	*	263	0.03	Belgium	19,214	2.66	19,464	2.58
Argentina	14,513	2.01	14,763	1.96	Belize	26	*	276	0.04
Australia	18,015	2.50	18,265	2.42	Benin	67	0.01	317	0.04
Austria	5,085	0.70	5,335	0.71	Bolivia	607	0.08	857	0.11
Bahamas	114	0.02	364	0.05	Botswana	29	*	279	0.04
Bangladesh	3,440	0.48	3,690	0.49	Brazil	15,027	2.08	15,277	2.02

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of us dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Burkina Faso	245	0.03	495	0.07	Mauritius	531	0.07	781	0.10
Burma	666	0.09	916	0.12	Mexico	8,872	1.23	9,122	1.21
Burundi	100	0.01	350	0.05	Morocco	3,440	0.48	3,690	0.49
Cameroon	490	0.07	740	0.10	Mozambique	182	0.03	432	0.06
Canada	25,957	3.60	26,207	3.47	Nepal	306	0.04	556	0.07
Chile	2,884	0.40	3,134	0.42	Netherlands	21,366	2.96	21,616	2.86
China	6,138	0.85	6,388	0.85	New Zealand	923	0.13	1,173	0.16
Colombia	3,078	0.43	3,328	0.44	Nicaragua	184	0.03	434	0.06
Congo	67	0.01	317	0.04	Niger	99	0.01	349	0.05
Costa Rica	245	0.03	495	0.07	Nigeria	8,006	1.11	8,256	1.09
Côte d'Ivoire	1,349	0.19	1,599	0.21	Norway	6,699	0.93	6,949	0.92
Cyprus	813	0.11	1,063	0.14	Oman	452	0.06	702	0.09
Denmark	7,063	0.98	7,313	0.97	Pakistan	6,519	0.90	6,769	0.90
Djibouti	21	*	271	0.04	Panama	426	0.06	676	0.09
Dominica	13	*	263	0.03	Papua New Guinea	490	0.07	740	0.10
Dominican Republic	306	0.04	556	0.07	Paraguay	123	0.02	373	0.05
Ecuador	1,479	0.20	1,729	0.23	Peru	1,777	0.25	2,027	0.27
Egypt	3,124	0.43	3,374	0.45	Philippines	3,247	0.45	3,497	0.46
El Salvador	11	*	261	0.03	Portugal	3,170	0.44	3,420	0.45
Ethiopia	33	*	283	0.04	Republic of Korea	3,621	0.50	3,871	0.51
Fiji	108	0.01	358	0.05	Rwanda	306	0.04	556	0.07
Finland	5,975	0.83	6,225	0.82	Saint Lucia	19	*	269	0.04
France	43,635	6.05	43,885	5.82	Samoa	9	*	259	0.03
Gabon	429	0.06	679	0.09	Saudi Arabia	12,715	1.76	12,965	1.72
Gambia	35	*	285	0.04	Senegal	707	0.10	957	0.13
Germany, Federal Republic of	49,066	6.80	49,316	6.54	Seychelles	7	*	257	0.03
Ghana	1,306	0.18	1,556	0.21	Sierra Leone	83	0.01	333	0.04
Greece	1,777	0.25	2,027	0.27	Singapore	177	0.02	427	0.06
Grenada	4 6	0.01	296	0.04	Solomon Islands	11	*	261	0.03
Guatemala	306	0.04	556	0.07	Somalia	83	0.01	333	0.04
Guinea	134	0.02	384	0.05	South Africa	6,108	0.85	6,358	0.84
Guinea-Bissau	18	*	268	0.04	Spain	6,004	0.83	6,254	0.83
Guyana	406	0.06	656	0.09	Sri Lanka	2,277	0.32	2,527	0.33
Haiti	306	0.04	556	0.07	Sudan	111	0.02	361	0.05
Honduras	184	0.03	434	0.06	Swaziland	184	0.03	434	0.06
Hungary	2,327	0.32	2,577	0.34	Sweden	10,231	1.42	10,481	1.39
Iceland	11	*	261	0.03	Syrian Arab Republic	72	0.01	322	0.04
India	29,242	4.05	29,492	3.91	Thailand	4,164	0.58	4,414	0.58
Indonesia	9,107	1.26	9,357	1.24	Togo	544	0.08	794	0.11
Iran	372	0.05	622	0.08	Tonga	11	*	261	0.03
Iraq	67	0.01	317	0.04	Trinidad and Tobago	1,565	0.22	1,815	0.24
Ireland	492	0.07	742	0.10	Tunisia	919	0.13	1,169	0.15
Israel	550	0.08	800	0.11	Turkey	4,526	0.63	4,776	0.63
Italy	28,265	3.92	28,515	3.78	Uganda	735	0.10	985	0.13
Jamaica	1,103	0.15	1,353	0.18	United Arab Emirates	1,838	0.25	2,088	0.28
Japan	37,750	5.23	38,000	5.04	United Kingdom	50,100	6.94	50,350	6.67
Jordan	633	0.09	883	0.12	United Republic of Tanzania	724	0.10	974	0.13
Kenya	1,041	0.14	1,291	0.17	United States	174,488	24.18	174,738	23.16
Kiribati	7	*	257	0.03	Uruguay	919	0.13	1,169	0.15
Kuwait	4,533	0.63	4,783	0.63	Vanuatu	55	0.01	305	0.04
Lebanon	50	0.01	300	0.04	Venezuela	7,106	0.98	7,356	0.97
Lesotho	18	*	268	0.04	Viet Nam	166	0.02	416	0.06
Liberia	83	0.01	333	0.04	Yemen	184	0.03	434	0.06
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	0.01	305	0.04	Yugoslavia	2,879	0.40	3,129	0.41
Luxembourg	815	0.11	1,065	0.14	Zaire	1,929	0.27	2,179	0.29
Madagascar	111	0.02	361	0.05	Zambia	1,286	0.18	1,536	0.20
Malawi	544	0.08	794	0.11	Zimbabwe	546	0.08	796	0.11
Malaysia	5,795	0.80	6,045	0.80					
Maldives	6	*	256	0.03					
Mali	116	0.02	366	0.05					
Mauritania	55	0.01	305	0.04	Total	721,580	100.00†	754,580	100.00†

*Less than 0.005 per cent.

†May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 1 July 1987)

Appointed Director

Robert B. Keating

Tim Lankester

Appointed Alternate

Hugh W. Foster

J. A. L. Faint

Casting the vote of

United States

United Kingdom

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Gerhard Boehmer	Michael von Harpe	Federal Republic of Germany
Hélène Ploix	Olivier Debains	France
Kenji Yamaguchi	Zenbei Mizoguchi	Japan
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India)	M. Mustafizur Rahman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Mario Draghi (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimarães (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Portugal
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heiner Luschin (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark)	Veikko Kantola (Finland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Frank Potter (Canada)	Horace Barber (Jamaica)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Lucia
Paul Arlman (Netherlands)	Cvitan Dujmovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Mercedes Rubio (Spain)	Francisco Vannini (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Venezuela
Murray A. Sherwin (New Zealand)	Robert G. Carling (Australia)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Pedro Sampaio Malan (Brazil)	Carlos Sanclemente (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Mohd. Ramli Wajib (Malaysia)	Kikham Vongsay (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Claudio A. Pardo (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	J. S. A. Funna (Sierra Leone)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jobarah E. Suraisry (Saudi Arabia)	Mohammad A. Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
André Milongo (Congo)	Jean-Pierre Le Boudier (Central African Republic)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Xu Naijong (China)	Zhang Junyi (China)	China

NOTE: South Africa did not participate in the 1986 regular election of Executive Directors.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 1 July 1987)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Barber B. Conable.*
Executive Vice-President: William S. Ryrice.
Vice President, Portfolio Operations: Daniel F. Adams.
Vice President, Investment Operations: Juthvir Parmar.
Vice President, Finance and Planning: Richard H. Frank.†
Vice-President and General Counsel: Jose E. Camacho.
Vice-President, Engineering: Makarand V. Dehejia.
Treasurer: Richard H. Frank.
Secretary: Timothy T. Tahane.*

Director, Department of Investments, Africa I: Andre G. Hovaguimian.
Director, Department of Investments, Africa II: M. Atam K. Alitai.
Director, Department of Investments, Asia I: Torstein Stephansen.
Director, Department of Investments, Asia II: Wilfried E. Kaffenberger.
Director, Department of Investments, Europe and Middle East: Douglas Gustafson.
Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I: Helmut Paul.

Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II: Guillermo Schultz.
Director, Capital Markets Department: David B. Gill.
Director, Corporate Promotion and Syndications Department: Irving Kuczynski.§
Director and Economic Adviser, Development Department: Richard W. Richardson.
Deputy Director, Engineering Department: David B. Minch.
Director, Finance and Budgeting Department: Eduardo Costa.†
Senior Adviser, Information Technology: Allen F. Shapiro.
Deputy General Counsel: Walter F. Norris.
Manager, Personnel and Administration Department: Robert M. Voight.†
Special Representative, Far East: Naokado Nishihara.
Special Representative in Europe, London: Giovanni Vacchelli.§
Special Representative in Europe, Paris: Gunter H. Kreuter.
Regional Mission in East Asia: Richard L. Ranken.
Regional Mission in Eastern and Southern Africa: Ernest M. Kepper.

Regional Mission in India: Jemal-ud-din Kassum.

Resident Mission in Indonesia: Mumtaz R. Khan.†

Regional Mission in the Middle East: John H. Stewart.‡

Regional Mission in Thailand: Carlos M. Tan.

Resident Mission in Turkey: Reynaldo Ortiz.†

Regional Mission in Western Africa: Sami Haddad.

*Held the same position in the World Bank.

†Effective 1 August 1987.

‡Effective 8 September 1987.

§Effective 1 November 1987.

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International Finance Corporation
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Chapter VIII

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to provide assistance for the same purposes as the Bank, but primarily to poorer developing countries and on easier terms. Though legally and financially distinct from the Bank, IDA shares the same staff.

The funds used by IDA—called credits to distinguish them from World Bank loans—come mostly from subscriptions in convertible currencies from members, general replenishments from its more industrialized and developed members, and transfers from the Bank's net earnings.

During the fiscal year 1987 (1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987), IDA continued to promote economic development, concentrating on countries with an annual per capita gross national product of less than \$791 (in 1985 dollars). IDA's 116 approved credits were distributed among 44 countries and the Caribbean region in fiscal 1987. Credits are interest-free, with a service charge to cover administrative costs of 0.75 per cent on disbursed and 0.5 per cent on undisbursed balances. In March 1987, the IDA Executive Board decided to reduce IDA credit maturities from 50 to 40 years for least developed countries (those on the United Nations list, see p. 389) or IDA-only countries, and to 35 years for all other borrowers.

Unlike the World Bank, which may lend to public and private entities with government guarantees, IDA lends only to Governments. In the case of revenue-producing projects, IDA credits are repaid by the Governments on terms reflecting the local cost of capital. Therefore, IDA terms assist Governments to finance economic development without distorting the local credit structure.

At the end of fiscal 1987, IDA cumulative resources totalled \$43,614 million.

With effect from 30 June 1987, the IDA Executive Directors adopted a formal interpretation of the IDA Articles of Agreement to apply the same standard of value to the 1960 dollar, referred to in the IDA Articles, as applied to the 1944 dollar in the World Bank's Articles of Agreement. (The 1944 dollar and the 1960 dollar had the same value.) (See p. 1233.)

The bulk of IDA funds for lending is provided by its Part I (industrial) member countries and several Part II (developing) countries under a series of replenishment agreements. In July 1987, IDA

received the last instalment of the United States contribution of \$207.5 million for the seventh replenishment of resources to provide IDA with funds for fiscal 1985-1987.^a This payment triggered the release of the remaining commitment authority from the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which had been withheld to be pro rata with the United States. These releases, together with the United States contribution, provided commitment authority for the seventh replenishment of 276 million special drawing rights (SDRs). This amount was used to cover credits already made in fiscal 1987, but approved on a conditional basis pending receipt of those resources.

The eighth replenishment of resources, which provided IDA with funds for commitment in fiscal years 1988-1990,^b became effective when IDA received notifications of participation from donors whose aggregate contributions amounted to 80 per cent of the replenishment. Under an advance contribution scheme—contributing countries could make an advance of one third of their total contributions prior to the effectiveness of the eighth replenishment. The advance contribution scheme which became effective on 24 September 1987 upon the receipt of notifications from Canada, Denmark, Japan, Kuwait, South Africa, Sweden and Turkey—provided IDA with commitment authority of SDR 1,139 million. Subsequently, France, Hungary, Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea and the United States participated in the advance contribution arrangements.

Membership of IDA rose to 136, after the admission of Saint Kitts and Nevis on 23 October 1987.

Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa

During the year, Special Facility operations, totalling \$421 million, were approved in 12 countries: Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire. As of 30 June 1987, total disbursements amounted to \$604 million, with \$480 million disbursed from Facility credits and \$124 million under special joint financing. Of

^aYUN 1984, p. 1242.

^bYUN 1986, p. 1152.

the amount committed directly from the Facility in fiscal 1986, 90 per cent was disbursed by the end of fiscal 1987, or within 18 months from the effectiveness date of the initial credits.

Lending operations (credits)

By 30 June 1987, IDA had made cumulative commitments totalling \$43,307.7 million. Com-

mitments in fiscal 1987 amounted to \$3,485.8 million, of which \$1,454.4 million went to six countries in South Asia and \$728.6 million to 15 countries in eastern and southern Africa. India was the largest borrower with four credits amounting to \$677.6 million, followed by China, with three credits (\$556.2 million), and Bangladesh with five (\$389 million).

IDA CREDITS APPROVED BY REGION/COUNTRY AND PURPOSE

1 JULY 1986-30 JUNE 1987

(including IDA share of joint Bank/IDA operations; in millions of US dollars)

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Eastern and southern Africa														
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	12.3
Comoros	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
Ethiopia	91.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.0
Kenya	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	28.0	-	-	-	-	49.0
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	9.8
Madagascar	10.0	16.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-	10.0	-	77.0
Malawi	-	-	27.0	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	58.0
Mozambique	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0
Rwanda	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	15.0	-	36.5
Somalia	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	-	-	-	-	48.7
Sudan	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	47.0
Uganda	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	31.0
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-	73.0
Zaire	4.4	25.0	-	-	55.0	-	-	12.0	-	27.6	-	-	-	124.0
Zambia	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.4
Subtotal	207.0	41.0	34.9	83.0	-	105.0	11.0	16.0	35.9	27.8	112.2	-	54.8	728.6
Western Africa														
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	-	34.5
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
Chad	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	37.4
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	17.6
Ghana	17.0	-	34.5	21.3	-	34.0	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	117.6
Guinea	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.0	4.5	-	-	69.3
Guinea Bissau	3.7	-	-	-	-	10.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
Niger	-	-	18.4	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.4
Sao Tome and Principe	7.9	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9
Senegal	-	-	12.0	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.0
Togo	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.6
Subtotal	83.4	-	70.0	21.3	-	202.0	9.8	-	10.8	-	94.5	4.5	7.0	503.3
East Asia and Pacific														
China	260.5	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	125.0	100.0	-	-	556.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.8
Samoa	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Tonga	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Subtotal	260.5	52.0	-	28.8	-	-	-	20.7	-	125.0	100.0	-	-	587.0
South Asia														
Bangladesh	20.0	-	-	47.0	-	190.0	-	-	-	102.0	-	30.0	-	389.0
Burma	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
India	267.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.6	130.0	161.0	677.6	677.6
Nepal	59.1	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.1
Pakistan	42.1	-	145.0	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	194.1
Sri Lanka	18.6	-	-	52.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.6
Subtotal	420.8	-	145.0	99.0	-	240.0	-	7.0	-	221.6	130.0	191.0	1,454.4	1,454.4

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa														
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.8	-	5.6	-	22.4
Yemen	12.3	-	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	32.7
Subtotal	12.3	-	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	-	5.6	-	55.1
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Bolivia	-	-	-	6.8	-	57.1	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	75.4
Caribbean region	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Dominica	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Guyana	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
Haiti	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	3.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	63.0
Subtotal	-	-	6.0	9.8	7.0	100.1	-	14.5	-	20.0	-	-	-	157.4
Total	984.0	93.0	266.3	241.9	7.0	647.1	20.8	16.0	88.9	27.8	600.1	234.5	258.4	3,485.8
NUMBER OF CREDITS	32	4	9	11	1	17	3	2	9	2	14	3	9	116

Agriculture and rural development

As in previous years, in fiscal 1987 the number of credits for agriculture and rural development accounted for the largest amount of IDA lending; 32 credits totalling \$984 million were committed in 22 countries.

Of credits totalling \$267 million to India, \$114 million increased productivity and farm incomes in existing irrigation schemes by providing low-cost infrastructural improvements to support new and more efficient operating plans. China received three credits amounting to \$260.5 million, of which \$150.5 million went to a project to reduce poverty in Gansu province and raise rural incomes by increasing agricultural production through land rehabilitation and irrigation development, raising productivity of the labour force through educational improvements and developing employment opportunities in light and rural industries; another \$70 million helped generate some 24,000 full-time jobs and raise farm-family incomes on 20 State farms in Xingiang province by constructing irrigation works, improving rain-fed pasture and introducing improved animal breeds.

Other credits were for agricultural research and development, agro-industry, irrigation and drainage, fisheries, forestry and livestock.

Development finance companies

IDA extended four credits totalling \$93 million to assist development finance companies. A \$50 million credit was extended to China to upgrade productivity and efficiency of small- and medium-scale industries through imports of modern technology. Zaire received \$25 million to support a

package of credit, technical assistance and training tailored to the needs of small-scale enterprises. Madagascar received \$16 million to support policy reforms designed to increase the efficiency and productivity of the economy. A credit of \$2 million went to Tonga to provide the Tonga Development Bank with adequate long-term resources to meet investment demand, particularly in agriculture, industry and tourism.

Education

Credits totalling \$266.3 million for education projects were received by eight countries and the Caribbean region during fiscal 1987.

Pakistan received \$145 million for the first in a series of major educational operations to address systemic issues through policy reform, institutional and qualitative improvements, and support to expand its educational system. A credit of \$34.5 million to Ghana supported educational reforms. Malawi received \$27 million to help finance a three-year time slice of its education investment programme (1985-1995) aimed at improving access to, and the quality of, primary and secondary education, and strengthening the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Other credits were extended for teacher-training programmes, curriculum development and educational materials.

Energy

Ten countries received credits totalling \$241.9 million for energy-related projects in fiscal 1987.

A \$52 million credit was granted to Sri Lanka to finance a four-year time slice of the Ceylon Elec-

tricity Board's distribution-rehabilitation and expansion programme, aimed at improving the quality of power supply, reducing losses to more reasonable levels and meeting forecast demand for electricity. Bangladesh received \$47 million to help minimize the cost of petroleum import products by financing measures aimed at refinery modification, storage and distribution. A \$38 million credit to the Sudan provided additional power-generating capacity to meet the projected demand in the Blue Nile and eastern grids by 1991, and technical assistance for institutional improvements in the National Electricity Corporation.

Industry

An IDA credit of \$7 million was extended to Guyana to assess the medium- to long-term economic and financial viability of the bauxite industry, and to assist in preparing a full-scale rehabilitation project.

Non-project

Seventeen non-project credits totalling \$647.1 million were extended to 16 countries during fiscal 1987. Bangladesh received \$190 million to provide foreign exchange to finance general imports in support of its industrial policy reform programme. A \$60 million credit went to the Niger to extend its structural adjustment programme. Nepal received \$50 million to support its structural adjustment and stabilization programme designed to increase investment and economic growth. Another \$50 million credit to the United Republic of Tanzania supported its economic recovery programme.

Population, health and nutrition

During fiscal 1987, three countries received credits amounting to \$20.8 million for population, health and nutrition projects. Malawi received \$11 million for a family health project to improve primary health care and family health programmes, and increase the accessibility of child planning services. A \$5.6 million credit to the Gambia financed a programme to strengthen health-sector management, financing and support systems, and an investment programme to upgrade national health care. Guinea-Bissau was granted \$4.2 million to strengthen its Ministry of Public Health in planning, management and finance and to improve delivery of health and family planning services.

Small-scale enterprises

Two countries received credits totalling \$16 million for small-scale enterprises. A \$10 million credit to Zambia helped finance the foreign exchange portion of long-term capital investment re-

quirements of subprojects approved by the Development Bank of Zambia. Kenya received \$6 million to provide financial assistance, training and management counselling to small-scale industries.

Technical assistance

Credits totalling \$88.9 million were granted to nine countries for technical assistance in fiscal 1987. China received \$20.7 million to prepare studies for its eighth five-year plan and to finance technical assistance activities. A \$12 million credit went to Zaire to implement its structural adjustment programme and to initiate long-term efforts to improve its capability in planning and financial management. Bolivia received \$11.5 million to support the Bolivia Public Financial Management Operation, which aimed to improve the efficiency of resource mobilization and use. Ghana received \$10.8 million to facilitate implementation of its structural adjustment programme.

Telecommunications

Two countries received credits amounting to \$27.8 million for telecommunications projects. The United Republic of Tanzania received \$23 million to rehabilitate key parts of its telecommunications network and maximize utilization capacity; the project included development of the Tanzania Post and Telecommunications Corporation. Burundi was granted \$4.8 million to rehabilitate and extend its telecommunications network, and to provide institutional development and assistance to postal services.

Transportation

IDA granted 14 credits totalling \$600.1 million for transportation projects during fiscal 1987. China received \$125 million to help build an expressway to meet road transportation demand in the Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu corridor, one of China's most industrial and congested areas. India was granted \$119.6 million to construct all-weather roads for the rural poor and to improve rural road construction and maintenance, road planning and management in Gujarat State. Bangladesh received \$102 million to reduce the transportation costs of goods and passengers by restoring the priority road network in the north-west, and to strengthen institutions concerned with road-transport infrastructure.

Urban development

In fiscal 1987, three credits totalling \$234.5 million were granted for urban development.

India received \$130 million to support policy adjustments, institutional strengthening, and urban shelter and infrastructure developments in

Uttar Pradesh State; the project also included consultancy services, studies, training, rehabilitation and pollution-control works, and equipment for sewer-cleaning operations and river monitoring to reduce pollution of the Ganga River. China received \$100 million to improve environmental conditions in Shanghai through appropriate waste-water disposal.

Water supply and sewerage

Eight countries received credits totalling \$258.4 million for water supply and sewerage in fiscal 1987. Of two credits totalling \$161 million extended to India, \$145 million went to expand Bombay's water supply and sewerage system, provide site-specific sanitation and water supply facilities for the urban poor and strengthen Bombay's Water Supply and Sewerage Department. Bangladesh received \$30 million to expand Dhaka's water supply and sewerage systems and to improve the Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority's operation and finances. Malawi received \$20 million to improve the water supply system in Lilongwe and to undertake studies for the city's water disposal and sanitation systems;

institution-building assistance was provided to the Lilongwe Water Board.

Secretariat

The principal officers, staff, headquarters and other offices of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank (see Chapter VI of this section).

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1987)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from development credits:	
Service charges	212,694
Commitment charges	56,464
Income from investments	115,451
Total income	384,609
Expenses	
Management fee to World Bank	332,046
Operating income (income less expenses)	52,563
Translation adjustments for fiscal year	53,649
Net income	106,212

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 30 June 1987)

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part I members					Part II members				
Australia	734,951	1.79	76,192	1.42	Afghanistan	1,341	†	13,557	0.25
Austria	309,679	0.75	34,573	0.64	Algeria	5,224	0.01	18,481	0.34
Belgium	614,769	1.49	64,549	1.20	Argentina	49,092	0.12	81,053	1.51
Canada	1,827,377	4.44	177,049	3.29	Bangladesh	6,934	0.02	32,676	0.61
Denmark	438,171	1.07	50,653	0.94	Belize	243	†	1,788	0.03
Finland	232,314	0.56	29,940	0.56	Benin	610	†	1,800	0.03
France	2,392,768	5.82	204,483	3.80	Bhutan	60	†	510	0.01
Germany, Federal					Bolivia	1,328	†	13,748	0.26
Republic of	4,782,020	11.62	379,447	7.06	Botswana	207	†	11,745	0.22
Iceland	4,242	0.01	11,931	0.22	Brazil	64,930	0.16	92,465	1.73
Ireland	45,807	0.11	15,151	0.28	Burkina Faso	646	†	9,720	0.18
Italy	1,260,498	3.08	139,794	2.60	Burma	2,687	0.01	19,219	0.36
Japan	7,511,351	18.26	471,106	8.77	Burundi	991	†	12,667	0.24
Kuwait	576,986	1.40	57,762	1.07	Cameroon	1,331	†	13,854	0.26
Luxembourg	20,293	0.05	12,695	0.24	Cape Verde	96	†	516	0.01
Netherlands	1,288,575	3.13	106,690	1.99	Central African				
New Zealand	37,282	0.09	14,705	0.27	Republic	653	†	10,920	0.20
Norway	403,599	0.98	48,478	0.90	Chad	633	†	3,293	0.06
South Africa	50,784	0.12	16,581	0.31	Chile	4,455	0.01	25,272	0.47
Sweden	1,108,792	2.70	119,015	2.21	China	38,698	0.09	103,498	1.93
United Arab					Colombia	13,717	0.03	26,642	0.50
Emirates	136,464	0.33	15,942	0.30	Comoros	102	†	5,774	0.11
United Kingdom	3,663,018	8.90	338,568	6.30	Congo	639	†	6,685	0.12
United States	11,889,905	28.90	988,152	18.38	Costa Rica	254	†	7,844	0.15
					Côte d'Ivoire	1,291	†	7,771	0.14
Subtotal	39,329,645	95.60*	3,373,456	62.76*	Cyprus	1,002	†	14,143	0.26

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part II members (cont.)					Part II members (cont.)				
Democratic Kampuchea	1,284	†	7,826	0.15	Nepal	649	†	12,923	0.24
Democratic Yemen	1,542	†	12,221	0.23	Nicaragua	388	†	10,896	0.20
Djibouti	193	†	532	0.01	Niger	659	†	12,899	0.24
Dominica	98	†	3,186	0.06	Nigeria	4,211	0.01	4,057	0.08
Dominican Republic	581	†	12,726	0.24	Oman	423	†	12,293	0.23
Ecuador	823	†	13,709	0.26	Pakistan	13,263	0.03	50,396	0.94
Egypt	6,490	0.02	28,424	0.53	Panama	26	†	5,657	0.11
El Salvador	405	†	6,244	0.12	Papua New Guinea	1,129	†	13,050	0.24
Equatorial Guinea	401	†	1,967	0.04	Paraguay	382	†	8,124	0.15
Ethiopia	693	†	13,109	0.24	Peru	2,135	0.01	854	0.02
Fiji	701	†	2,130	0.04	Philippines	6,487	0.02	16,583	0.31
Gabon	627	†	2,093	0.04	Republic of Korea	13,334	0.03	17,054	0.32
Gambia	340	†	10,644	0.20	Rwanda	1,014	†	12,667	0.24
Ghana	2,960	0.01	15,362	0.29	Saint Lucia	199	†	10,445	0.19
Greece	8,630	0.02	22,282	0.41	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	84	†	514	0.01
Grenada	119	†	11,442	0.21	Samoa	115	†	8,768	0.16
Guatemala	535	†	12,713	0.24	Sao Tome and Principe	84	†	514	0.01
Guinea	1,314	†	13,557	0.25	Saudi Arabia	1,219,462	2.98	155,193	2.89
Guinea-Bissau	169	†	528	0.01	Senegal	2,215	0.01	17,221	0.32
Guyana	1,030	†	12,859	0.24	Sierra Leone	954	†	12,667	0.24
Haiti	1,016	†	14,143	0.26	Solomon Islands	109	†	518	0.01
Honduras	402	†	12,290	0.23	Somalia	955	†	10,506	0.20
Hungary	9,536	0.02	31,942	0.59	Spain	117,833	0.29	67,942	1.26
India	53,022	0.13	172,965	3.22	Sri Lanka	3,892	0.01	23,239	0.43
Indonesia	14,209	0.03	55,624	1.03	Sudan	1,295	†	13,884	0.26
Iran	5,851	0.01	15,455	0.29	Swaziland	410	†	11,073	0.21
Iraq	992	†	9,407	0.18	Syrian Arab Republic	1,224	†	7,651	0.14
Israel	2,401	0.01	9,386	0.17	Thailand	3,997	0.01	23,239	0.43
Jordan	399	†	12,290	0.23	Togo	1,002	†	12,667	0.24
Kenya	2,161	0.01	16,021	0.30	Tonga	94	†	11,380	0.21
Kiribati	72	†	512	0.01	Trinidad and Tobago	1,629	0.01	770	0.01
Lao People's Democratic Republic	633	†	11,723	0.22	Tunisia	1,893	0.01	2,793	0.05
Lebanon	564	†	8,562	0.16	Turkey	7,374	0.02	34,425	0.64
Lesotho	205	†	10,487	0.20	Uganda	2,106	0.01	16,021	0.30
Liberia	1,016	†	13,867	0.26	United Republic of Tanzania	2,121	0.01	16,021	0.30
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,293	†	7,771	0.14	Vanuatu	231	†	1,807	0.03
Madagascar	1,218	†	702	0.01	Viet Nam	1,893	0.01	8,889	0.17
Malawi	978	†	14,143	0.26	Yemen	555	†	11,468	0.21
Malaysia	3,349	0.01	21,193	0.39	Yugoslavia	20,952	0.05	34,038	0.63
Maldives	39	†	11,219	0.21	Zaire	3,785	0.01	12,164	0.23
Mali	1,158	†	13,507	0.25	Zambia	3,389	0.01	19,730	0.37
Mauritania	637	†	6,685	0.12	Zimbabwe	4,970	0.01	1,324	0.02
Mauritius	1,151	†	14,569	0.27					
Mexico	28,675	0.07	27,306	0.51					
Morocco	4,583	0.01	25,272	0.47	Subtotal	1,812,234	4.40	2,001,334	37.24
Mozambique	1,653	†	774	0.01	Total	41,141,879	100.00*	5,374,790	100.00"

NOTE: Saint Kitts and Nevis became a member on 23 October 1987.

*May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

†Less than 0.005 per cent.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 30 June 1987)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Robert B. Keating	Hugh W. Foster	United States
Kenji Yamaguchi	Zenbei Mizoguchi	Japan
Gerhard Boehmer	Michael von Harpe	Federal Republic of Germany
Hélène Ploix	Olivier Debains	France
Tim Lankester	J. A. L. Faint	United Kingdom
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Heiner Luschin (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Frank Potter (Canada)	Horace Barber (Jamaica)	Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Mercedes Rubio (Spain)	Francisco Vannini (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India)	M. Mustafizur Rahman (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohamed W. Hosny (Egypt)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark)	Veikko Kantola (Finland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Xu Naijiong (China)	Zhang Junyi (China)	China
Mario Draghi (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimardes (Portugal)	Greece, Italy
Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Paul Arlman (Netherlands)	Cvitan Dujmovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Murray A. Sherwin (New Zealand)	Robert G. Carling (Australia)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Pedro Sampaio Malan (Brazil)	Carlos Sanclemente (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	J. S. A. Funna (Sierra Leone)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Jobarah E. Suraisry (Saudi Arabia)	Mohammad A. Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
Mohd. Ramli Wajib (Malaysia)	Kikham Vongsay (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
André Milongo (Congo)	Jean-Pierre Le Boudier (Central African Republic)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Claudio A. Pardo (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1986 regular election of Executive Directors.

Annex III. HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, United States
Cable address: INDEVAS WASHINGTONDC
Telephone: (1) (202) 477-1234
Telex: RCA 248423 INDEVAS
WUI 64145 INDEVAS
Facsimile: (1) (202) 477-6391

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Development Association
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New York, N.Y. 10017, United States
Cable address: INDEVAS NEWYORK
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6008

EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Development Association
66 Avenue d'Iena
75116 Paris, France
Cable address: INDEVAS PARIS
Telephone: (33) (1) 40-69-30-00
Telex: 842620628

LONDON OFFICE

International Development Association
New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket
London SW1 Y4TE, England
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Telephone: (71) 930-8511
Telex: 919462

GENEVA OFFICE

International Development Association
ITC Building
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(P.O. Box 104)
1211 Geneva 20 CIC, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 733 21 20
Telex: 28883

TOKYO OFFICE

International Development Association
Kokusai Building, Room 916
1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100, Japan
Cable address: INDEVAS TOKYO
Telephone: (81) (3) 214-5001
Telex: J26838

REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA

International Development Association
Reinsurance Plaza, 5th and 6th floors
Taifa Road
(P.O. Box 30577)
Nairobi, Kenya
Cable address: INDEVAS NAIROBI
Telephone: (254) (2) 33-88-68

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

International Development Association
Corner of Booker Washington and Jacques Aka Streets
(Boîte Postale 1850)
Cocody Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire
Cable address: INDEVAS ABIDJAN
Telephone: (225) 44-22-27

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND

International Development Association
Udom Vidhya Building, 5th floor
956 Rama IV Road, Sala Daeng
Bangkok 5, Thailand
Cable address: INDEVAS BANGKOK
Telephone: (66) (2) 235-5300

Chapter IX

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The world economy in 1987 was characterized by continued expansion in output and trade. Real economic growth in industrial countries was more than 3 per cent—somewhat faster than in 1986. At the same time, inflation remained low and external imbalances among the major industrial countries began to diminish. In developing countries, economic developments were more mixed: while many benefited from vigorous export expansion and higher primary commodity prices, others continued to suffer from low or declining growth, high inflation, and high debt-service burdens. The average growth rate in developing countries fell from 4.2 per cent in 1986 to 3.4 per cent in 1987. The economic and financial difficulties of most heavily indebted middle-income countries, low-income countries of sub-Saharan Africa and some fuel-exporting countries were particularly severe.

Despite some positive aspects in the world economic situation among major industrial countries, their external imbalances remained large. On 22 February 1987, six major industrial countries (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States), meeting at the Palais du Louvre, Paris, agreed to intensify efforts at economic policy co-ordination to promote more balanced economic growth and to reduce existing imbalances. In their communique, known as the Louvre Accord, the six, while noting the progress that had been made in achieving sustainable, non-inflationary expansion, agreed to co-operate to foster stability of exchange rates around current levels.

Under its Articles of Agreement, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was charged with overseeing the international monetary system.

During the year, the Fund continued working actively to strengthen surveillance over the exchange rate policies of its members. It pursued the development of indicators as an analytical framework for promoting policy co-operation, while preserving the flexibility of the floating exchange rate system. The use of indicators—including exchange rates—was endorsed by the seven major industrial countries (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States), meeting at their thirteenth economic summit (Venice, Italy, 8-10 June).

Article IV of the Fund Agreement calls for regular consultations between IMF and each member country. Consultations focused on economic de-

velopments and policies in the member countries concerned and particularly on how those policies affected the exchange rate and external accounts. In July, the IMF Executive Board adopted two modifications to the 1983 guidelines on the frequency of consultations as provided for in article IV, section 3 (b).^a This reconsideration was aimed at economizing the resources devoted to the consultation process without compromising IMF's responsibility for effective surveillance. The first modification called for the implementation of a bi-cyclic procedure, involving a full consultation every second year and a simplified interim procedure in the intervening year. The second reduced the number of countries for which a strict annual consultation was required by virtue of their substantial impact on the international monetary system. The number of consultations concluded in 1987 declined to 115 (75 per cent of membership) from a peak of 131 (85 per cent of membership) in 1985.

Access to IMF resources

The Fund's policy of enlarged access to its resources enabled it to provide supplementary financing to members whose balance-of-payments deficits were large in relation to their quotas and which needed resources in larger amounts and for longer periods than were available under regular credit tranche policies. On 4 December 1987, the IMF Executive Board decided to extend the enlarged access policy through 1988 with access limits kept unchanged at 1987 levels. Access would be subject to annual limits of 90 or 110 per cent of quota, three-year limits of 270 or 330 per cent of quota, and cumulative limits of 400 or 440 per cent of quota. Access in individual cases—which in exceptional circumstances could exceed those limits—were determined primarily on the basis of the seriousness of the member's balance-of-payments need, the strength of its adjustment efforts and its ability to repay the Fund.

Other IMF facilities

In 1987, the structural adjustment facility (SAF), set up in 1986,^b continued to provide loans on concessional terms to low-income countries facing protracted balance-of-payments problems. During

^aYUN 1983, p. 1278.

^bYUN 1986, p. 1159.

the year, total IMF commitments under SAF to a number of such countries, measured in special drawing rights (SDRs)—the Fund's unit of account—amounted to SDR 0.9 billion, compared with SDR 0.5 billion committed in 1986. At the end of 1987, arrangements were in effect with 22 countries—13 more than the previous year. The increase in commitments and disbursements under SAF during 1987—as well as in the number of countries using SAF—reflected: an increase in the access limit under three-year SAF arrangements from 47 per cent of quota to 63.5 per cent as of July 1987; the more concessional nature of SAF relative to other IMF facilities; and the fact that SAF programmes emphasized growth-oriented structural adjustment, which made them appropriate for the needs of low-income countries.

In response to widespread support for an increase in resources for lending on concessional terms to low-income countries facing protracted balance-of-payments difficulties, the IMF Executive Board established on 18 December 1987 the enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF), which was to become operational in April 1988. ESAF was expected to provide new resources totalling about SDR 6 billion, drawn from special loans and contributions from several countries. Its objectives, general procedures, financial conditions and eligibility requirements were similar to those of SAF; differences between SAF and ESAF related mainly to access, monitoring, the strength and timing of structural reforms and the degree of assurances to be sought regarding the timely implementation of programme measures. Access under ESAF varied according to the strength of the programme and the member's balance-of-payments financing needs, whereas access under SAF was uniform. Access under ESAF was expected to be 150 per cent of quota, on average, over a three-year period (with maximum access at 250 per cent of quota and a provision for access of up to 350 per cent in exceptional circumstances). Disbursements under ESAF were to take place semi-annually, on approval of an annual arrangement and after the observance of performance criteria and, in most cases, the completion of a mid-year review.

Financial assistance

During the year IMF intensified its collaboration with members in balance-of-payments difficulties and the number with IMF financial arrangements rose to 36 at the end of 1987, compared with 33 in 1986. As members with arrangements in 1987 had smaller quotas, on average, than those with arrangements in 1986, IMF financial assistance in 1987 totalled SDR 3.7 billion, about the same as the previous year. Of that total, SDR 3.3 billion was disbursed in purchases from

the Fund's General Resources Account—a decline of SDR 0.5 billion relative to 1986—and SDR 0.4 billion was disbursed to eligible low-income countries under SAF (see above).

Within the General Resources Account, upper credit tranche purchases (those above 25 per cent of a member's quota), which required substantial justification and were made available in instalments, subject to the observance of performance criteria, amounted to SDR 0.7 billion. Purchases under stand-by arrangements totalled SDR 1.8 billion, compared with SDR 2.7 billion in 1986, while those under extended arrangements amounted to SDR 0.2 billion, as against SDR 0.3 billion in 1986. At the end of 1987, there were 22 stand-by arrangements and two extended arrangements in effect between the Fund and its members, with a total of SDR 5.6 billion in committed resources. By comparison, 30 stand-by arrangements and one extended arrangement were in effect at the end of 1986, with a total approved value of SDR 5.1 billion. The decline in purchases under stand-by arrangements and in the number of countries using the facility reflected, in part, the progress towards balance-of-payments viability by some members that had used Fund resources under earlier adjustment programmes, and a shift by a number of low-income countries facing difficulties of a structural nature to the use of the more concessional SAF.

The decline in credit tranche purchases in 1987 relative to 1986 was partly offset by a doubling of purchases under the compensatory financing facility to SDR 1.2 billion. The compensatory financing facility was designed to compensate members for temporary shortfalls in export receipts or for sharp increases in cereal import costs that were beyond their control. Its increased use in 1987 partly reflected purchases by some members with relatively large quotas—notably Argentina and Indonesia.

In 1987, emergency purchases from the Fund, which helped members to meet foreign exchange needs arising from natural disasters, totalled SDR 40 million.

As in 1986, repurchases, or repayments, to the Fund (excluding SAF and Trust Fund repayments) exceeded purchases in 1987. Repurchases amounted to SDR 7.9 billion, compared with SDR 5.7 billion in 1986. Fund credit outstanding thus declined by SDR 4.6 billion, to SDR 28.8 billion at the end of the year. Almost all of the decline reflected repayments during the year by 10 countries—Brazil, Hungary, India, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Turkey, Yugoslavia—some of which had borrowed substantially between 1981 and 1984. The decline in Fund credit outstanding in 1986 and 1987, which reflected the revolving nature of Fund

resources and the short- and medium-term nature of its financing, closely paralleled a similar decline in 1978 and 1979, following a sizeable expansion of Fund credit during 1974-1976.

Reserve tranche drawings, representing members' use of reserves held by the Fund, declined in 1987 to SDR 0.1 billion, compared with SDR 0.4 billion in 1986. Such drawings did not constitute a use of Fund credit and were not subject to repurchase requirements.

Liquidity

The Fund's holdings of usable ordinary resources rose to SDR 40.7 billion at the end of the year, from SDR 38.4 billion at the end of 1986, reflecting in part the increase in the number of members having sufficiently strong balance-of-payments and reserve positions to warrant the use of their currencies in financing purchases from the Fund. Borrowed resources available to finance the enlarged access policy totalled SDR 5.4 billion at the end of 1987, compared with SDR 6.7 billion in 1986.

During 1987, the Fund borrowed SDR 1.3 billion and repaid SDR 4.4 billion, resulting in a net decrease of SDR 3.1 billion in total outstanding borrowing to SDR 10.4 billion. All new borrowing was undertaken to finance the enlarged access policy, whereas repayments were in respect of borrowings under both enlarged access and the supplementary financing facility.

In November 1987, the Fund renewed its decision on the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) for the five-year period starting 26 December 1988. Established in 1962 and renewed several times, the Arrangements provided the Fund with additional liquidity to meet requests for financing the exceptional balance-of-payments situations of members that might threaten the stability of the international monetary system. GAB resources totalled SDR 18.5 billion and were provided by 10 major industrial countries and one associated lender.

SDR activity

Total transfers of SDRs rose to SDR 17.8 billion in 1987, from SDR 15.7 billion in 1986, mainly reflecting increased activities among members and official institutions authorized to hold SDRs. These transactions and operations increased to SDR 8.1 billion in 1987, from SDR 5.7 billion in 1986; they comprised SDR 5.6 billion in transactions entered into voluntarily (compared with SDR 3.4 billion in the previous year), SDR 1.1 billion in transactions with designation and SDR 1.3 billion in other operations. In 1987, the Fund transferred a total of SDR 5.2 billion to members and received SDR 4.5 billion from members; thus, its SDR holdings declined by SDR 0.7 billion over the year. The

Fund provided SDR 1.7 billion to members making purchases in support of their economic adjustment programmes and paid SDR 2.9 billion to its creditor members in remuneration, loan repayments and interest payments. It sold SDR 0.6 billion to members that needed SDRs to pay charges to the Fund. It received SDR 2.3 billion in repurchases, SDR 2.1 billion in charges and SDR 0.1 billion in interest on its SDR holdings.

Policy on arrears

In 1987, IMF continued to experience delays in the payment of financial obligations by its members. The number of those in arrears by six months or more rose, by one, to eight at the end of the year, and the amounts overdue by these members reached SDR 1.7 billion—almost double the figure a year earlier. During 1987, one member was declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund in view of its overdue obligations to the General Department. Earlier declarations of ineligibility with respect to five members remained in effect. Those six members in ineligible status accounted for 93.6 per cent of the total overdue obligations to the Fund at the end of 1987. Following the emergence of significant arrears in 1983, the Fund adopted a number of measures aimed at improving assessments of members' capacity to repay the Fund; strengthening adjustment programmes in cases where debt-servicing difficulties might arise; and collaborating with individual debtor countries, other creditors, donors and multilateral development institutions in response to the efforts of individual members to become current on their Fund obligations. As a result of these efforts, several members eliminated sizeable arrears and thus regained access to Fund credit.

In view of the problem of overdue obligations, the Executive Board took steps to strengthen the Fund's financial position. In the financial year ending 30 April 1987, it raised the target addition to the Fund's reserves to be generated out of net income from 5 per cent of reserves to 7.5 per cent. In addition, net income was to be protected by placing to deferred income the overdue obligations of members that were six months or more overdue in settling their charges, and recovering the loss equally from creditors and other debtors. The increase in net income and the recovery of deferred income was to be financed jointly by a higher rate of charge on the use of the Fund's ordinary resources and a lower rate of remuneration on reserve tranche positions in the Fund. On 17 June 1987, the Executive Board established a Special Contingent Account, in which income for 1986/87 in excess of the target amount was placed. Explicit provision was made when fixing the rates of charge and remuneration in subsequent years for addi-

tions to the Account. Partly as a result of those measures, the Fund recorded a net income in the financial year ending 30 April 1988 of SDR 49 million, after placement of SDR 60.4 million (5 per cent of reserves at the beginning of the year) to the Special Contingent Account. This amount of net income was added to the Fund's reserves, which thus rose to SDR 1.26 billion for 1987/88, 4.1 per cent higher than in 1986/87.

Technical assistance and training

Technical assistance continued to be an important part of IMF services during 1987. Such assistance, provided either at IMF headquarters (Washington, D.C.) or through staff missions to the member country concerned, related to a wide range of subjects, including general economic policy, balance-of-payments adjustment programmes, legal matters, debt management, inflation-related problems, exchange and trade systems, public finance issues, financial sector issues, accounting, statistics and data processing.

In addition, the IMF Institute continued to offer specialized training in economic analysis and policy for officials of member countries through courses and seminars in Washington and abroad.

IMF-World Bank collaboration

Collaboration between IMF and the World Bank intensified in 1987, especially with respect to the increase in the structural policy content of IMF-supported programmes, making it necessary to ensure consistent views on the strategies and policies of borrowing countries and avoid cross-conditionality. Apart from missions related to SAF programmes, which routinely involved the participation of staff from IMF and the World Bank, IMF staff participated in 21 Bank missions during 1987 and Bank staff took part in 7 IMF missions.

IMF and the World Bank also collaborated closely in efforts to encourage the flow of resources from donor Governments to member countries and in assisting countries to obtain concerted lending packages from commercial banks.

The two institutions also collaborated in a wide range of other areas, including administrative matters, statistics, training, seminars, computer services, development committee issues and joint secretariat matters.

Publications

Publications issued by IMF in 1987 included the Annual Report of the Executive Board, the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, Balance of Payments Statistics (monthly and Yearbook), Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, International Financial Statistics (monthly, Yearbook and two supplements) and the World Economic Outlook.

Periodicals included the quarterlies Staff Papers and Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank), the IMF Survey (published 23 times a year) and the monthly IMF Memorandum. Also published were explanatory pamphlets on the workings of IMF and papers on subjects of interest to the international financial community.

Membership

At the end of 1987, the membership of IMF remained unchanged at 151.

Secretariat

As of 31 December 1987, the total full-time staff of IMF—including permanent, fixed-term and temporary employees—was 1,990, drawn from 105 nationalities.

PURCHASES AND REPURCHASES IN 1987 (in millions of SDRs)

	Purchases	Repurchases
World	3,434.9	7,881.8
Industrial countries	132.0	10.8
Denmark	132.0	—
Iceland	—	10.8
Developing countries	3,302.9	7,871.0
Africa	482.8	1,432.1
Central African Republic	1.0	2.1
Côte d'Ivoire	—	102.7
Ethiopia	—	10.1
Gabon	15.1	—
Gambia	4.1	5.3
Ghana	71.6	134.1
Guinea	6.0	5.8
Guinea-Bissau	—	0.2
Kenya	—	83.9
Madagascar	20.0	26.5
Malawi	—	23.6
Mali	—	16.5
Mauritania	8.7	5.0
Mauritius	—	23.4
Morocco	160.0	243.9
Niger	8.1	16.1
Senegal	30.9	44.4
Somalia	5.5	16.0
South Africa	—	397.5
Swaziland	—	3.4
Togo	—	10.8
Tunisia	41.0	—
Uganda	28.5	51.1
United Republic of Tanzania	12.5	4.1
Zaire	69.8	125.0
Zimbabwe	—	80.8
Asia	729.7	2,422.9
Bangladesh	136.9	104.1
Burma	—	27.4
Fiji	—	1.7
India	—	637.5
Indonesia	462.9	—
Kiribati	0.6	—
Nepal	6.3	—
Pakistan	—	280.3
Philippines	123.0	240.2
Republic of Korea	—	896.5
Samoa	—	2.1
Solomon Islands	—	1.3
Sri Lanka	—	69.4
Thailand	—	162.5
Europe	—	1,427.7
Hungary	—	272.9
Portugal	—	198.8
Romania	—	226.0

	Purchases	Repurchases		Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
Europe (cont.)					
Turkey	—	344.2			
Yugoslavia	—	385.8	Asia	14.3	23.3
Middle East	116.0	23.2	Malaysian ringgit	8.0	14.5
Democratic Yemen	—	5.8	Papua New Guinea kina	1.5	—
Egypt	116.0	12.5	Singapore dollars	4.8	8.9
Yemen	—	4.9	Europa	2.8	4.0
Western hemisphere	1,974.4	2,565.2	Maltese liri	2.8	4.0
Argentina	969.8	494.4	Middle East	440.2	533.9
Barbados	—	16.8	Kuwaiti dinars	10.5	63.3
Belize	—	1.5	Qatar riyals	1.8	4.7
Bolivia	—	19.2	Saudi Arabian riyals	417.9	449.8
Brazil	—	877.0	United Arab Emirates dirhams	10.0	16.1
Chile	225.0	280.9	Western hemisphere	14.2	156.7
Costa Rica	—	47.7	Bahamian dollars	—	0.2
Dominica	—	1.6	Paraguayan guaranfes	—	5.3
Dominican Republic	—	49.0	Trinidad and Tobago dollars	—	27.1
Ecuador	37.7	90.2	Venezuelan bolivares	14.2	124.1
El Salvador	—	31.2	SDRs	1,658.0	2,340.1
Grenada	—	0.3			
Guatemala	—	15.5			
Haiti	—	18.1			
Honduras	—	32.4			
Jamaica	95.9	172.1			
Mexico	600.0	280.1			
Panama	11.0	55.7			
Peru	—	0.1			
Uruguay	35.1	81.5			

NOTE: Components may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1989.

NOTE: Components may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1989.

STAND-BY AND EXTENDED ARRANGEMENTS
(as at 31 December 1987; in thousands of SDRs)

CURRENCIES DRAWN AND REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF REPURCHASE IN 1987 (in millions of SDRs)			Member	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
			Stand-by arrangements	4,623,000	2,356,485
World	3,434.9	7,881.7	Argentina	1,113,000	662,000
Industrial countries	1,303.3	4,781.7	Burundi	21,000	21,000
Austrian schillings	—	52.6	Central African Republic	8,000	7,000
Belgian francs	—	96.1	Congo	22,400	12,900
Canadian dollars	—	82.5	Costa Rica	50,000	50,600
Danish kroner	—	7.5	Côte d'Ivoire	100,000	76,000
Deutsche mark	132.0	650.5	Egypt	250,000	134,000
Finnish markkaa	—	10.5	Gabon	98,685	56,185
French francs	123.7	154.8	Guinea	11,600	11,600
Irish pounds	—	20.1	Jamaica	85,000	30,000
Italian lire	—	146.3	Madagascar	30,000	5,000
Japanese yen	219.9	244.1	Mauritania	10,000	4,000
Netherlands guilders	—	99.5	Mexico	1,400,000	350,000
Norwegian kroner	—	45.3	Morocco	230,000	40,000
Pounds sterling	6.4	461.7	Nigeria	650,000	650,000
Spanish pesetas	—	58.9	Philippines	198,000	70,000
Swedish kronor	—	29.6	Senegal	21,275	12,900
United States dollars	821.4	2,621.9	Somalia	33,150	27,620
Developing countries	473.5	759.9	Togo	23,040	14,400
Africa	2.0	42.0	Tunisia	103,650	27,650
Algerian dinars	—	40.1	United Republic of		
Botswana pula	2.0	1.9	Tanzania	64,200	18,730
			Zaire	100,000	75,500
			Extended arrangements	995,400	372,850
			Chile	750,000	150,000
			Ghana	245,400	222,850

Annex 1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER
(As at 31 December 1987)

QUOTA					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total	MEMBER	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total
Afghanistan	86.70	0.10	1,117	0.12	Austria	775.60	0.86	8,006	0.85
Algeria	623.10	0.69	6,481	0.69	Bahamas	66.40	0.07	914	0.10
Antigua and Barbuda	5.00	0.01	300	0.03	Bahrain	48.90	0.05	739	0.08
Argentina	1,113.00	1.24	11,380	1.21	Bangladesh	287.50	0.32	3,125	0.33
Australia	1,619.20	1.80	16,442	1.75	Barbados	34.10	0.04	591	0.06

MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total
Belgium	2,080.40	2.31	21,054	2.25	Malaysia	550.60	0.61	5,756	0.61
Belize	9.50	0.01	345	0.04	Maldives	2.00	0.002	270	0.03
Benin	31.30	0.03	563	0.06	Mali	50.80	0.06	758	0.08
Bhutan	2.50	0.002	275	0.03	Malta	45.10	0.05	701	0.07
Bolivia	90.70	0.10	1,157	0.12	Mauritania	33.90	0.04	589	0.06
Botswana	22.10	0.02	471	0.05	Mauritius	53.60	0.06	786	0.08
Brazil	1,461.30	1.62	14,863	1.59	Mexico	1,165.50	1.30	11,905	1.27
Burkina Faso	31.60	0.04	566	0.06	Morocco	306.60	0.34	3,316	0.35
Burma	137.00	0.15	1,620	0.17	Mozambique	61.00	0.07	860	0.09
Burundi	42.70	0.05	677	0.07	Nepal	37.30	0.04	623	0.07
Cameroon	92.70	0.10	1,177	0.13	Netherlands	2,264.80	2.52	22,898	2.44
Canada	2,941.00	3.27	29,660	3.16	New Zealand	461.60	0.51	4,866	0.52
Cape Verde	4.50	0.01	295	0.03	Nicaragua	68.20	0.08	932	0.10
Central African Republic	30.40	0.03	554	0.06	Niger	33.70	0.04	587	0.06
Chad	30.60	0.03	556	0.06	Nigeria	849.50	0.94	8,745	0.93
Chile	440.50	0.49	4,655	0.50	Norway	699.00	0.78	7,240	0.77
China	2,390.90	2.66	24,159	2.58	Oman	63.10	0.07	881	0.09
Colombia	394.20	0.44	4,192	0.45	Pakistan	546.30	0.61	5,713	0.61
Comoros	4.50	0.01	295	0.03	Panama	102.20	0.11	1,272	0.14
Congo	37.30	0.04	623	0.07	Papua New Guinea	65.90	0.07	909	0.10
Costa Rica	84.10	0.09	1,091	0.12	Paraguay	48.40	0.05	734	0.08
Côte d'Ivoire	165.50	0.18	1,905	0.20	Peru	330.90	0.37	3,559	0.38
Cyprus	69.70	0.08	947	0.10	Philippines	440.40	0.49	4,654	0.50
Democratic Kampuchea	25.00	0.03	500	0.05	Poland	680.00	0.76	7,050	0.75
Democratic Yemen	77.20	0.09	1,022	0.11	Portugal	376.60	0.42	4,016	0.43
Denmark	711.00	0.79	7,360	0.78	Qatar	114.90	0.13	1,399	0.15
Djibouti	8.00	0.01	330	0.04	Republic of Korea	462.80	0.51	4,878	0.52
Dominica	4.00	0.004	290	0.03	Romania	523.40	0.58	5,484	0.58
Dominican Republic	112.10	0.12	1,371	0.15	Rwanda	43.80	0.05	688	0.07
Ecuador	150.70	0.17	1,757	0.19	Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.50	0.01	295	0.03
Egypt	463.40	0.51	4,884	0.52	Saint Lucia	7.50	0.01	325	0.03
El Salvador	89.00	0.10	1,140	0.12	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.00	0.004	290	0.03
Equatorial Guinea	18.40	0.02	434	0.05	Sao Tome and Principe	4.00	0.004	290	0.03
Ethiopia	70.60	0.08	956	0.10	Samoa	6.00	0.01	310	0.03
Fiji	36.50	0.04	615	0.07	Saudi Arabia	3,202.40	3.56	32,274	3.44
Finland	574.90	0.64	5,999	0.64	Senegal	85.10	0.09	1,101	0.12
France	4,482.80	4.98	45,078	4.81	Seychelles	3.00	0.003	280	0.03
Gabon	73.10	0.08	981	0.10	Sierra Leone	57.90	0.06	829	0.09
Gambia	17.10	0.02	421	0.04	Singapore	92.40	0.10	1,174	0.13
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,403.70	6.00	54,287	5.79	Solomon Islands	5.00	0.01	300	0.03
Ghana	204.50	0.23	2,295	0.24	Somalia	44.20	0.05	692	0.07
Greece	399.90	0.44	4,249	0.45	South Africa	915.70	1.02	9,407	1.00
Grenada	6.00	0.01	310	0.03	Spain	1,286.00	1.43	13,110	1.40
Guatemala	108.00	0.12	1,330	0.14	Sri Lanka	223.10	0.25	2,481	0.26
Guinea	57.90	0.06	829	0.09	Sudan	169.70	0.19	1,947	0.21
Guinea-Bissau	7.50	0.01	325	0.03	Suriname	49.30	0.05	743	0.08
Guyana	49.20	0.05	742	0.08	Swaziland	24.70	0.03	497	0.05
Haiti	44.10	0.05	691	0.07	Sweden	1,064.30	1.18	10,893	1.16
Honduras	67.80	0.08	928	0.10	Syrian Arab Republic	139.10	0.15	1,641	0.18
Hungary	530.70	0.59	5,557	0.59	Thailand	386.60	0.43	4,116	0.44
Iceland	59.60	0.07	846	0.09	Togo	38.40	0.04	634	0.07
India	2,207.70	2.45	22,327	2.38	Tonga	3.25	0.003	282	0.03
Indonesia	1,009.70	1.12	10,347	1.10	Trinidad and Tobago	170.10	0.19	1,951	0.21
Iran	660.00	0.73	6,850	0.73	Tunisia	138.20	0.15	1,632	0.17
Iraq	504.00	0.56	5,290	0.56	Turkey	429.10	0.48	4,541	0.48
Ireland	343.40	0.38	3,684	0.39	Uganda	99.60	0.11	1,246	0.13
Israel	446.60	0.50	4,716	0.50	United Arab Emirates	202.60	0.23	2,276	0.24
Italy	2,909.10	3.23	29,341	3.13	United Kingdom	6,194.00	6.88	62,190	6.63
Jamaica	145.50	0.16	1,705	0.18	United Republic of Tanzania	107.00	0.12	1,320	0.14
Japan	4,223.30	4.69	42,483	4.53	United States	17,918.30	19.91	179,433	19.14
Jordan	73.90	0.08	989	0.11	Uruguay	163.80	0.18	1,888	0.20
Kenya	142.00	0.16	1,670	0.18	Vanuatu	9.00	0.01	340	0.04
Kiribati	2.50	0.002	275	0.03	Venezuela	1,371.50	1.52	13,965	1.49
Kuwait	635.30	0.71	6,603	0.70	Viet Nam	176.80	0.20	2,018	0.22
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.30	0.03	543	0.06	Yemen	43.30	0.05	683	0.07
Lebanon	78.70	0.09	1,037	0.11	Yugoslavia	613.00	0.68	6,380	0.68
Lesotho	15.10	0.02	401	0.04	Zaire	291.00	0.32	3,160	0.34
Liberia	71.30	0.08	963	0.10	Zambia	270.30	0.30	2,953	0.31
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	515.70	0.57	5,407	0.58	Zimbabwe	191.00	0.21	2,160	0.23
Luxembourg	77.00	0.09	1,020	0.11					
Madagascar	66.40	0.07	914	0.10					
Malawi	37.20	0.04	622	0.07					
					Total	89,987.55	100.00‡	937,625	100.00‡

*All members were participants in the SDR Department.

†Voting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General Department with use of the Fund's resources in that Department.

‡May differ from the sum of individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1987)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Charles H. Dallara	Vacant	United States
T. P. Lankester	Charles Enoch	United Kingdom
Guenter Grosche	Bernd Goos	Federal Republic of Germany
Hélène Ploix	Dominique Marcel	France
Koji Yamataki	Shinichi Yoshikuni	Japan
Yusuf A. Nimatallah	Ibrahim Al-Assaf	Saudi Arabia
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Guillermo Ortiz (Mexico)	Leonor Filardo (Venezuela)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
G. A. Posthumus (Netherlands)	G. P. J. Hogeweg (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Johann Prader (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Abdul Moneim Othman (Iraq)	Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Marcel Massé (Canada)	Dara McCormack (Ireland)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Salvatore Zecchini (Italy)	Nikos Kyriazidis (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
C. R. Rye (Australia)	Chang-Yuel Lim (Korea)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Jorgen Ovi (Denmark)	Markus Fogelholm (Finland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Arjun K. Sengupta (India)	L. Eustace N. Fernando (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	Jerry Hospedales (Trinidad and Tobago)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
J. E. Ismael (Indonesia)	Janardana Reddy (Fiji)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Ahmed Abdallah (Kenya)	El Tayeb El Kogali (Sudan)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Dai Qianding (China)	Jiang Hai (China)	China
Alvaro Donoso (Chile)	Ernesto V. Feldman (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Ghassem Salehkhrou (Iran)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia
Mawakani Sambia (Zaire)	Corentino V. Santos (Cape Verde)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zaire

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Poland and South Africa did not participate in the 1986 regular election of Executive Directors.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1987)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Michel Camdessus.
Deputy Managing Director: Richard D. Erb.
Economic Counsellor: Jacob A. Frenkel.*
Counsellor: Alassane D. Ouattara.*
Counsellor: Leo Van Houtven.*
Counsellor: L. A. Whittome.*
Director, Administration Department: Graeme F. Rea.
Director, African Department: Alassane D. Ouattara.
Director, Asian Department: P. R. Narvekar.
Director, Central Banking Department: J. B. Zulu.
Director, European Department: Massimo Russo.
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: L. A. Whittome.
Director, External Relations Department: Azizali F. Mohammed.
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Vito Tanzi.

Director, IMF Institute: Gérard M. Teyssier.
General Counsel, Legal Department: François P. Gianviti.
Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan.
Director, Research Department: Jacob A. Frenkel.
Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven.
Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: F. Gerhard Laske.
Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Sterie T. Beza.
Special Trade Representative: Eduardo Wiesner.
Director, Bureau of Computing Services: Warren N. Minami.
Director, Bureau of Language Services: Alan Wright.
Director, Bureau of Statistics: Werner Dannemann.
Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Andrew J. Beith.
Director, Office in Geneva: Eduardo Wiesner.
Internal Auditor: Robert Noé.

*Alphabetical listing.

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Chapter X

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) facilitates the safety and efficiency of civil air transport. As an intergovernmental regulatory organization, its objectives are set down in annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, United States, 1944) which prescribe standards, recommended practices and procedures for facilitating civil aviation operations.

ICAO estimated total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines to be some 196 billion tonne-kilometres during 1987, an increase of more than 10 per cent over 1986, marking the first time in the 1980s that the world's airline industry had shown double-digit growth. For the first time in aviation history the airlines carried more than 1 billion passengers, over 8 per cent more than in 1986. The number of seats offered increased by a lower rate than the number of passengers carried, raising the estimated passenger load factor from 65 to 67 per cent. Air freight increased to some 48 billion tonne-kilometres in 1987, or by about 12 per cent. Airmail showed a small increase.

During the year, the ICAO Council held three regular sessions. In June, it decided to convene an international conference on air law at Montreal, Canada, in 1988 to consider a draft proposal making acts of violence at international airports criminal offences subject to universal jurisdiction and severe penalties. Later in the year, ICAO approved a new three-letter airline designator code replacing two-letter identifiers, for use with four-letter locator codes to route flight plans and other operational messages between civil aviation addressees. Other items considered included: abuses in computer reservation system services; hazards of low-level wind shear to aircraft in flight; a mechanism to report major volcanic eruptions hazardous to commercial air transport; air carriage of illicit drugs; the loss of aero-mobile frequency allocation; and problems associated with subsonic jet noise restrictions.

Membership of ICAO remained at 157 countries in 1987.

Activities in 1987

Air navigation

During 1987, ICAO's efforts in air navigation continued to be directed towards updating and implementing ICAO Specifications and Regional

Plans. The Specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in 18 technical annexes to the Chicago Convention, and of Procedures for Air Navigation Services. (PANS) contained in three PANS documents. Regional Plans set forth air navigation facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions.

The Specifications in five annexes and in one PANS document were amended. Amendments were also made to Regional Plans.

Four air navigation meetings covering a wide range of subjects recommended changes to ICAO Specifications. To promote their uniform application, ICAO made available guidance material—new and revised technical manuals and ICAO circulars—to assist States in establishing and maintaining an up-to-date and effective aeronautical infrastructure.

ICAO regional offices assisted States in implementing Regional Plans. Their efforts were supplemented by those of experts sent to advise States on installing new facilities and services and on operating existing ones.

During the year, special attention was given to: accident investigation and prevention; aerodromes; aeronautical charts and information services; aircraft airworthiness; audio-visual training aids; aviation medicine; environmental protection; flight safety and human factors; helicopter operations; illicit transport of drugs; meteorology; operation of aircraft; personnel licensing and training; rules of the air and air traffic services; search and rescue; future air navigation systems; telecommunications; transport of dangerous goods; and safeguarding international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.

Air transport

ICAO continued in 1987 its programmes of economic studies, collected and published air transport statistics and promoted greater facilitation in international air transport.

The panel on fares and rates (Montreal, 8-18 September) reviewed developments and pursued several tasks initiated by the Third (1985) Air Transport Conference; it completed work on the definition of an international tariff and refunds for unused travel documents. The statistics panel (Montreal, 2-6 November) reviewed ICAO traffic

flow statistics and airport financial data programmes, and made a general review of statistical activities for a meeting of the statistics division in 1989. Workshops were held on airport and route facility management (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, October); aviation forecasting and economic planning (Bangkok, Thailand, March; Nairobi, Kenya, July); international fares and rates (Dakar, Senegal, June; Bangkok, November); and statistics (Nairobi, June/July).

During the year, comprehensive studies were initiated on the abusive use of airline computer reservation systems and the economic implications of limiting operations of noisy aircraft.

ICAO publications in 1987 included the 1986 edition of the manual of airport and air navigation facility tariffs, the regular series of digests of civil aviation statistics, the yearbook on world civil aviation statistics, a study of regional differences in fares, rates and costs for international air transport in 1985, and a survey of international air transport fares and rates in 1986.

ICAO continued to co-operate closely with other international organizations such as the International Air Transport Association, the Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council, the Customs Co-operation Council, the World Tourism Organization and the Universal Postal Union. It also continued to provide secretariat services to three independent regional civil aviation bodies—the African Civil Aviation Commission, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission.

Following a 1982 conference to amend the 1956 Danish and Icelandic joint financing agreements for air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands, and in Iceland, the two agreements as amended were provisionally applied from 1 January 1983. By the end of 1987, the protocols of amendment had been accepted by 17 of the 20 Governments that were parties to the agreements.

Legal matters

As called for by the ICAO Council in 1986,^a the Legal Committee's sub-committee met at Montreal from 20 to 30 January 1987 to study the development of an instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation. The sub-committee prepared a draft text for consideration and final decision by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session (Montreal, 28 April-13 May). Since the Council had accorded the item the highest priority, the Committee agreed not to address any other item until work on the instrument had been completed; consequently, it did not review, *inter alia*, its general work programme. Based on the sub-committee's report, the Legal Committee prepared the text of a draft instrument.

In June, the Council instructed the ICAO Secretary-General to circulate the draft to member States and international organizations for comments. It also decided to convene at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988 an international conference on air law to consider, with a view to approving, the text prepared by the Committee for inclusion in a draft instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation.

The following conventions and protocols on international air law concluded under ICAO auspices were ratified or adhered to during 1987:

Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (Geneva, 1948)

Zimbabwe

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (The Hague, 1955)

Oman, Qatar

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

Honduras, Maldives

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

Burkina Faso, Honduras, Rwanda, Zambia

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Guatemala City, 1971) (not in force)

Dominican Republic, Togo

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

Burkina Faso, Congo, Honduras, Rwanda, Zambia
Additional Protocol No. 1 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force):

Chile, Ethiopia, Switzerland, Togo

Additional Protocol No. 2 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Chile, Ethiopia, Switzerland, Togo

Additional Protocol No. 3 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 and at Guatemala City on 8 March 1971 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Ethiopia, Hungary, Switzerland, Togo

Montreal Protocol No. 4 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Ethiopia, Hungary, Switzerland, Togo

Technical assistance

During 1987, ICAO provided technical assistance to 93 States or Territories, in 61 of which

^aYUN 1986, p. 1167.

there were resident missions consisting of one or more experts. In addition to resident expertise, assistance was provided in the form of equipment, fellowships and scholarships and through short missions by experts.

Twenty-two new large-scale projects, each costing more than \$500,000, for which ICAO was to be the executing agency, were approved by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). One large-scale project was financed under trust fund assistance.

ICAO employed 454 experts (some in two or more programmes) from 49 countries during all or part of 1987, 335 on assignment under UNDP and 132 on trust fund projects (including seven under the associate experts programme). There were also 32 United Nations Volunteers. The number of experts in the field at the end of 1987 was 204, as compared with 216 at the end of 1986.

A total of 1,162 fellowships were awarded in 1987, as compared with 1,379 in 1986.

Equipment purchases and sub-contracts continued to represent a substantial proportion of the technical assistance programme. Fifty Governments or organizations had registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service. The total for equipment and sub-contracts committed during 1987 amounted to some \$12 million.

The following countries and Territories were aided:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Americas: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Included in the above, the following were aided during the year under trust fund arrangements: Argentina, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Nigeria, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen, Zambia.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO secretariat stood at 847: 308 in the Professional and higher categories, drawn from 77 nationalities, and 539 in the General Service and related categories. Of the total, 212 persons were employed in regional offices. In addition, there were 133 in the Professional category serving as technical experts on UNDP field projects.

Budget

Appropriations for the 1987 financial year totalled \$30,816,000. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council and are reflected below (in United States dollars):

	Revised Appropriations	Actual obligations
Meetings	630,000	146,600
Secretariat	22,508,000	23,755,900
General services	4,612,000	4,611,046
Equipment	859,000	562,600
Other budgetary provisions	154,000	154,400
Contingencies	2,053,000	1,154,500
Total	30,816,000	29,125,006

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	17,298	Barbados	0.06	17,298	Burundi	0.06	17,298
Algeria	0.24	69,192	Belgium	1.04	299,832	Cameroon	0.06	17,298
Angola	0.06	17,298	Benin	0.06	17,298	Canada	2.94	847,602
Antigua and Barbuda	0.06	17,298	Bolivia	0.06	17,298	Cape Verde	0.06	17,298
Argentina	0.44	126,852	Botswana	0.06	17,298	Central African Republic	0.06	17,298
Australia	1.78	513,174	Brazil	1.44	415,152	Chad	0.06	17,298
Austria	0.60	172,980	Brunei Darussalam	0.06	17,298	Chile	0.10	28,830
Bahamas	0.06	17,298	Bulgaria	0.14	40,362	China	0.63	181,629
Bahrain	0.06	17,298	Burkina Faso	0.06	17,298	Colombia	0.24	69,192
Bangladesh	0.07	20,181	Burma	0.06	17,298			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Comoros	0.06	17,298	Jamaica	0.06	17,298	Rwanda	0.06	17,298
Congo	0.06	17,298	Japan	9.57	2,759,031	Saint Lucia	0.06	17,298
Cook Islands	0.06	17,298	Jordan	0.14	40,362	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.06	17,298
Costa Rica	0.06	17,298	Kenya	0.06	17,298	Sao Tome and Principe	0.06	17,298
Côte d'Ivoire	0.06	17,298	Kiribati	0.06	17,298	Saudi Arabia	0.78	224,874
Cuba	0.11	31,713	Kuwait	0.38	109,554	Senegal	0.06	17,298
Cyprus	0.06	17,298	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.06	17,298	Seychelles	0.06	17,298
Czechoslovakia	0.49	141,267	Lebanon	0.12	34,596	Sierra Leone	0.06	17,298
Democratic Kampuchea	0.06	17,298	Lesotho	0.06	17,298	Singapore	0.66	190,278
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	17,298	Liberia	0.06	17,298	Solomon Islands	0.06	17,298
Democratic Yemen	0.06	17,298	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	74,958	Somalia	0.06	17,298
Denmark	0.60	172,980	Luxembourg	0.06	17,298	South Africa	0.61	175,863
Djibouti	0.06	17,298	Madagascar	0.06	17,298	Spain	1.89	544,887
Dominican Republic	0.06	17,298	Malawi	0.06	17,298	Sri Lanka	0.08	23,064
Ecuador	0.06	17,298	Malaysia	0.23	66,309	Sudan	0.06	17,298
Egypt	0.17	49,011	Maldives	0.06	17,298	Suriname	0.06	17,298
El Salvador	0.06	17,298	Mali	0.06	17,298	Swaziland	0.06	17,298
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	17,298	Malta	0.06	17,298	Sweden	1.04	299,832
Ethiopia	0.06	17,298	Mauritania	0.06	17,298	Switzerland	1.23	354,609
Fiji	0.06	17,298	Mauritius	0.06	17,298	Syrian Arab Republic	0.09	25,947
Finland	0.44	126,852	Mexico	0.97	279,651	Thailand	0.35	100,905
France	5.84	1,683,672	Monaco	0.06	17,298	Togo	0.06	17,298
Gabon	0.06	17,298	Morocco	0.08	23,064	Tonga	0.06	17,298
Gambia	0.06	17,298	Mozambique	0.06	17,298	Trinidad and Tobago	0.10	28,830
Germany, Federal Republic of	6.85	1,974,855	Nauru	0.06	17,298	Tunisia	0.06	17,298
Ghana	0.06	17,298	Nepal	0.06	17,298	Turkey	0.28	80,724
Greece	0.46	132,618	Netherlands	1.88	542,004	Uganda	0.06	17,298
Grenada	0.06	17,298	New Zealand	0.33	95,139	USSR	8.87	2,557,221
Guatemala	0.06	17,298	Nicaragua	0.06	17,298	United Arab Emirates	0.23	66,309
Guinea	0.06	17,298	Niger	0.06	17,298	United Kingdom	5.16	1,487,628
Guinea-Bissau	0.06	17,298	Nigeria	0.30	86,490	United Republic of Tanzania	0.06	17,298
Guyana	0.06	17,298	Norway	0.49	141,267	United States	25.00	7,207,500
Haiti	0.06	17,298	Oman	0.08	23,064	Uruguay	0.06	17,298
Honduras	0.06	17,298	Pakistan	0.24	69,192	Vanuatu	0.06	17,298
Hungary	0.14	40,362	Panama	0.06	17,298	Venezuela	0.57	164,331
Iceland	0.06	17,298	Papua New Guinea	0.06	17,298	Viet Nam	0.06	17,298
India	0.56	161,448	Paraguay	0.06	17,298	Yemen	0.06	17,298
Indonesia	0.36	103,788	Peru	0.09	25,947	Yugoslavia	0.40	115,326
Iran	0.52	149,916	Philippines	0.29	83,607	Zaire	0.06	17,298
Iraq	0.26	74,958	Poland	0.40	115,320	Zambia	0.06	17,298
Ireland	0.19	54,777	Portugal	0.24	69,192	Zimbabwe	0.06	17,298
Israel	0.37	106,671	Qatar	0.08	23,064			
Italy	3.21	925,443	Republic of Korea	0.66	190,278			
			Romania	0.20	57,660	Total	100.06	28,847,298

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

ICAO COUNCIL

OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).
 First Vice-President: B. Nierobisch (Federal Republic of Germany).
 Second Vice-President: M. Mukai (Japan).
 Third Vice-President: P. C. Assis (Brazil).
 Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt,
 France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy,
 Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia,
 Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom,
 United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yves Lambert.
 Director, Air Navigation Bureau: W. R. Fromme.
 Director, Air Transport Bureau: V. D. Zubkov.

Director, Legal Bureau: Michael Milde.
 Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: M. J. Challons.
 Chief, Public Information Office: Eugene Sochor.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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International Civil Aviation Organization
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Telex: 87969 ICAOBKK TH
Facsimile: (66) (2) 258-9935

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
P.O. Box 46294
Nairobi, Kenya
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(ext. 3000-3030)
Telex: KE 25295
Facsimile: (254) (2) 520-199

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
Boîte Postale 2356
Dakar, Senegal
Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR
Telephone: (221) 21-54-52, 22-47-86
Telex: 3348 ICAO SG
Facsimile: (221) 22-69-26

NORTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND
CARIBBEAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
Apartado Postal 5-377
C.P. 11590
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO
Telephone: (52) (5) 250-3211
Telex: 1777598 ICAOME
Facsimile: (52) (5) 254-4274

SOUTH AMERICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
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Lima 100, Peru
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Telephone: (51) (14) 51-5414, 51-5325, 51-5497
Telex: 25689 PE ICAO
Facsimile: (51) (14) 640-393

EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
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France
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Telephone: (33) (1) 46-37-96-96
Telex: 610075 (ECAC)
Facsimile: (33) (1) 46-24-09-14

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
16 Hassan Sabri
Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt
Cable address: ICAOREP CAIRO
Telephone: (20) (2) 3401463, 3401532,
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Telex: 92459 ICAOR UN
Facsimile: (20) (2) 3405344

Chapter XI

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 for the reciprocal exchange of postal services between nations, is one of the oldest international intergovernmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to develop international collaboration. At the request of its members, it participates in various forms of postal technical assistance.

In 1987, UPU membership remained unchanged at 168.

Activities of UPU organs

Universal Postal Congress

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU and normally meets every five years. The most recent Congress (the nineteenth) took place at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, in 1984 and the twentieth was scheduled to meet at Washington, D.C., in 1989.

The work of the Congress consists mainly of examining and revising the Acts of the Union based on proposals submitted by member States, the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, and of making administrative arrangements for UPU activities. The Acts in force since 1 January 1986 were those of the 1984 Hamburg Congress.

Executive Council

At its 1987 session, held at Berne from 27 April to 14 May, the Executive Council—which carries out the work of UPU between Congress sessions by maintaining close contact with postal administrations, exercising control over the International Bureau (see below), promoting technical assistance and working with the United Nations and other organizations—considered administrative matters and examined studies concerning international mail referred to it by the 1984 Congress.

Among other questions reviewed by the Council were a framework agreement for international expedited mail (express mail service); remailing; streamlining the UPU International Bureau; technical co-operation; customs treatment of postal items, including the illicit transmission of narcotics by post; rate-fixing for letter-post items; postal shipment of scientific specimens containing hazardous substances; and a number of items con-

cerning parcel post, including the revision of land and sea rates.

Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The annual meeting of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (Berne, 19-30 October 1987) dealt mainly with the results of its studies of various technical, economic and operational problems affecting postal administrations of UPU member States, including matters of particular interest to new and developing countries. The Council also considered action to be taken on the remaining studies of the 1984-1989 work programme and ways of implementing its previous recommendations and decisions. In addition, the Council's working parties, symposia and committees studied questions relating to the 1984 Declaration of Hamburg—which stressed that UPU must "actively participate in strengthening the international postal service as a whole and in improving the standard and speed of international mail circulation and postal exchanges"—and expedited mail service. During the year, work continued on preparing the fifth edition of the Multilingual Vocabulary of the International Postal Service. The Council also dealt with technical co-operation and electronic mail services.

International Bureau

Under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, the International Bureau—the UPU secretariat—continued to serve the postal administrations of member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

During 1987, the Bureau collected, coordinated, published and disseminated international postal service information. At the request of postal administrations, it also conducted inquiries and acted as a clearing-house for settling certain accounts between them.

As at 31 December 1987, the number of permanent and temporary staff members employed by the UPU secretariat was 140, of whom 59 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 49 countries) and 81 in the General Service category. Also, as French remained the sole official UPU language, 15 officials were employed in the Arabic, English, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish translation services.

Technical co-operation

In 1987, technical co-operation provided by UPU was financed for the most part by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNDP/UPU project expenditures amounted to some \$1.7 million. Assistance was also provided through the UPU Special Fund (voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States) and the regular budget. Total expenditures from these two sources in 1987 amounted to approximately \$1 million. In addition, postal administrations provided bilateral and multilateral assistance.

UPU participated in the programming work concerning countries which had submitted their programmes to the February and June sessions of the UNDP Governing Council. Regional and interregional programmes concerning postal services were carried out under UNDP in Africa, Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, the Caribbean and Latin America. Fifty-three expert missions were undertaken and 136 fellowships were awarded. Assistance in the form of equipment was provided for projects in the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali and Rwanda.

The Special Fund and the regular budget funded missions by experts and consultants, scholarships for training, instruction materials and equipment. During 1987, 58 consultants carried out technical missions in 69 postal administrations and 171 fellowships were granted for training courses and technical meetings.

Fellowships and training courses were also offered by several countries during the year.

UPU redoubled its efforts to develop technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). During the year, the International Bureau promoted EDC activities under UNDP regional projects and under UPU's own resources.

Budget

Under UPU's self-financing system, contributions are payable in advance by member States based on the following year's budget. At its 1987 session, the Executive Council approved the 1988 budget at a total of 22,487,630 Swiss francs, to be financed by contributions from member States (see table).

	Amount (in Swiss francs)
Income	
Contributions from member States	22,487,630
Taken from reserve funds	260,500
Contribution allocated by UNDP for support of technical co-operation projects	1,111,500
Sale of publications	304,000
Other	624,370
Total	24,788,000*
Expenditure	
Staff	19,861,700
Overheads	4,926,300
Total	24,788,000*

*Equal to \$19,215,503 on the basis of 1.29 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Each member State chooses its class of contribution, on a scale of 0.5 to 50 units. For 1988, the Executive Council fixed the amount of the contributory unit at 22,970 Swiss francs on the basis of a total of 979 units. The following table gives assessments by class of contribution.

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSMENTS	
	Swiss francs	US dollar equivalent*
50 units	1,148,500	890,310
25 units	574,250	445,155
15 units	344,550	267,093
10 units	229,700	178,062
5 units	114,850	89,031
3 units	68,910	53,419
1 unit	22,970	17,806
0.5 unit	11,485	8,903

*Calculated on the basis of 1.29 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION (Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1988)

	Class of contri- bution;*		Class of contri- bution;*		Class of contri- bution;*		Class of contri- bution;*		Class of contri- bution;*		Class of contri- bution;*
Member	no. of units	Member	no. of units	Member	no. of units	Member	no. of units	Member	no. of units	Member	no. of units
Afghanistan	0.5	Belize	1	Burundi	0.5	Colombia	3	Democratic		Ecuador	1
Albania	1	Benin	0.5	Byelorussian		Comoros	0.5	People's		Egypt	10
Algeria	5	Bhutan	0.5	SSR	3	Congo	1	Republic		El Salvador	1
Angola	1	Bolivia	1	Cameroon	1	Costa Rica	1	of Korea	5	Equatorial	
Argentina	15	Botswana	0.5	Canada	50	Côte d'Ivoire	3	Democratic		Guinea	0.5
Australia	25	Brazil	25	Cape Verde	0.5	Cuba	3	Yemen	0.5	Ethiopia	0.5
Austria	5	Brunei		Central		Cyprus	1	Denmark	10	Fiji	1
Bahamas	1	Darussalam	1	African		Czecho-		Djibouti	0.5	Finland	10
Bahrain	1	Bulgaria	3	Republic	0.5	Slovakia	10	Dominica	1	France	50
Bangladesh	10	Burkina		Chad	0.5	Democratic		Dominican		Gabon	1
Barbados	1	Faso	0.5	Chile	5	Kampuchea	1	Republic	1	Gambia	0.5
Belgium	15	Burma	3	China	25						

Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units
German Democratic Republic	15	Israel	3	Mali	0.5	Papua New Guinea	1	Singapore	1	Ukrainian SSR	10
Germany, Federal	50	Italy	25	Malta	1	Paraguay	1	Solomon Islands	1	USSR	25
Republic of	3	Jamaica	1	Mauritania	1	Peru	3	Somalia	0.5	United Arab Emirates	1
Ghana	3	Japan	50	Mauritius		Philippines	1	Spain	25	United Kingdom	50
Greece	3	Jordan	1	Mexico	10	Poland	5	Sri Lanka	5	United Kingdom	
Grenada	1	Kenya	3	Monaco		Portugal	5	Sudan	0.5	Overseas Territories	5
Guatemala	3	Kiribati	0.5	Mongolia		Qatar	5	Suriname	1	United Republic of Tanzania	0.5
Guinea	0.5	Kuwait	10	Morocco	5	Republic of Korea	10	Swaziland	1	United States	50
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.5	Mozambique		Romania	3	Sweden	15	Uruguay	3
Guyana	1	Lebanon	1	Nauru		Rwanda	0.5	Switzerland	15	Vanuatu	1
Haiti	0.5	Lesotho	0.5	Nepal	3	Saint Lucia	1	Syrian Arab Republic	1	Vatican	1
Honduras	1	Liberia	1	Netherlands	15	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	Thailand	3	Venezuela	3
Hungary	5	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5	Netherlands Antilles		San Marino	1	Togo	0.5	Viet Nam	1
Iceland	1	Malawi	0.5	Nicaragua		Sao Tome and Principe	0.5	Tonga	1	Yemen	0.5
India	25	Malaysia	3	Niger		Saudi Arabia	25	Trinidad and Tobago	1	Yugoslavia	5
Indonesia	10	Maldives	1	Nigeria	10	Senegal	1	Turkey	5	Zaire	3
Iran	5			Norway	10	Seychelles	1	Tuvalu	1	Zambia	3
Iraq	3			Oman		Sierra Leone	0.5	Uganda	0.5	Zimbabwe	3
Ireland	10			Pakistan	15						
				Panama							

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

*For amount of contributions from members, see table under BUDGET above.

ANNEX II. ORGANS, OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Elected to hold office until the twentieth (1989) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Federal Republic of Germany.

Vice-Chairmen: Benin, Jordan, Mexico, USSR.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Zambia.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

(Elected to hold office until the twentieth (1989) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Tunisia.

Vice-Chairman: Canada.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

OFFICERS

Director-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros.

Deputy Director-General: Félix Cicéron.

Assistant Directors-General: Jaime Ascandoni, Abdel Kader Baghdadi, El Mostafa Gharbi.

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Chapter XII

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

During 1987, membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) rose to 163 with the admission of Antigua and Barbuda on 4 February and Solomon Islands on 27 July.

Administrative Council

The forty-second session of the ITU Administrative Council, held from 15 to 26 June 1987 at Geneva, reviewed administrative and financial matters, considered reports on ITU activities and nominated 21 members to form the second Advisory Board of the Centre for Telecommunications Development (see p. 1271). The Council decided to hold the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC) at Melbourne, Australia, from 28 November to 9 December 1988 and agreed to hold on 27 and 28 November 1989, during the second session of the Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of VHF/UHF (very high frequency/ultra-high frequency) television broadcasting in the African broadcasting area and neighbouring countries (AFBC-2), a regional conference to abrogate parts of the 1963 Geneva Agreement on African VHF/UHF broadcasting.^a It decided to hold AFBC-2 at Geneva from 13 November to 2 December 1989 and drew up the conference agenda.

The Council also discussed relations between ITU and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on questions of trade in services, recommendations of the Independent Commission for World-wide Telecommunications Development and the changing nature of ITU technical co-operation activities.

Administrative radio conferences

The World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) for the mobile services (Geneva, 14 September-17 October) revised provisions of the Radio Regulations governing the mobile, the mobile-satellite, the radionavigation-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services with a view to taking account of requirements after the year 2000. The Conference adopted all the provisions necessary for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), allocating frequencies, agreeing on operational procedures for urgency and safety communications, and adopting alert signals. The Conference also adopted provisions to enable the evolution of public correspon-

dence on board aircraft, such as telephone and telefax, while giving priority to safely traffic and flight communications.

Procedures for the new international narrow-band direct printing telegraphy system for transmission of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships (NAVTEX) were also adopted and included in the Radio Regulations. The Conference re-examined and modified the provisions concerning operators' certificates in the aeronautical mobile, aeronautical mobile-satellite, maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services and included provisions for GMDSS personnel certificates and for public correspondence.

At its second session (Geneva, 2 February-8 March), WARC for the planning of the HF (high frequency) bands allocated to the broadcasting service recognized the need to improve the planning of short-wave broadcasting and adopted a computerized planning system to be applied in certain bands of the spectrum used for short-wave broadcasting and a consultation procedure for application in the remaining parts of the HF bands. Before adopting that approach, WARC considered it necessary to improve the computerized planning system developed at its first (1984) session for trial purposes; a conference was scheduled for 1992 to review and make a final decision on the new approach. Pending that decision, the co-ordination procedure in force would continue to apply. However, the Conference adopted planning principles, to enter into force on 1 September 1988, to ensure recognition of equal rights of all countries, equitable access to those bands and more efficient utilization of that part of the frequency spectrum.

International consultative committees

The first series of interim study group meetings (Geneva, 2 November-4 December) for the 1986-1990 International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) study period made progress on recommendations for improved efficiency of the geostationary-satellite orbit, for digital satellite and radio-relay systems, broadcasting and mobile telecommunications. CCIR made further progress in its studies on radio-wave propagation in tropical regions and in support of the ITU propagation

^aYUN 1963, p. 659.

measurement campaign in Africa. Handbooks, special publications and microcomputer software for radio propagation and broadcasting planning were developed and made available. Technical studies were carried out for the second session (1988) of WARC on the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of the space services using it (see also p. 101), for the Regional Administrative Radio Conference to establish a plan for the broadcasting service in the band 1,605-1,705 kHz (kilohertz) in Region 2 (the Americas) and for AFBC-2. Concerning technical co-operation, CCIR provided assistance to developing countries with radio broadcasting problems and reviewed several project documents and reports involving radio-communications issues.

Activities of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) study groups and working parties focused on preparing recommendations and replies to questions referred to them by the eighth (1984) plenary assembly. Technical experts during 460 meetings prepared several new draft recommendations or modifications of existing recommendations. The Regional Plan Committee for Africa (Yaounde, Cameroon, 18-25 March) and the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Malta, 23-29 September) met to co-ordinate the development of international telecommunications and establish forecasts of international traffic. The preparatory committee for the 1988 WATTC and a special study group completed their work. WATTC was to revise telegraph and telephone regulations to provide an adequate and flexible regulatory framework for telecommunications beyond the year 2000. The special study group reviewed the CCITT structure and made recommendations aimed at making CCITT better suited to a new environment characterized by the rapid pace of technological change. Regarding technical assistance, the CCITT special autonomous groups completed studies related to developing countries for submission to the ninth (1988) plenary assembly. The subjects included economic and technical aspects of transition from an analogue to a digital network, rural telecommunications, planning data and forecasting methods, a strategy for public data networks and economic and technical aspects of -the choice of transmission systems.

At the end of 1987, 223 private companies and 34 international organizations were registered participants in CCITT, in addition to ITU member administrations.

International Frequency Registration Board

Major activities of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) during 1987 included follow-up action on decisions of: the 1984 Regional Administrative Radio Conference for FM (fre-

quency modulation) sound broadcasting in bands 87.5-108 MHz (megahertz) in Region 1 (Africa and Europe) and certain countries of Region 3 (Asia and Australasia); the 1985 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the MF (medium frequency) maritime mobile and aeronautical radionavigation service in Region 1; the first (1985) session of WARC on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of the space services using it; the first (1984) session of WARC on high-frequency broadcasting; the 1981 Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference for Region 2; the first (1986) session of AFBC; the 1986 Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the broadcasting service in the band 1,605-1,705 kHz in Region 2; and preparations for the 1987 WARC.

Other IFRB activities included the publication of 20,231 monitoring observations by administrations concerning broadcasting stations; special monitoring campaigns for short-wave stations to identify the source of unauthorized emissions in the frequency band 406-406.1 MHz-that band being restricted to GMDSS to protect human life and property; the organization of meetings and seminars; and examination and recording in the Master International Frequency Register of 85,299 frequency assignment notices received from member countries. At the end of 1987, the Register contained particulars of 1,048,282 assignments, representing 4,850,557 records.

Technical co-operation

In 1987, under various ITU technical co-operation programmes in developing countries, 573 expert missions were carried out, 831 fellows were undergoing training abroad and equipment valued at \$8.4 million was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. Total assistance amounted to \$27.4 million for 191 projects.

The following countries and Territories were aided:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Americas: Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tokelau, Tonga.

Europe and the Middle East: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Greece, Hungary,

Jordan, Kuwait, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Yemen.

The three main objectives of ITU technical co-operation continued to be: developing regional communications networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin; strengthening the telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and developing human resources required for telecommunications.

ITU continued to promote the development of regional telecommunication networks and their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with objectives established by the World Plan Committee and regional plan committees.

The Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL), with its basic structure designed to interconnect countries without transit beyond the continent, continued to make steady progress in 1987; apart from the Central African subregion, all PANAFTEL structures had been installed. In addition to the land and submarine cable network, 41 of the 45 countries south of the Sahara had satellite earth stations. Growing emphasis was placed on maintenance of telecommunication systems and the need for national plans to improve maintenance (NPIM). By the end of 1987, 40 countries had approved such plans and were initiating their implementation. The development of NPIM for Malawi and Mozambique was initiated and a master plan for Madagascar was completed. In Mauritius, a master plan and NPIM were developed as part of a single project. Broadcasting plans were established for Botswana, Cameroon and Malawi.

In the area of strengthening national telecommunications technical and administrative services, Chad received assistance for the implementation of an HF radiocommunication network; Benin, for the preparation of a donors' meeting with a view to financing short-term projects identified in the master plan; the Gambia, for strengthening the operating agency's financial services; Rwanda, for the implementation of a rural telecommunication network; Sao Tome and Principe, for the installation of a 2 GHz (gigahertz) digital radio-relay link between its two main islands; and Senegal, for strengthening its radiocommunication services.

In March, a project office for the Regional African Satellite Communication System for the development of Africa (RASCOM) was established at ITU headquarters. RASCOM, which consisted of national and regional studies, encompassed all aspects of telecommunications requirements and examined all modes of media, terrestrial as well as space-borne. A RASCOM feasibility study, aimed at making telecommunications relevant to

economic and social development in Africa, received contributions towards its estimated cost of \$7.5 million from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Organization of African Unity, ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the African Development Bank. The feasibility study was expected to be completed by mid-1989 and the national studies by August 1988.

An African Telecommunications Development Conference (Tunis, Tunisia, 12-16 January) reviewed progress in African telecommunications, the causes and effects of achievements and failures and the problems requiring a new approach. It identified objectives and strategies for African telecommunications development until the year 2000.

In line with the overall strategy adopted for Africa that each country should develop its training structures according to its resources, from the basic to the highest levels, ITU continued its association with a number of national projects for the establishment or development of training centres in Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Malawi, Morocco, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

In the Americas, while there was no ITU-executed project aimed at the development of a regional network, ITU continued to promote development of the telecommunication network by assisting national and regional organizations responsible for such activities. Two projects aimed at improving the network of the Caribbean sub-region were prepared and were under discussion with the Caribbean Community and national authorities. During 1987, the Caribbean Telecommunication Union was created and co-operation established with ITU. Assistance continued to be provided to the TELEBRAS Research and Development Centre (Campinas, Brazil) by means of highly specialized consultants, contracts for the transfer of technology and the purchase of equipment. In the Caribbean, support continued to be given to strengthen and restructure national institutions. Nine projects relating to developing human resources were under implementation, some dedicated to introducing modern methods and technologies in producing training aids using computers.

Through a regional project completed at the end of June, ITU continued to assist six of Asia and the Pacific's least developed countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Samoa) in upgrading telecommunication networks and services in rural areas. Assistance was also provided to meet the demands of countries for new systems and serv-

ices resulting from the digitalization of the networks as well as improved maintenance and computer-aided management practices. Under a regional project started in 1987, ITU launched activities aimed at establishing a regional data base for planning purposes for the development of regional and national networks in Asia. Assistance provided under a regional project in the South Pacific included the finalization of a telecommunication master plan for Vanuatu, preparation of a master plan for Tuvalu, planning, installation and testing of radiocommunications systems in a number of countries of the subregion, planning of cable networks, installation and planning of telephone exchanges, planning of a satellite network, preparation of specifications for satellite earth stations and a review of tenders for an earth station expansion.

Assistance in the area of administrative and technical services—covering testing and development, network planning, maintenance and operations, rural and coastal communications, computer-aided billing, new services and management of telecommunication services—benefited India, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea. A radio propagation study in Maldives continued. India, Mongolia, Nepal and the Philippines received assistance in resolving problems related to frequency management, software development, training in radio and television engineering and rural telecommunications systems.

Assistance provided under the South Pacific regional project included further development of TELMAN, a computerized telecommunications billing and management system, and its installation in a number of countries, network planning, introduction of commercial accounting practices and systems, advice on tariffs and financial matters and assistance in connection with the intended introduction of joint venture arrangements by some administrations.

Under a UNDP/ITU inter-country programme, ITU carried out a number of training-oriented projects and organized courses in 1987 including: training in the use of computers in telecommunications, undertaken in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok, Thailand); an introductory course on computer data base and software packages, attended by 26 participants from countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations; three courses on computers in outside plant records, the use of computers in radio frequency spectrum management and the use of computers in traffic engineering and network planning; a course on satellite communications; UNDP-funded training projects in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka; the introduction of modern tech-

nologies, administration and instructor training in course development of the PERUMTEL Bandung Training Resource Centre (Indonesia); training on digital network and digital switching planning in Burma; strengthening the training resources of regional telecommunication training centres (RTTCS) located in India and upgrading of five of the 14 RTTCS into zonal training centres.

In 1987, a new phase of a European regional project was initiated, which aimed at providing participating countries with a more effective international telecommunications structure through the introduction of new and appropriate technologies as well as modern tools and methods for operation and maintenance; the project called for the organization of one or two symposia yearly. A symposium was held on the economic viability of telecommunication investments (Warsaw, Poland, 3-9 November). Following the translation and arabization of telecommunication terms in 1986, a glossary of the terms in Arabic, English, French and Spanish was published in November 1987. A regional project concerning the co-ordination of telecommunication development began in December 1987 in the least developed countries of the Arab region and in Ethiopia.

In addition to the contribution of regional projects towards the strengthening of technical capabilities, the following national projects were geared towards the same objectives: in Albania, planning and installation of two pilot microwave projects with Greece and Italy; in Bulgaria, expansion of the activities of a research centre in computerized maintenance and in new services; in Greece, management and manpower planning; in Kuwait, long-term planning and planning of facilities for the Ministry of the Interior; in Malta, preparation of a master plan; in Democratic Yemen, building up a modern telecommunications infrastructure; in Qatar, promotion of radio and television services and their efficient operation; in Saudi Arabia, planning telecommunication facilities for radio broadcasting and national satellite communication for the Ministry of Information, as well as assistance in frequency management; in Turkey, management and organization, emphasizing computer introduction in training; and in Yemen, assistance in implementing the second five-year development plan for telecommunications.

National projects involving training included assistance to the Jordanian Telecommunication Corporation in establishing a telecommunication college; to the Qatar telecommunication training centre in implementing an expansion programme, initiating the training of instructors, upgrading training standards and institutionalizing a management system and procedures; to Saudi Arabia in operating telecommunication training

institutes in Riyadh and Jeddah; and to Yemen's Telecommunication Corporation in establishing and organizing a modern telecommunication training institute.

Training activities

By the end of 1987, 532 training courses were available through the ITU sharing system and 520 were being developed.

Regional meetings to co-ordinate training activities were held with ITU assistance by Asian and Pacific countries (Malacca, Malaysia, 22-27 June), by English-speaking African countries (Blantyre, Malawi, 22-28 July) and by the countries of the Americas (Montevideo, Uruguay, 16-21 November). In addition, a regional co-ordination meeting of the socialist countries on training in telecommunications was held (Warsaw, Poland, 25-29 May). ITU's training division held workshops in which 392 individuals participated. Nine missions to assist and advise on training questions were carried out in Greece, Indonesia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Thailand. Seminars were organized by countries or under ITU project activities.

The computerized data base of training opportunities was updated, reaching a total of 870 courses open to trainees.

Centre for Telecommunications Development

The Centre for Telecommunications Development (CTD), created by the ITU Administrative Council in 1985, effectively started its operations in 1987. The 1987-1989 action plan was adopted and strategic objectives approved by the Centre's Advisory Board.

In response to 37 requests for assistance, 20 field missions were organized to study the telecommunication sector and to identify requirements. Projects in planning, rural telecommunications development and management were prepared for implementation in Burma, Egypt, the Gambia, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania, provided sources of financing were found. Nine other projects were under negotiation in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, the Congo, Cuba, Mauritania, the Sudan and Yemen.

CTD organized a regional seminar on computer-aided modern planning methods for telecommunications networks (Montevideo, 16-18 December) for Latin America and the Caribbean. A similar seminar was under preparation for Asia and the Pacific in 1988.

Publications

In 1987, ITU's Telecommunications Economics Unit of the Technical Co-operation Department produced four publications: *Benefits of Telecommunications to the Transportation Sector of Developing Countries*,

Contributions of Telecommunications to the Earnings/Savings of Foreign Exchange in Developing Countries, *The Socio-Economic Benefits of Telecommunications in Vanuatu and Telecommunications and the National Economy*.

Other publications issued in 1987 by ITU in either trilingual or separate English, French and Spanish editions included:

Report on the Activities of the Union, 1986

Financial Operating Report for 1986

Twenty-sixth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Information Booklet No. 35

Final Acts Adopted by the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit, 1985

Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference & the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, 1987

List of Telegraph Offices, 25th ed., 1983, Supplement No. 3

List of International Telephone Routes, 27th ed., 1987

Operational Bulletin, Nos. 381-406 and Annex

List of Addresses, 8th ed., December 1985, Supplement Nos. 2-5, 1987

Indicators for the Telegram Retransmission System and Telex Network Identification Codes, 5th ed., 1984, Supplement No. 3

Documentation relating to the International Public Facsimile Service between Public Bureaux (Bureaufax), 2nd ed., 1986, Supplement No. 1

General Information relating to the Operation of the International Telegraph and Telematic Services, 3rd ed., 1986, Supplement No. 1, 1987

Telecommunication Journal, vol. 54, Nos. I-XII

Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic, 1987

Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics, 14th ed., 1987

List of Coast Stations, 11th ed., 1986, Supplement Nos. 1 and 2

List of Ship Stations, 27th ed., 1987, and Supplement Nos. 1-3

List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 9th ed., 1986, Supplement Nos. 1-3

Alphabetical List VIIA of Call Signs of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 12th ed., 1985, Supplement No. 7

Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedules, June, September, December 1987, March 1988

High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, March, June, September 1986

List of Space Radiocommunication Stations and Radioastronomy Stations (List VIIIA), eds. 8.2 and 8.3 (Preface, Sections I and II)

CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly (Dubrovnik, 1986) (15 vols.)

CCITT Red Book, VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984 (3 vols.)

Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative COUP, (1987 updating), Supplement No. 23, 42nd session

List of Publications—January and September 1987

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the total staff of ITU numbered 752 officials (excluding staff on short-

term contracts and project staff). Of these, nine were elected officials, 580 had permanent contracts and 163 had fixed-term contracts; 73 nationalities were represented in those posts subject to geographical distribution.

Budget

The budget for 1987 was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1986. Following revisions, the 1987 budget was as follows:

	Amount (in Swiss francs)
Income	
Contribution by members and private operating agencies	105,581,900
Contribution by UNDP and funds-in-trust for technical co-operation administrative expenses	9,251,000

	Amount (in Swiss francs)
Income (cont.)	
Sales of publications	11,006,000
Total	125,838,900
Expenditure	
Administrative Council	778,000
Common headquarters expenditure	104,192,300
Regional conferences	611,600
Technical co-operation	9,251,000
Publications	11,006,000
Total	125,838,900

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget (see Annex I below). Classes vary from 1/8 to 30 units.

The amount of the contributory unit for 1987 was 231,800 Swiss francs; the unit for 1988 was to be 229,800 Swiss francs.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1988)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*
Afghanistan	0.125	28,725	Democratic Yemen	0.125	28,725	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.125	28,725
Albania	0.250	57,450	Denmark	5.000	1,149,000	Lebanon	0.250	57,450
Algeria	1.000	229,800	Djibouti	0.125	28,725	Lesotho	0.125	28,725
Angola	0.250	57,450	Dominican Republic	0.500	114,900	Liberia	0.250	57,450
Antigua and Barbuda	0.125	28,725	Ecuador	0.500	114,900	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.500	344,700
Argentina	3.000	689,400	Egypt	1.000	229,800	Liechtenstein	0.500	114,900
Australia	18.000	4,136,400	El Salvador	0.250	57,450	Luxembourg	0.500	114,900
Austria	1.000	229,800	Equatorial Guinea	0.125	28,725	Madagascar	0.250	57,450
Bahamas	0.500	114,900	Ethiopia	0.125	28,725	Malawi	0.125	28,725
Bahrain	0.500	114,900	Fiji	0.250	57,450	Malaysia	3.000	689,400
Bangladesh	0.125	28,725	Finland	5.000	1,149,000	Maldives	0.125	28,725
Barbados	0.250	57,450	France	30.000	6,894,000	Mali	0.125	28,725
Belgium	5.000	1,149,000	Gabon	0.500	114,900	Malta	0.250	57,450
Belize	0.125	28,725	Gambia	0.125	28,725	Mauritania	0.250	57,450
Benin	0.250	57,450	German Democratic Republic	3.000	689,400	Mauritius	0.250	57,450
Bolivia	0.250	57,450	Germany, Federal Republic of	30.000	6,894,000	Mexico	1.000	229,800
Botswana	0.500	114,900	Ghana	0.250	57,450	Monaco	0.250	57,450
Brazil	3.000	689,400	Greece	1.000	229,800	Mongolia	0.250	57,450
Brunei Darussalam	0.500	114,900	Grenada	0.125	28,725	Morocco	1.000	229,800
Bulgaria	1.000	229,800	Guatemala	0.250	57,450	Mozambique	0.250	57,450
Burkina Faso	0.125	28,725	Guinea	0.125	28,725	Namibia†	—	—
Burma	0.500	114,900	Guinea-Bissau	0.125	28,725	Nauru	0.125	28,725
Burundi	0.125	28,725	Guyana	0.250	57,450	Nepal	0.125	28,725
Byelorussian SSR	0.500	114,900	Haiti	0.125	28,725	Netherlands	10.000	2,298,000
Cameroon	0.500	114,900	Honduras	0.250	57,450	New Zealand	2.000	459,600
Canada	18.000	4,136,400	Hungary	1.000	229,800	Nicaragua	0.250	57,450
Cape Verde	0.125	28,725	Iceland	0.250	57,450	Niger	0.125	28,725
Central African Republic	0.125	28,725	India	10.000	2,298,000	Nigeria	2.000	459,600
Chad	0.125	28,725	Indonesia	1.000	229,800	Norway	5.000	1,149,000
Chile	1.000	229,800	Iran	1.000	229,800	Oman	0.500	114,900
China	10.000	2,298,000	Iraq	0.250	57,450	Pakistan	2.000	459,600
Colombia	1.000	229,800	Ireland	2.000	459,600	Panama	0.500	114,900
Comoros	0.125	28,725	Israel	1.000	229,800	Papua New Guinea	0.500	114,900
Congo	0.500	114,900	Italy	10.000	2,298,000	Paraguay	0.500	114,900
Costa Rica	0.250	57,450	Jamaica	0.250	57,450	Peru	0.250	57,450
Côte d'Ivoire	1.000	229,800	Japan	30.000	6,894,000	Philippines	1.000	229,800
Cuba	0.500	114,900	Jordan	0.500	114,900	Poland	2.000	459,600
Cyprus	0.250	57,450	Kenya	0.250	57,450	Portugal	1.000	229,800
Czechoslovakia	2.000	459,600	Kiribati	0.125	28,725	Qatar	0.500	114,900
Democratic Kampuchea	0.500	114,900	Kuwait	1.000	229,800	Republic of Korea	1.000	229,800
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.250	57,450				Romania	0.500	114,900
						Rwanda	0.125	28,725

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.125	28,725	Swaziland	0.250	57,450	United Kingdom	30.000	6,894,000
San Marino	0.250	57,450	Sweden	10.000	2,298,000	United Republic of Tanzania	0.125	28,725
Sao Tome and Principe	0.125	28,725	Switzerland	10.000	2,298,000	United States	30.000	6,894,000
Saudi Arabia	10.000	2,298,000	Syrian Arab Republic	0.500	114,900	Uruguay	0.500	114,900
Senegal	1.000	229,800	Thailand	1.500	344,700	Vatican City State	0.250	57,450
Sierra Leone	0.125	28,725	Togo	0.250	57,450	Venezuela	2.000	459,600
Singapore	1.000	229,800	Tonga	0.125	28,725	Viet Nam	0.500	114,900
Solomon Islands	0.125	28,725	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	229,800	Yemen	0.250	57,450
Somalia	0.125	28,725	Tunisia	1.000	229,800	Yugoslavia	1.000	229,800
South Africa	1.000	229,800	Turkey	1.000	229,800	Zaire	0.500	114,900
Spain	3.000	689,400	Uganda	0.125	28,725	Zambia	0.250	57,450
Sri Lanka	0.500	114,900	Ukrainian SSR	1.000	229,800	Zimbabwe	0.500	114,900
Sudan	0.125	28,725	USSR	30.000	6,894,000	Total	392.750	90,253,950
Suriname	0.250	57,450	United Arab Emirates	1.000	229,800			

NOTE: The ITU nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

*For the equivalent amounts in United States dollars, the rate of exchange that was to be applicable on 1 January 1988 was Swiss francs 1.29 = \$US 1.00.

†Exempt from payment until it accedes to independence.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION

Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler.

Deputy Secretary-General: Jean Jipguep.

ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic (Chairman), Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru (Vice-Chairman), Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Chairman: William H. Belchambers (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman: Yoshitaka Kurihara (Japan).

Members: Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), Gary C. Brooks (Canada), Vladimir V. Kozlov (USSR).

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Richard C. Kirby (United States).

Director, international Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Theodor Ilmer (Federal Republic of Germany).

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XIII

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

In 1987, the World Meteorological Congress, which convenes at least once every four years as the highest body of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), held its tenth session at Geneva from 4 to 28 May 1987 and adopted the second WMO long-term plan, for 1988-1997, defining overall policy and strategy, the organization's long-term objectives and plans for its scientific and technical programmes. The Tenth Congress reappointed G. O. P. Obasi (Nigeria) as WMO Secretary-General for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988.

The Congress focused on finding solutions to ensure WMO's financial stability and future—it established a Financial Advisory Committee and approved a series of changes to WMO's financial regulations, instituting a two-year instead of a one-year budget cycle and the use of the Swiss franc instead of the United States dollar as the WMO currency unit. The Congress adopted a formula to encourage members to pay their contributions promptly and decided that, beginning 1 January 1988, 24 members, in arrears for non-payment of contributions in excess of two full years, would forfeit their rights to vote in constituent bodies and to receive their quota of WMO publications free of charge. It allocated a budget of 170 million Swiss francs for the tenth financial period (1988-1991).

The Executive Council, which supervises implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations, held its thirty-ninth session, also at Geneva, from 1 to 5 June 1987. The Council approved the programme and budget for the first biennium of the financial period (see p. 1280). The Council's working group on long-term planning was asked to prepare recommendations on future policies, strategies and priorities and on the WMO major programme structure, in order to provide a framework for the third long-term plan (1992-2001) and the WMO Secretary-General's programme and budget proposals for the eleventh financial period (1992-1995).

WMO carried out its 1987 activities in accordance with the programme and budget for the period 1984-1987, adopted in 1983 by the Ninth Congress.

In 1987, WMO's membership rose to 160—155 States and 5 Territories—when the United Arab Emirates was admitted on 16 January 1987.

World Weather Watch

The World Weather Watch (WWW), the basic programme of WMO, continued to provide in 1987 meteorological and other environmental information required for applications and research. Its essential elements were the Global Observing System (GOS), whereby observational data were obtained; the Global Data-Processing System (GDPS), which provided for the processing, storage and retrieval of observational data and made available processed information; and the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), which offered the telecommunication facilities for the rapid collection, exchange and distribution of observational data and processed information.

The activities of GOS continued under its two sub-systems, one surface-based and the other space-based, which were directed towards improving the operation of GOS at the global, regional and national levels. The surface-based sub-system provided conventional data from regional basic synoptic networks, other observational networks of stations on land and at sea, aircraft meteorological observations, climatological stations, agricultural meteorological stations and special stations, such as ozone and radiation stations. In order to meet national needs, the surface-based sub-system included supplementary observing stations. In 1987, there were some 4,500 observing stations of this kind, of which over 500 also made pilot-balloon observations; also in operation were 325 automatic weather stations. In the space-based sub-system, meteorological satellites in both near-polar-orbiting and geostationary systems took direct observations. GOS provided members with both quantitative information, derived from instrument measurements, such as atmospheric pressure, humidity, air temperature and wind velocity, and qualitative information aimed at describing phenomena by providing information on the state of the sky, forms of clouds and types of precipitation.

Meteorological satellite systems operated by members continued to provide valuable information for meteorological and hydrological services. Progress continued to be made in developing the aircraft-to-satellite data relay system for automatic meteorological observations from wide-bodied commercial aircraft and the Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme for upper-air observations from merchant ships and drifting-buoy systems.

GDPS co-ordinated data-processing activities of member States, making available to them processed information, and prepared co-operative projects to establish specialized meteorological centres and computer networks.

GTS provided communication services for the collection, exchange and distribution of required observational data, particularly GOS data. The system comprised 241 established point-to-point circuits, including radio and satellite dissemination systems.

The Tenth Congress approved the WWW Plan and Implementation Programme for 1988-1997, which was directed at improving WWW operational components.

Tropical Cyclone Programme

The Tropical Cyclone Programme continued to establish national and regionally co-ordinated systems to minimize loss of life, disruption of economic activity and damage caused by tropical cyclones. Attention focused on meteorology and hydrology and on disaster prevention and preparedness. During the year, progress was achieved in developing regional centres for tropical cyclone forecasting and operational plans, and in training and the transfer of technology.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific WMO Typhoon Committee (Bangkok, Thailand, October) reviewed a regional co-operation programme aimed at improving typhoon and flood forecasting and warning services, as well as disaster prevention and preparedness measures. As part of the activities of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, a second regional workshop on cyclone storm surge took place (Calcutta, India, December).

Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme

In 1987, the Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme conducted intercomparisons of hygrometers, ceilometers, Assmann psychrometers and solid precipitation measurements. Other activities aimed at updating regulatory and guidance material and developing algorithms for automated surface and upper-air measurements.

World Climate Programme

The Tenth Congress decided that the World Climate Programme (WCP), instituted in 1979 to aid nations in applying climate information to human activities and to warn of changes in climate that might significantly affect economic and social activities, should continue to receive high priority. The four components of WCP were: the World Climate Data Programme (WCDP); the World Climate Applications Programme (WCAP); the World

Climate Impact Studies Programme (WCIP); and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).

Activities under WCDP aimed at ensuring the timely availability of reliable climate data to support climate applications, impact studies and research. Progress continued to be made in developing a project for the transfer of technology in processing and applying climatological data through the provision of low-cost microcomputers. Progress was also made in developing the World Climate Data Referral Service and the data rescue project, and in expanding the network of stations from which monthly surface climatological data were transmitted over GTS.

Within WCAP, activities related to food, water and energy continued to receive priority, along with work in urban climatology, human health, transportation and tourism. A WMO Technical Conference on the Operational Aspects of Energy-Meteorology (Quito, Ecuador, 19-23 October) focused on the applications of meteorology to the assessment of requirements for energy use and conservation, use of meteorological information in various energy systems, optimal presentation of climatological data to energy decision-makers and the transfer of technology in operational energy-meteorology. A short-term mission provided advice on the measurements, analysis and use of solar-radiation data in Nicaragua; another focused on the exploration of wind-energy potential in Cuba. WMO participated in the sixth session of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Geneva, 18-20 March) and was represented at a symposium on the status and prospects of such energy sources in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region (Sophia Antipolis, France, 29 June-3 July). WMO also participated in a workshop on aspects of energy management in Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 16-20 November), organized by the Economic Commission for Africa. A workshop on the adverse effects on climate of urbanization and environmental quality (São Paulo, Brazil, 7-11 December) discussed building climatology and activities in environmental analysis and urbanization in Brazil.

Activities under WCIP were carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in co-operation with WMO and in 1987 focused on greenhouse gases—radiatively active constituents in the atmosphere which collectively increase the temperature of the lower atmosphere. The Advisory Group on Greenhouse Gases, jointly established by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), UNEP and WMO, at its second session (Paris, 14-16 December), discussed climate change, the activities and report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (see p. 660) and plans for the second World Climate Conference (see below).

WCRP was conducted jointly by WMO and ICSU to determine the extent of climate predictability and the extent of man's influence on climate. Organized according to successive scientific goals or streams of climate research, each corresponding to different time scales, WCRP dealt with: the physical basis for predicting weather anomalies (on a time scale of one to two months); variability of the global climate, particularly resulting from interaction with the tropical oceans (on a time scale of several months to several years); and characterization of variations in the atmospheric climate and assessment of the potential response of climate to either natural or man-made influences (on a time scale of several decades). The main WCRP projects included: global climate analysis, research on individual climate processes, study of the tropical ocean and global atmosphere, a world ocean circulation experiment and studies of climate forcings and of changes in global ecosystems.

As decided by the Tenth Congress and the Executive Council, detailed planning started for a second World Climate Conference in 1990. The Conference was to review experience gained and the programmes undertaken during WCP's first decade, and focus on the benefits of climate applications and the global issues associated with possible climate changes.

Research and development

The Tenth Congress approved, for the WMO Research and Development Programme, priority areas identified by previous Congress sessions, which included research in weather prediction, tropical meteorology, environmental pollution, and cloud physics and weather modification. The responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating such activities lay with the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS).

The Congress recognized that CAS had contributed to promoting the use of research results in members' operational activities, in particular those regarding weather analysis and forecasting. The Executive Council commended the work of the CAS Working Group on Short- and Medium-range Weather Prediction Research for carrying out priority study projects. Participants at a WMO workshop on significant weather elements prediction and objective interpretation methods (Toulouse, France, 22-26 June) exchanged experiences and the methods used in forecasting significant weather elements; papers on the application of artificial intelligence and expert systems in weather prediction were delivered for the first time at a WMO meeting. At a WMO symposium on mesoscale analysis and forecasting (Vancouver, Canada, 17-19 August), participants exchanged results and ideas on developments in very short-range forecasting (0-12 hours).

The value of annual progress reports on numerical weather prediction and the publication of the Programme on Short- and Medium-range Weather Prediction Research report series was reiterated by the Executive Council. In 1987, the following technical reports were prepared and distributed: development of mesoscale models for weather elements prediction; Mediterranean cyclones and their influence on the weather and climate; extended abstracts of papers presented at the Toulouse workshop (see above); and papers presented at a WMO workshop on limited-area fine-mesh models for the Mediterranean region (Erice, Italy, 17-20 November 1986).

The Tenth Congress noted the progress made within the Programme on Long-range Weather Forecasting Research towards achieving a significant level of skill in long-range forecasting by the end of the decade and ensuring that the methodologies were transferred to member States. The second WMO workshop on the diagnosis and prediction of monthly and seasonal atmospheric variations over the globe, combined with a symposium on ocean-atmosphere interactions relevant to long-range forecasting (Toulouse, 15-19 June), focused on ocean-atmosphere aspects.

Under the Tropical Meteorology Research Programme, attention focused on the development of numerical weather prediction (NWP) in the tropics, including training meteorologists from tropical countries. A WMO training workshop on NWP for the tropics (Tallahassee, Florida, United States, 8-26 June) enabled participants to acquire experience with NWP theory and practice. The Steering Committee for Tropical Limited-area Weather Prediction Modelling (Tallahassee, 22 and 23 June) reviewed progress in the development of multi-level tropical limited-area models (LAMS). Following the directives of the Tenth Congress and the Executive Council, the CAS Working Group on Tropical Meteorology continued to monitor ongoing priority study projects with the collaboration of activity centres and assisted in organizing international activities including: a long-term project for Asian and African monsoon studies (New Delhi, India, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia); research and monitoring of moisture budget studies in the Sahel (regional training centre for agrometeorology and operational hydrology and their applications (AGRHYMET), the French Meteorological Service and the University of Reading (United Kingdom)); a study project on developing multi-level tropical LAMS (Australia, India, Japan and Malaysia); a study project on rain-producing systems in Central America (Costa Rica); radiation flux studies in the tropics (activity centres were to be determined); and tropical cyclone research (Colorado State University, United States).

The 1987 WMO Research Award for Young Scientists was conferred upon J. G. Papageorgiou (Greece) for his research work on a 3-D mesoscale model of planetary boundary layer including pollutant dispersion.

Concerning environmental pollution monitoring and research, new stations became operational in the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network in China, Mongolia and Uruguay. A large number of stations received new sunphotometers, automatic rain-gauges and high-volume aerosol samplers. Some 50 stations participated in the high-precision monitoring of atmospheric carbon dioxide—a radiatively active trace gas. Other activities included a course on background air pollution measurements (Budapest, Hungary) and the issuance of publications.

An expert meeting (Laxenburg, Austria, 30 March-2 April) assessed the third phase (1984-1986) of the ECE/WMO/UNEP Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe. Within UNEP's Long-term Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme in the Mediterranean, national research projects were supported and sampling equipment was provided to encourage Mediterranean countries to participate in a pilot project on the atmospheric transport and deposition of pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea. A workshop on airborne pollution of the Mediterranean (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 10-13 November) considered ongoing research and monitoring, programme proposals and recommendations for future activities.

The WMO/UNEP pilot project on integrated monitoring in temperate forest biosphere reserves continued at the Torres del Paine biosphere reserve (Chile) and Olympic National Park (United States), putting into operation sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide monitors and carrying out extensive sampling of biological material. A WMO co-sponsored session of the Group of Experts on the scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (Rome, Italy, 30 March-3 April), considering the activities of the WMO-led Working Group on the Interchange of Pollutants between the Atmosphere and the Oceans, requested it to provide a continuous review of the air-sea material exchange and to assess and compare the pathways and fluxes of major contaminants and nutrients into the global ocean and specific regions through the atmosphere with those from river outflows.

The main objectives of the WMO Cloud Physics and Weather Modification Research Programme were to promote sound scientific foundations for weather modification based on cloud physics and other investigations, and to provide the rationale underlying all aspects of weather modification. In 1987, planning was under way for the second (1988) international cloud modelling workshop.

Applications of meteorology

The WMO Applications of Meteorology Programme comprised agricultural, marine and aeronautical meteorology.

Agricultural meteorology

The Agricultural Meteorology Programme assisted members in strengthening their agrometeorological services, allowing them to make optimum use of meteorological and hydrological information in agricultural production and protection. The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology provided advice on various aspects of the programme. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations continued to co-operate with the Commission in organizing workshops, training courses and seminars.

The Tenth Congress approved a Commission recommendation to include the food aspects of fisheries in that body's terms of reference and decided that the Agricultural Meteorology Programme should continue emphasizing the transfer of knowledge to and between developing countries, as well as training and educational activities. In 1987, efforts concentrated on follow-up to the decisions of the ninth (1986) session of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology and on training through workshops and roving seminars on operational agrometeorology, including drought and desertification. A symposium on the agrometeorology of the potato crop (Wageningen, Netherlands, 8-11 April) considered agrometeorology and potato cultivation in temperate and tropical zones, agrometeorology and potato crop pests and diseases, and agrometeorology and potato harvest, storage and transport. A workshop on the application of meteorology to agroforestry systems planning and management (Nairobi, Kenya, 9-13 February) dealt with agroforestry issues relating to macroclimate, including environmental information, component response, productivity and stability, and soils; agroforestry and climate; component interactions in agroforestry systems in relation to microclimate, including wind, water balance and rainfall, and light and radiation; and environmental monitoring in agroforestry. A workshop on techniques used in agrometeorological studies in the humid tropics (Quito, 23-27 March) agreed on an outline of a final report of an agroclimatological survey. WMO organized with the Italian Meteorological Service a workshop for teacher training on agrometeorological instruments and methods of observation (Florence, 28 October-11 November).

Regarding desertification, WMO participated at a meeting of an ad hoc Panel of Experts on the Application of Science and Technology to the Study, Prevention, Monitoring and Combating of Drought and Desertification (Ashkhabad, USSR,

13-17 January), and was represented at the sixth session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control (Geneva, 24-27 March) and at a meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification (Paris, 21-23 September).

Marine meteorology

The Marine Meteorology Programme promoted services over the high seas and coastal areas and the application of marine climatological information for planning marine activities.

The Tenth Congress agreed that under the Marine Meteorology and Associated Oceanographic Activities Programme, the highest priority project for the forthcoming four-year financial period (1988-1991) remained the provision of marine meteorological services, including the basic services required in support of the safety of life and property at sea and also the more specialized services required by specific marine user groups, which were often closely related to national economic and commercial activities.

By mid-year, under the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) system—which collected ships' weather reports by satellite and distributed meteorological information to shipping—some 5,700 ships, including 1,082 voluntary observing ships, were equipped with ship Earth stations. Other activities during the year included the publication of the Marine Cloud Album; further developments in the use of the INMARSAT system for collecting and disseminating marine meteorological and oceanographic information; strengthening and expansion of the work of the Drifting Buoy Co-operation Panel; and the development of proposals for improved long-term training activities in marine meteorology and physical oceanography.

The Tenth Congress agreed on the importance of the Integrated Global Ocean Services System, a joint WMO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission programme, in providing oceanographic data and services in support of operational users and WCRP. During the year, the System continued to monitor surface and sub-surface temperature, salinity and currents.

Aeronautical meteorology

The Aeronautical Meteorology Programme—aimed at assisting members plan, establish and operate aeronautical meteorological services required to ensure the safety, efficiency and economy of air navigation—was carried out in close co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international organizations.

Throughout the year, activities were carried out along the lines approved by the Tenth Congress,

taking into account the need to assist developing countries. The Congress approved an amendment to the WMO technical regulations, which became applicable on 19 November 1987 relating to: light intensity settings used for runway visual range assessment; identification of selected aerodromes and the deletion of the requirement for temperature circles on World Area Forecast System charts; transmission time of forecasts from regional area forecast centres to users; origination and dissemination of information concerning volcanic activity and volcanic ash clouds; and inclusion of wind-speed units in examples of the aviation meteorological figure codes.

The Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology Working Group on Advanced Techniques Applied to Aeronautical Meteorology, at its first meeting (Vancouver, 20 August), agreed that ongoing work in monitoring and verifying aerodrome forecasts should continue. The Group identified the following areas as meriting further attention: cloud-layer parameters, fog, visibility, precipitation intensity, precipitation phase, runway condition and temperature, and low-level winds in complex terrain. The first co-ordination meeting between the directors of national meteorological services in Africa and representatives of the Agency for Air Safety in Africa and Madagascar (Dakar, Senegal, 16-20 March) identified problems in co-ordinating meteorological services to user groups and adopted recommendations where specific planning, operational and implementation actions should be co-ordinated to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Hydrology and water resources

The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme promoted world-wide co-operation in evaluating water resources and assisted in their development through the co-ordination of hydrological networks and services, including data collection and processing, forecasting and warnings, and supply of meteorological and hydrological data for design purposes. Its three components were: the Operational Hydrology Programme (OHP); applications and services to water resources; and co-operation with water-related programmes of other international organizations.

OHP included activities such as measuring basic hydrological elements from networks of stations, collecting, processing and publishing basic hydrological data, hydrological forecasting and developing procedures and techniques supporting those activities.

Under the Hydrological Operational Multipurpose Subprogramme, which aimed to provide an international and systematic framework for the integration of techniques and procedures for collecting and processing hydrological data, the following were organized in co-operation with the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): training seminar on flood forecasting (Budapest, 1-3 June); workshop on the use of microcomputers in operational hydrology (Suva, Fiji, 13-24 July); workshop on drought and low flows in Arab countries (Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 5-10 September); training seminar on a computer program for heat and pollution forecasting in rivers (Warsaw, Poland, 7-9 September); training seminar on data processing (Brussels, Belgium, 26-30 October); and workshop on tidal hydrometry (Rangoon, Burma, 9-20 November).

A large part of the activities in hydrology and water resources was carried out through the Commission for Hydrology, which meets quadrennially (it last met in 1984), operating through working groups of experts. In 1987, working groups met in anticipation of the Commission's 1988 session.

The programme on applications and services to water resources provided technical support for the water-related activities of the Tropical Cyclone Programme and WCP. The Third United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/WMO International Conference on Hydrology and Scientific Bases of Water Resources Management (Geneva, March) reviewed UNESCO and WMO programmes in hydrology and water resources undertaken from 1981 to 1986. In order to meet future demands, the Conference saw an urgent need to strengthen hydrological services.

Education and training

Educational and training activities in meteorology and operational hydrology included: promoting the maintenance of high standards in the technical and scientific training of personnel; awarding fellowships; organizing training courses, seminars and workshops; preparing training publications; supporting WMO regional meteorological training centres; providing advice and assistance to members on education and training; and collaborating with other organizations.

In June, the WMO Executive Council re-established its panel of experts on education and training, which served as the advisory body on all aspects of the education and training activities. The regional meteorological training centres continued to provide education and training to personnel from developing countries; activities included arrangements for visiting scientists to assist some centres with specific aspects of training programmes, and the provision of textbooks and other publications.

At a symposium on education and training in meteorology with emphasis on the optimal use of meteorological information and products by all potential users (Shinfield Park, United Kingdom, 13-18 July), participants agreed on a set of 10 issues to promote actions to improve production of

user-oriented meteorological products and services, as well as improve the capabilities of users to derive more benefits from those products and services.

Under fellowship funds from various sources administered by WMO in 1987, 162 fellows were trained. Assistance was also provided to 87 participants in various training events; 13 such events were organized during 1987 in 12 member countries. The topics covered meteorology and operational hydrology. In addition, WMO supported 24 events along with other organizations and agencies within and outside the United Nations system, universities and education and training institutions in member countries. Three new training publications and translations of four others were issued.

Technical co-operation

In 1987, under the WMO Technical Co-operation Programme, assistance was provided to 133 countries through UNDP, the WMO Voluntary Co-operation Programme (VCP), funds-in-trust arrangements and the WMO regular budget. A major problem facing the Programme was a decrease in overhead support occasioned by the rise in the Swiss franc/United States dollar exchange rate. The Executive Council provided supplemental funds to WMO to permit the Programme's continued administration at a reduced level. UNDP assistance was provided to 121 countries at a value of \$12 million. Some large-scale projects carried out during 1987 were directly related to expanding and strengthening national meteorological and hydrological services but a shift was discernible towards applications-oriented projects, such as those in agrometeorology, energy and operational hydrology. The project for assistance to drought-stricken countries in eastern and southern Africa and the project for strengthening agrometeorological and hydrological services in the Sahelian countries continued. Other large-scale projects emphasized the evaluation of water resources, flood forecasting, meteorological services for agriculture, meteorological training and research and improving facilities for detecting tropical cyclones. In 1987, under UNDP sectoral support in meteorology and operational hydrology, missions to 32 countries were undertaken at the request of UNDP resident representatives or government authorities to assist in the planning of new UNDP projects.

VCP was maintained by voluntary contributions of members, in the form of either equipment and services or cash. Support in 1987 was given mainly for WWW and training activities. The total value of aid provided under VCP in 1987 was almost \$6 million.

Considerable assistance was rendered in the form of equipment and services for the develop-

ment of observational and telecommunication facilities; many long-term fellowships for training were also awarded. The number of countries which received assistance under VCP in 1987 was 103. A total of 33 VCP projects, mostly in support of WWW activities, were completed during the year.

Under the WMO regular budget, 31 fellowships were awarded in 1987 and financial support was given for participants in group training, technical conferences and study tours. Under a trust fund project with Italy, several activities were undertaken in the AGRHYMET programme, including a pilot project in agrometeorology in the Niger; a telecommunication survey in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel; a workshop in agrometeorology for specialists from Sahelian countries; and preparation of meteorological data sets on specific situations in the Sahel for further study. Other trust funds continued with Belgium, Finland, Honduras, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States. The Centre for Tropical Agronomical Research and Training financed a regional project in basin management in Central America. Under the Technical Co-operation Programme, 469 fellows received training—187 under VCP, 172 under UNDP, 66 under the regular budget and 44 under trust funds.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 34 professionals on technical assistance projects) on permanent and fixed-term contracts stood at 283. Of these, 129 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 61 nationalities) and 154 in the General Service and related categories.

Budget

The year 1987 was the fourth and final year of the ninth financial period (1984-1987), for which the Ninth (1983) WMO Congress had established a maximum expenditure of \$77.5 million. It had authorized additional expenditures for increases in salaries and allowances consequent upon similar increases approved by the United Nations. Also, additional expenditures of no more than \$500,000 each were authorized to provide for circumstances such as losses from changes in currency exchange rates and to meet unforeseen programme activities of an urgent character. The budget for 1987 was based on an exchange rate of 1.90 Swiss francs to 1 United States dollar.

The regular budget amounted to \$27,577,796, including supplementary estimates. Actual regular budget expenditure for 1987 was \$24,199,197. The total regular budget expenditure for the four-year financial period (1984-1987) amounted to \$80,876,125.

The 1987 budget for the technical co-operation programmes was \$3,221,338. Of this, only \$2,214,134 was financed from UNDP support costs reimbursements and other extrabudgetary sources.

The Tenth (1987) Congress approved significant changes in the financial regulations, including budgeting in Swiss francs (SwF) and the change from annual to biennial budgets. It established a maximum expenditure of SwF 170 million for 1988-1991.

In June, the Executive Council approved a budget of SwF 82,128,300 for the 1988-1989 biennium.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1988)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in Swiss francs)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in Swiss francs)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in Swiss francs)
Afghanistan	0.02	10,446	Botswana	0.02	10,446	Colombia	0.19	93,656
Albania	0.02	10,446	Brazil	1.36	659,720	Comoros	0.02	10,446
Algeria	0.12	57,467	Brunei	0.03	14,552	Congo	0.02	10,446
Angola	0.03	15,297	Bulgaria	0.24	118,655	Costa Rica	0.05	24,999
Argentina	0.92	453,726	Burkina Faso	0.02	10,446	Côte d'Ivoire	0.05	24,999
Australia	1.66	805,992	Burma	0.03	15,297	Cuba	0.16	79,104
Austria	0.68	328,371	Burundi	0.02	10,446	Cyprus	0.03	14,552
Bahamas	0.02	10,446	Byelorussian SSR	0.41	200,376	Czechoslovakia	0.81	395,899
Bahrain	0.03	14,552	Cameroon	0.02	10,446	Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	10,446
Bangladesh	0.04	19,404	Canada	2.90	1,403,778	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.07	33,957
Barbados	0.02	10,446	Cape Verde	0.02	10,446	Democratic Yemen	0.02	10,446
Belgium	1.24	602,998	Central African Republic	0.02	10,446	Denmark	0.73	354,115
Belize	0.02	10,446	Chad	0.02	10,446	Djibouti	0.02	10,446
Benin	0.02	10,446	Chile	0.18	89,549	Dominica	0.02	10,446
Bolivia	0.03	15,297	China	1.97	985,403			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Net amount*		MEMBER	Net amount*		MEMBER	Net amount*	
	Percent- age	(in Swiss francs)		Percent- age	(in Swiss francs)		Percent- age	(in Swiss francs)
Dominican Republic	0.05	24,999	Luxembourg	0.07	34,701	South Africa†	0.56	274,628
Ecuador	0.05	24,999	Madagascar	0.02	10,446	Spain	1.69	811,610
Egypt	0.21	105,592	Malawi	0.02	10,446	Sri Lanka	0.03	15,297
El Salvador	0.02	10,446	Malaysia	0.19	94,401	Sudan	0.03	15,297
Ethiopia	0.02	10,446	Maldives	0.02	10,446	Suriname	0.02	10,446
Fiji	0.02	10,446	Mali	0.02	10,446	Swaziland	0.02	10,446
Finland	0.50	242,545	Malta	0.02	10,446	Sweden	1.31	637,699
France	5.74	2,770,262	Mauritania	0.02	10,446	Switzerland	1.13	548,150
Gabon	0.03	14,552	Mauritius	0.02	10,446	Syrian Arab Republic	0.09	44,403
Gambia	0.02	10,446	Mexico	0.87	421,283	Thailand	0.17	84,699
German Democratic Republic	1.36	661,209	Mongolia	0.02	10,446	Togo	0.02	10,446
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.08	3,405,392	Morocco	0.10	49,254	Trinidad and Tobago	0.06	29,105
Ghana	0.06	30,594	Mozambique	0.03	15,297	Tunisia	0.05	24,999
Greece	0.36	172,399	Nepal	0.02	10,446	Turkey	0.41	200,376
Guatemala	0.05	24,999	Netherlands	1.50	722,421	Uganda	0.02	10,446
Guinea	0.02	10,446	New Zealand	0.36	177,610	Ukrainian SSR	1.40	683,591
Guinea-Bissau	0.02	10,446	Nicaragua	0.02	10,446	USSR	10.30	5,003,854
Guyana	0.02	10,446	Niger	0.02	10,446	United Arab Emirates‡	0.17	81,238
Haiti	0.02	10,446	Nigeria	0.22	107,464	United Kingdom	5.07	2,466,843
Honduras	0.02	10,446	Norway	0.56	272,394	United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	10,446
Hungary	0.34	167,908	Oman	0.03	14,552	United States	24.64	11,955,554
Iceland	0.05	24,999	Pakistan	0.12	59,700	Uruguay	0.13	65,295
India	0.90	450,724	Panama	0.05	24,999	Vanuatu	0.02	10,446
Indonesia	0.32	159,695	Papua New Guinea	0.02	10,446	Venezuela	0.55	266,055
Iran	0.52	250,012	Paraguay	0.03	14,552	Viet Nam	0.05	24,999
Iraq	0.11	53,360	Peru	0.16	79,848	Yemen	0.02	10,446
Ireland	0.21	102,614	Philippines	0.21	104,847	Yugoslavia	0.48	233,587
Israel	0.24	117,166	Poland	0.91	448,131	Zaire	0.03	15,297
Italy	3.18	1,527,692	Portugal	0.21	102,614	Zambia	0.03	15,297
Jamaica	0.05	24,999	Qatar	0.06	29,105	Zimbabwe	0.03	14,552
Japan	7.59	3,591,740	Republic of Korea	0.19	91,423			
Jordan	0.02	10,446	Romania	0.27	133,207			
Kenya	0.02	10,446	Rwanda	0.02	10,446			
Kuwait	0.21	100,380	Saint Lucia	0.02	10,446			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.02	10,446	Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	10,446	British Caribbean Territories	0.02	10,446
Lebanon	0.05	24,999	Saudi Arabia	0.64	300,778	French Polynesia	0.02	10,446
Lesotho	0.02	10,446	Senegal	0.02	10,446	Hong Kong	0.02	10,446
Liberia	0.02	10,446	Seychelles	0.02	10,446	Netherlands Antilles	0.02	10,446
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.20	95,529	Sierra Leone	0.02	10,446	New Caledonia	0.02	10,446
			Singapore	0.09	43,659			
			Solomon Islands	0.02	10,446			
			Somalia	0.02	10,446			
						Total	100.00	48,524,729

*Assessment includes supplementary estimates for 1987.

†Suspended by the Seventh (1975) Congress from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

‡Became a member on 16 January 1987.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: Zou Jingmeng (China).

First Vice-President: J. W. Zillman (Australia).

Second Vice-President: S. Alaimo (Argentina).

Third Vice-President: J. T. Houghton (United Kingdom).

Members: A. I. Abandah (Jordan), L. K. Ahialagbadzi (Togo), I. Hussain Al-Majed* (acting) (Qatar), A. L. Alusa (Kenya), M. Bautista Perez (Spain), C. E. Berridge* (British Caribbean Territories), M. Boulama (Niger), C. Candanedo (Panama), W. Degefu* (Ethiopia), A. M. El-Masry (Egypt), H. L. Ferguson (Canada),

C. A. Grezzi (Uruguay), R. E. Hallgren (United States), J. Hickman* (New Zealand), Ju. A. Izrael (USSR), E. J. Jatila* (acting) (Finland), Y. Kikuchi (Japan), R. L. Kintanar (Philippines), A. Lebeau (France), F. M. Q. Malik (Pakistan), K. Mostefa Kara (Algeria), A. D. Moura (Brazil), S. Palmieri (Italy), T. R. Prado Fernández* (Venezuela), H. Reiser (Federal Republic of Germany), V. Richter (Czechoslovakia), R. M. Romaih (Saudi Arabia), R. P. Sarker (India), S. E. Tandoh (Ghana), P. Toubba (Cameroon), E. Zárate Hernández (Costa Rica), M. C. Zinyowera (Zimbabwe).

NOTE: The Executive Council is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (indicated by an asterisk), who are ex-officio members, and 26 elected members. Members serve in their personal capacities, not as representatives of Governments.

SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. O. P. Obasi.

Deputy-Secretary-General: Vacant.

Assistant Secretary-General: R. Czelnai.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: T. D. Potter.

Director, Basic Systems: S. Mildner.

Director, World Climate Research Programme: P. Morel.

Director, World Climate Programme Department: V. G. Boldirev.

Director, Research and Development Programmes Department: J. P. Labrousse.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: Vacant.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: J. P. Bruce.

Director, Education and Training Department: G. V. Necco.

Director, Administration Department: J. K. Murithi.

Director, Languages, Publications and Conferences Department: A. W. Kabakibo.

Regional Director for Africa: S. Chacowry.

Regional Director for Asia and the South-West Pacific: T. Y. Ho.

Regional Director for the Americas: G. Lizano.

Special Assistant to the Secretary-General: R. A. de Guzman.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: J. L. Breslin.

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: W. Degefu (Ethiopia).
II. Asia: I. Hussain Al-Majed (acting) (Qatar).
III. South America: T. R. Prado Fernandez (Venezuela).

IV. North and Central America: C. E. Berridge (British Caribbean Territories).
V. South-West Pacific: J. Hickman (New Zealand).
VI. Europe: E. J. Jättilä (acting) (Finland).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: J. Kastelein (Netherlands).
Agricultural Meteorology: A. Kassab (Tunisia).
Atmospheric Sciences: F. Mesinger (Yugoslavia).
Basic Systems: J. R. Neilon (United States).

Climatology: J. L. Rasmussen (United States).
Hydrology: O. Starosolszky (Hungary).
Instruments and Methods of Observation: S. Huovila (Finland).
Marine Meteorology: F. Gérard (France).

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XIV

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

In 1987, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) held the fifteenth session of its biennial Assembly from 9 to 20 November at its headquarters in London, adopting 39 resolutions, the majority of which were aimed at improving maritime safety and preventing marine pollution. The Assembly adopted the 1988-1989 IMO budget and work programme and approved the long-term work plan of the organization up to 1994. In adopting the budget, the Assembly decided that it would be based on the pound sterling (see p. 1285).

IMO membership rose to 131 during 1987, following the admission of Bolivia on 6 July; the organization also had one associate member.

Activities in 1987

At its June 1987 session, the IMO Council, the organization's governing body between Assembly sessions, chose Moustafa Fawzi (Egypt) as the winner of the International Maritime Prize for 1986. The Prize is awarded annually to the individual or organization judged to have made the most significant contribution to IMO's work and objectives.

The theme for World Maritime Day, which was celebrated at IMO headquarters on 24 September, was "Maritime legislation for safer shipping and cleaner oceans".

World Maritime University

In March, the largest class since its opening in 1983—102 students—was enrolled at the World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden. The University was established under the auspices of IMO to provide advanced training for senior personnel, mainly from developing countries, involved in maritime administration, technical management of shipping companies and maritime education. On 7 December 1987, the fourth class—85 students from 48 countries—who had joined the University in 1985 graduated.

A donation of \$1 million made to the University in 1987 by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Chairman of the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, was to be used to establish a special fund known as the Sasakawa Fellowship Fund, which would provide fellowships for eight students a year from Asia and the Pacific to enrol at the University for two-year courses between 1988 and 1992. In ad-

dition, the Maritime International Co-operation Centre of Japan and IMO signed an agreement under which the Centre was to offer on-the-job training each year to four University students.

Prevention of pollution

Amendments to annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78), entered into force on 6 April. The amendments, dealing with the discharge of noxious liquid substances both as cargo into receiving tanks on shore and as wastes into the sea, took into account technological change made since 1973 and made the annex's implementation easier and more effective. A symposium on reception facilities for noxious liquid substances (London, 13-15 May), organized by IMO with the support of the Swedish International Development Authority, provided background information on annex II to maritime and environmental administrators, representatives of shipping and chemical industries and technical, operations and administrative managers of ports and terminals which handled bulk chemicals.

On 30 December 1987, the United States deposited its instrument of acceptance to annex V of the Convention, bringing the number of countries accepting the annex to 31 with 50.22 per cent of world tonnage. The requirement of annex V having been met, under the terms of MARPOL 73/78, it was to enter into force one year later, on 31 December 1988. The annex bans the dumping into the sea of plastics and restricts the dumping of other garbage.

An amendment designating the Gulf of Aden as a special area under annex I of MARPOL 73/78 (concerning the prevention of oil pollution) was adopted by the contracting parties attending the twenty-fifth (1987) session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee. The amendment was to enter into force on 1 April 1989.

Amendments to the International Bulk Chemical Code and the Bulk Chemical Code, extending coverage of both to pollution as well as safety aspects, entered into force on 6 April 1987.

Meeting at IMO headquarters (27 April-1 May), experts from 13 contracting and non-contracting parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of

Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention) and from the Oslo Commission considered the efficiency and control of incinerators (land-based and at sea), the environmental impact of incinerator emissions and alternative technologies for hazardous waste treatment and disposal.

A meeting of Mediterranean coastal States (Athens, Greece, 7-11 September) adopted guidelines for co-operation in combating marine oil pollution in the Mediterranean Sea. The guidelines were prepared by the Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (Malta), operated by IMO on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme.

During the year, IMO participated in a number of seminars and workshops concerned with preventing marine pollution as part of its programme of technical co-operation. A training course on analytical techniques required for combating marine pollution by hydrocarbons (Jakarta, Indonesia, September/October) was organized by Lemigas Laboratory (Jakarta) and IMO, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A seminar on controlling the disposal of waste at sea (Mexico City, September/October) focused on the state of marine pollution in the wider Caribbean region and reviewed the scientific, technical and legal basis of existing national and international instruments. Classroom training was provided at a seminar on marine pollution prevention, control and response (Dakar, Senegal, November). A regional seminar on the control of waste disposal at sea (Bangkok, Thailand, 14-18 December) outlined international regulations and transferred technical experience in the handling, treatment and disposal of wastes.

Ship security and safety of life at sea

In November 1987, the IMO Assembly adopted amendments to the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, affecting rules dealing with vessels of special construction, vessels constrained by their draught and traffic separation schemes. Two regulations from the annex dealing with lights were also amended. The amendments were to enter into force on 19 November 1989 unless rejected by more than one third of the contracting parties.

The Assembly decided that IMO should prepare safety measures to prevent a repetition of one of the worst maritime disasters in recent years—the 6 March capsizing and sinking of the *Herald of Free Enterprise*, a British roll-on/roll-off car ferry, off the port of Zeebrugge, Belgium, which resulted in the loss of more than 180 lives. It was expected that these safety measures would

take the form of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS Convention), which were to be considered by IMO's senior technical body, the Maritime Safety Committee, in April 1988. The first group of proposed amendments to SOLAS presented to IMO by the United Kingdom included the mandatory provision of indicators to show that loading doors and other openings were closed; the remote surveillance of cargo spaces by television; ventilation arrangements for vehicle spaces; vehicle-deck operating procedures; and the provision of supplementary lighting.

Following the first reading of the draft convention on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation, the IMO Council in June approved plans for an international conference to consider the adoption of the draft. The conference was scheduled for March 1988 at Rome, Italy.

Facilitation

The IMO Facilitation Committee (seventeenth session, 14-18 September) adopted several amendments to the International Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, affecting a number of standards and recommended practices. The amendments were to enter into force on 1 January 1989 unless prior to October 1988 they were rejected by at least one third of the contracting parties. One amendment was aimed at facilitating disaster relief work and other emergency assistance and preventing marine pollution.

The Facilitation Committee agreed that a series of seminars should be organized in African countries during the following four years to strengthen and develop maritime industries there. The project was to be funded by UNDP.

Athens Convention

The 1974 Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and Their Luggage by Sea entered into force on 28 April 1987. The Convention established uniform international rules for providing compensation to passengers for death, personal injury or loss of luggage resulting from a maritime accident.

Publications

Among publications issued by IMO during 1987 were: *Global Maritime Distress and Safety System* (English, French, Russian and Spanish); *IMO Search and Rescue Manual*, 1987 edition (English, French and Spanish); *Index of IMO Resolutions* (first edition); *International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk* (English and Spanish); and *Manual on Chemi-*

cal Pollution, Section I—Problem Assessment and Response Arrangements.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the IMO secretariat employed 278 full-time staff members at headquarters (excluding those on technical assistance projects). Of these, 103 were in the Professional and higher categories and 175 were in the General Service and related categories. There were 32 Professional and 14 General Service staff employed on technical assistance projects.

Budget

Although the United States dollar had been used for budget purposes since IMO became operational in 1959, some 86 per cent of its expenditure was in pounds sterling by 1987. With currency fluctuations making it increasingly difficult to manage the budget, the IMO Assembly decided that from 1 January 1988 the budget would be based on the pound.

In 1987, the Assembly adopted a budget of 21,600,000 pounds for 1988-1989, with 10,574,100 pounds for 1988 and 11,053,100 pounds for 1989.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1987)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)
Algeria	0.26	31,551	German Democratic Republic	0.49	60,085	Papua New Guinea	0.02	2,571
Angola	0.04	5,487	Germany, Federal Republic of	1.65	203,006	Peru	0.23	27,883
Antigua and Barbuda	0.02	2,571	Ghana	0.06	7,608	Philippines	1.67	204,617
Argentina	0.58	71,221	Greece	6.70	824,059	Poland	0.89	109,617
Australia	0.69	84,411	Guatemala	0.02	2,571	Portugal	0.31	38,198
Austria	0.12	14,144	Guinea	0.02	2,571	Qatar	0.10	11,648
Bahamas	1.42	174,341	Guinea-Bissau	0.02	2,571	Republic of Korea	1.73	212,124
Bahrain	0.04	4,341	Guyana	0.02	2,571	Romania	0.81	98,943
Bangladesh	0.11	13,711	Haiti	0.02	2,571	Saint Lucia	0.02	2,571
Barbados	0.02	2,571	Honduras	0.15	18,754	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.14	17,465
Belgium	0.70	85,901	Hungary	0.07	8,743	Saudi Arabia	0.78	95,892
Benin	0.02	2,571	Iceland	0.06	7,894	Senegal	0.04	4,284
Bolivia*	—	—	India	1.61	197,955	Seychelles	0.02	2,571
Brazil	1.58	194,555	Indonesia	0.54	66,049	Sierra Leone	0.02	2,571
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	2,571	Iran	0.76	93,972	Singapore	1.51	185,877
Bulgaria	0.37	45,963	Iraq	0.29	35,390	Somalia	0.02	2,571
Burma	0.05	6,462	Ireland	0.09	10,548	Spain	1.48	181,772
Cameroon	0.04	5,058	Israel	0.18	22,238	Sri Lanka	0.17	20,674
Canada	0.95	116,958	Italy	2.06	252,689	Sudan	0.05	5,602
Cape Verde	0.02	2,571	Jamaica	0.02	2,571	Suriname	0.02	2,571
Chile	0.18	22,525	Japan	9.66	1,187,057	Sweden	0.72	88,681
China	2.78	341,995	Jordan	0.02	2,571	Switzerland	0.22	26,474
Colombia	0.14	17,167	Kenya	0.02	2,571	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	4,656
Congo	0.02	2,571	Kuwait	0.69	84,517	Thailand	0.18	21,551
Costa Rica	0.02	2,571	Lebanon	0.14	16,748	Togo	0.04	4,427
Côte d'Ivoire	0.05	6,318	Liberia	12.30	1,511,420	Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	2,571
Cuba	0.27	33,757	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.28	34,201	Tunisia	0.09	11,046
Cyprus	2.50	307,064	Madagascar	0.04	4,972	Turkey	0.88	108,671
Czechoslovakia	0.13	16,236	Malaysia	0.46	56,250	USSR	6.50	799,464
Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	2,571	Maldives	0.04	5,287	United Arab Emirates	0.20	25,018
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.12	14,513	Malta	0.49	60,588	United Kingdom	2.91	357,846
Democratic Yemen	0.02	2,571	Mauritania	0.02	2,571	United Republic of Tanzania	0.04	4,313
Denmark	1.17	143,829	Mauritius	0.06	7,207	United States	5.33	654,478
Djibouti	0.02	2,571	Mexico	0.44	54,115	Uruguay	0.06	7,149
Dominica	0.02	2,571	Morocco	0.12	14,771	Vanuatu	0.06	7,579
Dominican Republic	0.02	2,571	Mozambique	0.02	2,571	Venezuela	0.32	39,158
Ecuador	0.13	15,401	Nepal	0.02	2,571	Viet Nam	0.10	12,565
Egypt	0.30	36,737	Netherlands	1.14	140,457	Yemen	0.02	2,571
El Salvador	0.02	2,571	New Zealand	0.12	15,275	Yugoslavia	0.76	92,883
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	2,571	Nicaragua	0.02	2,571	Zaire	0.04	4,742
Ethiopia	0.04	4,771	Nigeria	0.18	22,439			
Fiji	0.02	2,571	Norway	2.25	276,895			
Finland	0.43	52,683	Oman	0.02	2,571			
France	1.74	213,636	Pakistan	0.15	18,714	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Gabon	0.05	5,659	Panama	9.65	1,186,377	Hong Kong	0.96	117,901
Gambia	0.02	2,571				Total	100.00	12,291,000

*Became a member on 6 July 1987.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION
(As at 31 December 1987)

IMO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMO COUNCIL

Chairman: W. A. O'Neil (Canada).

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Emil Jansen (Norway).

Membership in the Maritime Safety Committee is open to all IMO member States.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava.

Assistant Secretary-General: T. A. Mensah.

Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: Y. Sasamura.

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Chapter XV

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

During 1987, membership of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) increased to 117 with the accession of Paraguay. The number of States parties to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works remained at 97 and 76, respectively. Italy became party to The Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, bringing membership to 21. The Dominican Republic and France became party to the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, raising membership to 31. Benin became party to the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), increasing membership to 40. The Republic of Korea became party to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, bringing the total number to 40. The Netherlands and Australia became party to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, bringing the number of States parties to 21. At year's end, total membership in WIPO and its various Unions, taken together, was 130.

Seventeen treaties in the two main fields of intellectual property were administered by WIPO in 1987. They are listed below in order of adoption:

Industrial property: Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods; Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks; The Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs; Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks; Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration; Locarno Agreement establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs; PCT; Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC); Trademark Registration Treaty; Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks; Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure; Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.

Copyright and neighboring rights: Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations; Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms; Brussels Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.

At their eighteenth series of meetings, held at Geneva from 21 to 30 September 1987, the governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by it approved reports on activities and the programme and budget for 1988-1989.

Activities in 1987

Development co-operation activities

During 1987, WIPO co-operated with most developing countries and with intergovernmental organizations in their development projects relating to intellectual property, by providing assistance in the preparation of legislation, or establishment or modernization of national or regional institutions, including patent documentation and information services.

Three WIPO permanent programmes, supervised by intergovernmental permanent committees, provided the framework for development co-operation relating to industrial property, patent information and copyright and neighbouring rights.

Regarding industrial property and related fields, WIPO organized national, regional, subregional and interregional meetings, in co-operation with Governments and/or organizations, at its headquarters in Geneva and at Canberra (Australia), Vienna (Austria), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Douala and Yaoundé (Cameroon), Santiago (Chile), Beijing (China), Bogotá (Colombia), Rarotonga (Cook Islands), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Aden (Democratic Yemen), Strasbourg (France), Munich (Federal Republic of Germany), Calcutta and New Delhi (India), Jakarta (Indonesia), Amman (Jordan), Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), The Hague (Netherlands), Managua (Nicaragua), Niamey (Niger), Abuja (Nigeria), Islamabad (Pakistan), Asunción (Paraguay), Lima (Peru), Seoul (Republic of Korea), Madrid (Spain), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Khartoum (Sudan), Mbabane (Swaziland), Stockholm (Sweden), Damascus

(Syrian Arab Republic), Bangkok (Thailand), Moscow (USSR), Washington, D.C. (United States), Montevideo (Uruguay), Hanoi (Viet Nam) and Harare (Zimbabwe).

Medals and prizes for inventors and promoters of innovation were awarded by WIPO at national and international exhibitions or contests for inventors and special ceremonies held in Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, El Salvador, France, Iraq, Japan, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the USSR and the United States.

Continuing a programme started in 1975, 345 state-of-the-art search reports on technology disclosed in patent documents and related literature were provided to developing countries free of charge under agreements concluded between WIPO and contributing industrial property offices in developed countries. Most of the reports were prepared by the patent offices of Australia, Austria, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR and the International Bureau—the WIPO secretariat.

Regarding copyright and related fields, WIPO organized national, regional, subregional and interregional meetings at WIPO headquarters, and at Canberra and Sydney (Australia), Bogota, Jakarta, Stockholm, Zurich (Switzerland) and London.

WIPO training programmes continued to grow, with 296 fellowships in industrial property granted in 1987 to nationals of 87 developing countries and 83 fellowships granted in copyright to nationals from 46 developing countries, in addition to individuals recommended by various organizations. In the industrial property sector, 28 countries, 5 intergovernmental organizations and 3 other institutions provided individual and group training. Concerning copyright, 13 countries and 1 organization provided such training.

Industrial property

The second, third and fourth consultative meetings on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property took place at Geneva in January, May and September, respectively, to revise the Convention by introducing new provisions and changing existing ones to meet the needs of developing countries more effectively.

The Working Group on Links between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark (third session, Geneva, June) discussed a memorandum containing the drafts of two protocols aimed at modifying the Madrid Agreement to make it acceptable to the four States members of the European Communities which were not members of the Madrid Union, and at establishing a link between the

Madrid Agreement and the future Community Trade Mark, enabling the simultaneous use of the two systems. Since the degree of progress made seemed sufficient to envisage the convocation of a diplomatic conference for the adoption of texts along the lines of the proposed protocol, the Assembly of the Madrid Union decided in September that a diplomatic conference should be convened in 1989.

A symposium on the effective protection of industrial property rights (Geneva, June), organized by WIPO, dealt with the means by which industrial property rights were enforced under various laws and the possibilities of strengthening such enforcement and rendering it more effective.

In June, WIPO, in co-operation with Cornell University (United States), organized a symposium on developments concerning the legal protection of biotechnological inventions. The Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property (Geneva, June) held discussions taking into account replies received from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to two questionnaires prepared by the International Bureau; the Committee analysed the existing situation with respect to the legal protection of biotechnological inventions and presented possible solutions to specific problems.

Other expert committees meeting at Geneva in 1987 dealt with issues related to intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits, protection against counterfeiting and harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions. In addition, work continued on updating IPC and other classifications concerning industrial designs or registration of trade and service marks.

During 1987, 9,610 international applications were filed under PCT in 28 receiving offices. The PCT Gazette was published fortnightly and a special issue was put out in July to consolidate general information. The total number of registrations of marks under the Madrid Agreement was 10,186. To that figure should be added 3,611 under the Agreement's Nice and Stockholm Acts. Registrations and renewals therefore totalled 13,797, compared with 17,409 in 1986. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 18,233 as compared with 18,306 in 1986.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

Activities in copyright and neighbouring rights included the convening, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), of committees of governmental experts on copyright questions in respect of dramatic, choreographic and musical works (Paris, May), works of applied art (Geneva, Oc-

tober) and the printed word (Geneva, December). The Joint UNESCO/WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright (Geneva, December) discussed an aide-mémoire on the use of such works and a report on assistance given to developing countries in obtaining necessary authorizations to use protected works. Two other meetings were held at Geneva—the Executive Committee of the Berne Union (June) and the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (July).

Publications

The International Bureau continued to issue the following publications regularly, in various languages: Copyright, Industrial Property, International Designs Bulletin, Les Marques internationales, WIPO Newsletter, PCT Gazette, Les Appellations d'origine, Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific and the Collection of Industrial Property and Copyright Laws and Treaties.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, WIPO employed 293 full-time staff members. Of these, 105 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 39 member States) and 188 were in the General Service category. In addition, 104 experts were employed by WIPO on technical assistance projects during the year.

Budget

The principal sources of the WIPO budget—approximately 99 million Swiss francs for the 1986-

1987 biennium—are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services (primarily under PCT and the Madrid Agreement). Ordinary contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions and by WIPO member States not belonging to any of the Unions.

States members of the six Unions are placed in seven classes (I to VII) to determine the amounts of their ordinary contributions. WIPO States not members of any of the Unions are placed in three classes (A, B or C) for the same purposes. States in Class I or A pay the highest contributions of their group and those in Class VII or C, the lowest. The class in which a State is placed is decided solely by the State and the rights of each are the same, irrespective of the class.

The contribution class for each member State of WIPO and of the Paris or Berne Unions, together with the amount of the ordinary contribution of each State, is given in Annex I below (the class indicated for the Paris Union also applies to the Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions). Members of one or more Unions do not pay separate contributions to WIPO; the Unions themselves contribute towards the costs of WIPO's International Bureau and programme of legal-technical assistance.

Income and expenditure

For summary figures of income and expenditure for the biennium 1986-1987, see YUN 1986, p. 1191.

CONTRIBUTION SCALES FOR 1988

(1.44 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00: United Nations rate as at 31 December 1988)

	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars		In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars
WIPO*			III	208,749	144,965
Class			IV	139,167	96,644
A	85,000	59,028	V	69,583	48,322
B	25,500	17,708	VI	41,750	28,993
C	8,500	5,903	VII	13,917	9,665
PARIS UNION			NICE UNION		
Class			Class		
I	579,215	402,233	I	52,500	36,458
II	†	†	I I	†	†
III	347,528	241,339	III	31,500	21,875
IV	231,687	160,894	IV	21,000	14,583
V	115,842	80,446	V	10,500	7,292
VI	69,505	48,267	VI	6,300	4,375
VII	23,169	16,090	VII	2,100	1,458
BERNE UNION			LOCARNO UNION		
Class			Class		
I	347,916	241,608	I	20,013	13,898
II	278,332	193,286	II	†	†
			III	12,008	8,339

	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars		In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars
IV	8,005	5,559	VI	33,402	23,196
V	4,003	2,780	VII	11,134	7,732
VI	2,401	1,667			
VII	†	†	VIENNA UNION		
IPC UNION			Class		
Class			I	5,262	3,654
I	278,349	193,298	II	†	†
II	†	†	III	3,158	2,193
III	167,010	115,979	IV	†	†
IV	111,341	77,320	V	†	†
V	†	†	VI	†	†
			VII	211	147

NOTE: There were no contributions to the PCT Union for 1988.

*The amounts indicated are payable by those States members of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions (see Annex I).

†No State currently belonged to this class.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION AND UNIONS ADMINISTERED TO WHICH CONTRIBUTIONS ARE PAYABLE (As at December 1987; ordinary contributions payable in 1988)

STATE OR OTHER	MEMBER							CLASS			CONTRIBUTION	
								W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars*
Algeria	W	P	—	N	—	—	—	—	VI	—	75,805	52,642
Angola	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Argentina	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Australia	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	III	III	754,787	524,158
Austria	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	IV	VI	405,778	281,790
Bahamas	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Bangladesh	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Barbados	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	39,186	27,213
Belgium	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	III	III	754,787	524,158
Benin	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	39,186	27,213
Brazil	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	144,657	100,456
Bulgaria	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Burkina Faso	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Burundi	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Byelorussian SSR	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Cameroon	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	64,919	45,083
Canada	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	III	III	556,277	386,303
Central African Republic	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Chad	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Chile	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	41,750	28,993
China	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	III	—	347,528	241,339
Colombia	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Congo	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Costa Rica	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	13,917	9,665
Côte d'Ivoire	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	64,919	45,083
Cuba	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Cyprus	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Czechoslovakia	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	511,200	355,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Denmark	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	511,200	355,000
Dominican Republic	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Egypt	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	—	—	VI	VII	116,824	81,128
El Salvador	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Fiji	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	13,917	9,665
Finland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	511,200	355,000
France	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	—	I	I	1,283,255	891,149
Gabon	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Gambia	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
German Democratic Republic	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	III	V	627,629	435,853
Germany, Federal Republic of	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	I	I	1,257,980	873,597
Ghana	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Greece	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	V	VI	157,592	109,439
Guatemala	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Guinea	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Haiti	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Holy See	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Honduras	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Hungary	W	P	B	N	LO	—	—	—	V	VI	172,095	119,510
Iceland	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
India	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV	139,167	96,644
Indonesia	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Iran	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267

STATE OR OTHER	MEMBER							CLASS			CONTRIBUTION	
								W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars*
Iraq	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	23,169	16,090
Ireland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	511,200	355,000
Israel	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	VI	VI	150,957	104,831
Italy	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	III	III	766,795	532,497
Jamaica	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Japan	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	—	—	I	II	1,135,896	788,816
Jordan	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Kenya	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Lebanon	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	67,019	46,541
Lesotho	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Liechtenstein	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	39,186	27,213
Luxembourg	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	VA	—	VII	VII	50,531	35,091
Madagascar	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	64,919	45,083
Malawi	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Mali	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Malta	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Mauritania	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Mauritius	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Mexico	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	IV	IV	370,854	257,538
Monaco	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	VII	VII	50,320	34,944
Mongolia	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Morocco	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	117,555	81,635
Netherlands	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	—	III	III	769,953	534,689
New Zealand	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	V	V	185,425	128,767
Nicaragua	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Niger	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Nigeria	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Norway	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	511,200	355,000
Pakistan	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	41,750	28,993
Panama	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Paraguay	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Peru	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Philippines	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Poland	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	V	VI	157,592	109,439
Portugal	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	IV	V	433,611	301,119
Qatar	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	—	—	25,500	17,708
Republic of Korea	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Romania	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Rwanda	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
San Marino	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Saudi Arabia	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	A	—	—	85,000	59,027
Senegal	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	64,919	45,083
Sierra Leone	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Somalia	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
South Africa	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	IV	IV	370,854	257,538
Spain	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	II	650,365	451,642
Sri Lanka	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Sudan	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Suriname	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	VII	VII	50,320	34,944
Sweden	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	—	III	III	769,953	534,689
Switzerland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	III	III	766,795	532,497
Syrian Arab Republic	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Thailand	—	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	13,917	9,665
Togo	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Trinidad and Tobago	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	69,505	48,267
Tunisia	W	P	B	N	—	—	VA	—	VI	VI	39,397	27,359
Turkey	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Uganda	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Ukrainian SSR	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
USSR	W	P	—	N	LO	IPC	—	—	I	—	930,077	645,887
United Arab Emirates	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	—	—	25,500	17,708
United Kingdom	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	I	I	1,257,980	873,597
United Republic of Tanzania	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
United States	W	P	—	N	—	IPC	—	—	I	—	910,064	631,989
Uruguay	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Venezuela	w	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	V	41,750	28,993
Viet Nam	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Yemen	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	8,500	5,903
Yugoslavia	W	P	B	N	LO	—	—	—	VI	VI	119,956	83,303
Zaire	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	111,255	77,260
Zambia	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	23,169	16,090
Zimbabwe	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	37,086	25,754
Total	117	97	76	33	15	27	5				22,808,500	15,839,236

NOTE: Membership in WIPO is indicated by "W"; in the Paris Union by "P"; in the Berne Union by "B"; in the Nice Union by "N"; in the Locarno Union by "LO"; in the Strasbourg (IPC) Union by "IPC"; in the Vienna Union by "VA". The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions.

*Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1988: 1.44 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairman: Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen: Miroslav Belohlavek (Czechoslovakia), Wafik Zaher Kamil (Egypt).

MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cam-

eroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director General: Arpad Bogsch.

Deputy Directors General: Lev Efremovich Kostikov, Marino Porzio, Alfons Schäfers.

Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.

Director, Office of the Director General: François Curchod.

Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Henry Olsson.

Directors, Development Co-operation and External Relations Bureau: Ibrahim Thiam (Africa), Lakshman Kadigamar (Asia and the Pacific), Enrique Pareja (Latin America and the Caribbean), Kamil Idris (Arab countries).

Director, Developing Countries (Copyright) Division: Shahid Alikhan.

Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.

Director, Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) Division: Daniel Bouchez.

Director, Patent information and Classifications Division: Paul Claus.

Director, Copyright Law Division: Mihaly Fiesor.

Director and Controller, Budget and Finance Division: Thomas A. J. Keefer.

Director, General Administration Division: Richard Yung.

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Chapter XVI

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) completed its tenth year of operations in 1987, during which it continued its efforts to improve the nutritional and living standards of the rural poor in low-income, food-deficit countries through agricultural and rural development projects aimed at providing smallholder farmers, the landless, poor rural women, artisanal fishermen, nomadic herdsman and agro-pastoralists with the necessary production means and institutional support. Particular attention was given to restoring agricultural development capacity to sub-Saharan countries. The Fund endeavoured to simplify project design, seeking the active participation of beneficiaries in the projects it supported from the design stage onwards. IFAD continued to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in all its participatory and institution-building efforts. In its operations IFAD pooled resources from developing and developed countries and promoted the transfer of successful experiences and technologies among developing countries.

Membership of IFAD remained at 142 in 1987. Of these, 20 were in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (oil-exporting developing countries) and 110 in Category III (other developing countries).

The IFAD Executive Board held three regular sessions in 1987 (April, September and December), approving loans for 24 projects, including six under the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA), and 39 technical assistance grants. The Board reviewed the management of IFAD's investment portfolio, approved some changes governing bond trading and revised limits affecting the cash and investment portfolio.

The Board heard oral presentations by the IFAD President on progress in the deliberations of the High-level Intergovernmental Committee on IFAD's Future Financial Basis and Structure, which met three times during 1987. In December, the Board noted the Committee Chairman's report on preliminary findings and forwarded it to the Governing Council's eleventh (1988) session. Also in December, the Board considered a proposal to establish an evaluation committee and decided to establish it for a two-year trial period, with a membership of three members from each category

During the year, a series of events and activities organized in celebration of IFAD's tenth anniversary included workshops, seminars, art exhibitions, the issuance of commemorative stamps and special messages delivered by a number of heads of State and Government.

Since 1979, approved loans have been denominated in special drawing rights (SDRS), an international unit of account. Dollar figures in this chapter are based on the SDR/United States dollar conversion rate at 31 December 1987 (SDR 1 = \$1.41866). However, approximate amounts in United States dollars for loans approved since 1979 have been based on the SDR/dollar exchange rate at the time of loan negotiations.

During its first decade, IFAD committed a total of SDR 2,167.5 million (\$2,529.2 million) for 220 projects and 262 technical assistance grants in 89 developing countries. This included SDR 85.9 million (\$107.2 million) for 11 loans and 18 technical assistance grants approved under SPA, which was launched in 1986 in response to the critical situation of the sub-Saharan region.^a Recipient Governments provided \$4,100 million and other external assistance agencies a further \$3,400 million of co-financing.

Total regional lending under the Regular Programme and SPA during IFAD's first decade was SDR 651.1 million (\$753.9 million) for Africa, or 31.6 per cent of total lending; SDR 785.9 million (\$919.7 million) for Asia, or 38.1 per cent; SDR 292 million (\$347.9 million) for Latin America and the Caribbean, or 14.1 per cent; and SDR 333.4 million (\$386.9 million) for the Near East and North Africa, or 16.2 per cent. Most loans (65.4 per cent) were made on highly concessional terms, with a service charge of 1 per cent per annum, a 50-year maturity period and a 10-year grace period. Another 27.9 per cent of the loans were made on intermediate terms (at 4 per cent, 20 years maturity and five years grace) and the remaining 6.7 per cent on ordinary terms (8 per cent, 15-18 years maturity and three years grace).

Resources

Initial resources and contributions to the first replenishment provided IFAD with about \$2.1

^aYUN 1986, p. 1195.

billion to cover operations during 1978 to 1983. Because of delay in concluding negotiations on the second replenishment of resources, the first had to be stretched over four years (1981-1984) instead of three years. Contributions pledged for the second replenishment, which had come into effect in November 1986, amounted to \$488 million for the period 1985 to 1987: Category I countries pledged \$276 million, Category II \$184 million and Category III \$28 million.

During the year, contributions pledged to SAP reached \$240 million, nearing its target of \$300 million.

Investment

As at 31 December 1987, IFAD liquid assets totalled \$1,081.9 million. Of this amount, \$14.1 million was held on demand deposit and \$608.2 million (56 per cent) was held on deposit with, or in obligations issued by, commercial banks, while the balance of \$459.6 million was in bonds and similar securities issued or guaranteed by member Governments. While the maximum maturity for any of these investments was seven years, the average length of the investment portfolio was 18 months.

The Executive Board approved in late 1987 a recommendation of IFAD's management to make active portfolio management a regular part of investment activity. It also approved management's recommendation to extend the maximum remaining life-to-maturity on individual investments from 5 to 10 years providing that the average remaining life-to-maturity of the total investment portfolio did not exceed five years.

The decline of interest rates on most major currencies which began in late 1984 persisted through 1987, limiting the growth of IFAD's investment income. The average rate of return for 1987 was 7.65 per cent versus 9.25 per cent for 1986. However, IFAD's investment income was boosted in 1987 by capital gains of approximately \$1.8 million equivalent earned on bond switches executed as part of the programme of active portfolio management.

Activities in 1987

The new loans approved for 24 projects in 1987 totalled SDR 164.6 million (\$212.3 million), including SDR 48.8 million (\$62.8 million) from SPA. The 39 technical assistance grants came to SDR 10.8 million (\$14.6 million), including 12 grants of SDR 4.2 million (\$5.96 million) from SPA resources.

The value of all loans and grants increased almost 55 per cent in 1987 compared with 1986. With lower resources on which to draw in 1987, the Fund was none the less able to carry out more projects than in its initial years (1978-1982),

when resources were at a higher level and the Fund carried out annual operations averaging SDR 254 million (\$307 million), for fewer projects (22 a year) and technical assistance grants (24 a year).

During the year, six projects under SPA and seven under the Regular Programme were approved for sub-Saharan Africa, involving SDR 90.6 million and dealing with agricultural rehabilitation, improved smallholder and artisanal fisheries production and soil and water conservation.

The six projects approved for Asia, for SDR 44.6 million, emphasized irrigation development, crop diversification and income-generating projects for marginal groups among the poor, especially women.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, five loans totalling SDR 27.4 million provided assistance for agricultural development among smallholder farmers and the landless.

One project approved in the Near East for SDR 2 million aimed at providing comprehensive extension for agricultural activities to improve the working conditions of women.

Concerning technical assistance, IFAD provided grants for agricultural research and training. In 1987, support for agricultural research programmes totalled \$4.3 million, including one new research project aimed at developing and extending technology for the cultivation of azolla, a low-cost fertilizer, by rice-growing small farmers.

The Fund continued its special programming missions, which performed a major role in programme development through their policy and strategy formulation tasks. The missions also identified specific projects to strengthen the pipeline for IFAD-initiated projects and to enhance their co-financing possibilities. In 1987, five missions were carried out in Ecuador, Ghana, Nepal, the Philippines and Yemen.

Income and expenditure

Total revenue for 1987 was \$93.1 million, consisting of \$68.4 million of investment income, including gains on sales of investments of \$1.7 million, and \$24.7 million from interest and service charges on loans. Total expenses for the year amounted to \$29.6 million, compared with a budget before contingency of \$32.9 million. The excess of revenue over expenses for the year was \$63.6 million.

Secretariat

At the end of December 1987, the IFAD secretariat totalled 169, of whom 71 were executive or technical staff (Professional category and above)—drawn from 38 nationalities—and 98 were support staff (General Service category).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Recipient	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Recipient	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
CGIAR*-supported international centres		International Irrigation Management Institute, Kandy, Sri Lanka	150
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic	300	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1,400
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, India	250	Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	781
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria	500	Subtotal	3,133
International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, Philippines	140	Other technical assistance grants	
Subtotal	1,190	National University of Tucuman, Tucuman, Argentina	700
Other agricultural research centres		OAU/STRC	1,235
International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management, Manila, Philippines	202	China	20
International Centre of Insects Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi, Kenya	600	Republic of Korea	150
		Subtotal	2,105
		Total	6,428

*Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

PROJECT LOANS APPROVED AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED DURING 1987

Country	Purpose	Loan		Technical assistance
		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	Amount* (in millions of US dollars)	Amount* (in thousands of US dollars)
Benin	Second Borgou rural development	7.95	10.50	
Bolivia	Chquisaca south rural development	4.20	5.50	
Burkina Faso	Soil and water conservation; agroforestry	7.00	9.20	800
Cape Verde	Artisanal fisheries development	4.35	5.70	—
Colombia	Boyacá-Santander integrated rural development‡	7.15	9.00	—
Dominican Republic	South-western region small farmers†	6.10	8.00	—
Ethiopia	Fourth livestock development	4.50	5.70	—
Guinea-Bissau	Rural incentives	3.50	4.50	1,000
Honduras	Intibucá-La Paz rural development†	4.85	6.20	—
India	Orissa tribal development	9.25	12.20	—
Indonesia	Marginal farmers and landless†	10.60	14.00	—
Jamaica	Hillside farmers support†	5.10	6.70	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rural credit	3.50	4.40	—
Malawi	Smallholder agricultural credit	4.95	6.40	500
Mozambique	Second agricultural rehabilitation	11.85	15.00	1,000
Nepal	Production credit for rural women	4.75	6.00	—
Niger	Optimization of water resources	10.25	13.10	900
Pakistan	Chitral area development†	8.70	11.10	—
Thailand	Agricultural diversification and irrigation†	7.80	10.00	—
Togo	Small ruminants	4.90	6.46	—
Uganda	South-west region agricultural rehabilitation	9.10	12.00	—
Yemen	Southern regional agricultural development	2.00	2.50	—
Zaire	South Shaba agricultural development	6.05	7.60	—
Zambia	Smallholder services rehabilitation	16.20	20.50	—
Total		164.60	212.26	4,200

*Dollar equivalent based on SDR/United States dollar exchange rate at the time of loan negotiations.

NOTE: Loans are on highly concessional terms except for those marked †, which are on intermediate terms, and ‡, which are on ordinary terms.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED AND PAID
(As at 31 December 1987)

MEMBER	INITIAL	FIRST REPLENISHMENT		SECOND REPLENISHMENT	
	CONTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTIONS	
	(in US dollar equivalent)	(in US dollar equivalent)		(in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	Pledged	Paid
Category I					
Australia	7,542,428	6,330,494	6,330,494	—	—
Austria	4,800,000	5,973,925	5,973,925	6,887,512	6,887,512
Belgium	16,647,946	8,862,324	8,862,324	10,253,504	10,253,504
Canada	28,806,066	31,530,201	31,530,201	16,326,292	16,326,292
Denmark	7,500,000	8,850,329	8,850,329	10,052,184	10,052,184
Finland	3,138,931	5,562,859	5,562,859	5,142,323	5,142,323
France	18,940,905	38,827,907	38,827,907	32,894,233	32,894,233
Germany, Federal Republic of	55,000,000	66,567,163	66,567,163	34,181,976	25,636,482
Ireland	1,166,462	852,553	852,553	537,404	537,404
Italy	25,000,000	38,700,000	38,700,000	20,215,998	8,673,469
Japan	52,189,527	89,952,682	89,952,682	46,307,349	46,307,349
Luxembourg	410,812	261,009	261,009	267,483	178,322
Netherlands	50,459,504	48,581,724	48,581,724	—	—
New Zealand	1,649,761	1,156,366	1,156,366	2,004,605	2,004,605
Norway	24,786,946	27,061,983	27,061,983	11,844,790	11,844,790
Spain	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	966,000	966,000
Sweden	26,430,124	24,741,403	24,741,403	20,235,785	20,235,785
Switzerland	12,645,019	19,478,805	19,478,805	11,718,750	11,718,750
United Kingdom	27,450,230	21,833,561	21,833,561	17,278,122	17,278,122
United States	200,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	79,874,400	47,420,000
Subtotal	566,564,661	627,125,288	627,125,288	326,988,710	274,357,126
Category II					
Algeria	10,000,000	15,580,000	15,580,000	—	—
Gabon	500,000	801,000	801,000	—	—
Indonesia	1,250,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	6,900,000	6,900,000
Iran	124,750,000	—	—	—	—
Iraq	20,000,000	31,099,000	31,099,000	—	—
Kuwait	36,000,000	56,041,000	56,041,000	25,000,000	7,500,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000,000	—	—	16,000,000	5,000,000
Nigeria	26,000,000	40,459,000	40,459,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Qatar	9,000,000	13,980,000	13,980,000	—	—
Saudi Arabia	105,500,000	155,618,000	155,618,000	72,660,000	24,220,000
United Arab Emirates	16,500,000	25,680,000	25,680,000	—	—
Venezuela	66,000,000	38,489,000	38,489,000	—	—
Subtotal	435,500,000	379,656,000	379,656,000	130,560,000	48,620,000
Category III*					
Afghanistan	8,696	—	—	—	—
Angola†	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda†	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	7	900,000	900,000	249,341	249,341
Bangladesh	240,385	620,224	620,224	724,487	724,487
Barbados	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000
Belize	—	—	—	—	—
Benin	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bhutan	—	1,000	1,000	—	—
Bolivia	—	50,000	—	—	—
Botswana	—	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Brazil	—	10,885,169	10,885,169	—	—
Burkina Faso	10,000	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	88,113	—	—	—
Cameroon	50,000	54,378	54,378	21,186	21,186
Cape Verde	1,000	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	3,565	6,479	6,479	2,160	2,160
Chad	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	50,000	—	—	—	—
China	761,229	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Colombia	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
Comoros	41,300	—	—	—	—
Congo	—	114,201	114,201	33,891	33,891
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	114,020	114,020	100,000	79,576
Cyprus	25,000	12,000	12,000	25,000	25,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	—	—	—	—
Democratic Yemen	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Djibouti	—	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

MEMBER	INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	FIRST REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)		SECOND REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	Pledged	Paid
Category III (cont.)					
Dominica	—	10,987	10,987	4,000	4,000
Dominican Republic	25,000	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	25,047	50,946	50,946	11,262	11,262
Egypt	94,488	141,732	141,732	172,662	172,662
El Salvador	40,000	—	—	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	23,623	23,623	23,623	23,623	23,623
Fiji	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	100,000	—	—	16,487	16,487
Greece	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	56,818	60,000	60,000	10,000	10,000
Guinea-Bissau	—	10,000	10,000	—	—
Guyana	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	—
Haiti	16,470	13,530	13,530	30,000	7,118
Honduras	25,000	50,000	50,000	66,500	66,500
India	5,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Israel	150,000	150,000	—	—	—
Jamaica	5,814	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000
Jordan	30,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Kenya	488,182	919,748	919,748	702,303	702,303
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10,000	—	—	2,000	2,000
Lebanon	—	25,000	25,000	—	—
Lesotho	15,000	50,000	50,000	24,397	24,397
Liberia	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	5,000	18,365	18,365	8,027	8,027
Maldives	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
Mali	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
Mexico	5,000,000	6,503,166	6,503,166	2,127,819	2,127,819
Morocco	238,657	110,876	110,876	128,205	128,205
Mozambique	2,970	8,911	8,911	—	—
Nepal	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—
Nicaragua	28,571	—	—	10,000	10,000
Niger	70,588	31,949	31,949	—	—
Oman	—	—	—	75,000	75,000
Pakistan	812,500	1,091,352	1,091,352	1,468,117	1,268,117
Panama	—	25,000	25,000	16,666	16,666
Papua New Guinea	20,000	—	—	50,000	50,000
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	—	60,000	60,000	—	—
Philippines	250,000	227,907	227,907	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Republic of Korea	165,981	287,406	287,406	300,000	300,000
Romania	340,411	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	14,499	14,499	60,000	60,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis†	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines‡	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	10,000	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	10,000	10,650	10,650	—	—
Seychelles	5,000	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	18,296	18,430	18,430	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	10,000	10,000	—	—
Somalia	10,000	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	770,292	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sudan	10,000	10,000	10,000	68,259	68,259
Suriname	—	—	—	—	—
Swaziland	—	8,980	8,980	4,395	4,395
Syrian Arab Republic	90,000	126,593	126,593	51,079	51,079
Thailand	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Togo	14,778	3,243	3,243	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	62,288	300,000	300,000	—	—
Turkey	12,394	9,862	9,862	10,784	10,784
Uganda	33	50,833	50,833	200,000	—
United Republic of Tanzania	3,577	38,941	38,941	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	136	—	—	—	—
Yemen	50,000	—	—	150,000	150,000
Yugoslavia	4,340	108,776	108,776	32,145	32,145

MEMBER	INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	FIRST REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)		SECOND REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	Pledged	Paid
Category III (cont.)					
Zaire	30,000	—	—	—	—
Zambia	61,404	92,687	92,687	39,530	39,530
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	3,074	3,074
Subtotal	15,679,840	32,852,576	32,564,463	16,862,399	16,379,093
Total	1,017,744,501	1,039,633,864	1,039,345,751	474,411,109	339,356,219
Special contributions					
OPEC Fund	—	20,000,000	20,000,000	—	—
Others	101,157	—	—	11,896	11,896

NOTE: According to article 4, section 2 (c), of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions are payable in cash or promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three annual instalments. Contributions have been translated on the basis of International Monetary Fund exchange rates as at 31 December 1987.

*Arrangements were concluded or were under negotiation to utilize all or part of the non—convertible currency contributions in the Fund's operations. The portions utilized to 31 December 1987 amounted to \$5,261,000.

†completed membership formalities after the period of the first replenishment.

‡Had not completed the required membership formalities.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (As at 31 December 1987)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Idriss Jazairy.

Category II: Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela. Alternates: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

MEMBERS

Category I: Finland, France, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States. Alternates: Austria, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Norway.

Category III: Brazil, Congo, Madagascar, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea. Alternates: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President: Idriss Jazairy.

Vice-President: Donald S. Brown.

Assistant President, Head of Economic and Planning Department: Vacant.

Assistant President, Head of Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.

Assistant President, Head of General Affairs Department: Enrique ter Horst.

Controller, Financial Services Division: Desmond Saldanha.

Treasurer, Financial Services Division: My Huynh Cong.

Chief, Personnel Services Division: Alan Prien.

Director, Legal Services Division: Mohammed Nawaz.

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Chapter XVII

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

In 1987, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued its activities in industrial operations, strategies and promotion. Special programmes included the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (1980-1990), assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs), industrial co-operation among developing countries, the integration of women in industrial development and co-operation with industrial enterprises and non-governmental organizations.

The UNIDO General Conference, at its second session (Bangkok, Thailand, 9-13 November), dealt with UNIDO's work programme and finances, taking measures to alleviate the financial crisis which had been facing the agency since mid-1986 due to delayed payment of assessed contributions by some members and to a dramatic fall in the value of the United States dollar against the Austrian schilling. As member States were assessed in dollars, but most of UNIDO's spending was in schillings, the Conference adopted a split-currency system of assessing member States' contributions to the regular budget for the 1988-1989 biennium, by which they would be assessed in both currencies. The proportion was to be decided each biennium by the General Conference based on secretariat estimates of the share of regular budget spending in each currency. In addition, the Conference approved a Working Capital Fund of \$9 million for 1988-1989 and a supplementary estimate of \$3.1 million for 1986-1987 to cover resource shortfalls linked to the dollar's depreciation.

These actions were taken on the recommendation of the Industrial Development Board (resumed second session, 16 March; third session, 30 June-3 July; resumed third session, 12 October). The Board recommended adopting a \$116.6 million net biennial regular budget, representing a negative real growth of 3.2 per cent for 1988-1989, as well as an operational budget of \$34.2 million for the same period.

On 12 November 1987, the Conference approved net appropriations of \$32,895,100 plus AS 1,480,937,770 (total equivalent \$154,283,442) for 1988-1989, based on an exchange rate of AS 12.20 = \$US 1.00.

The Conference reaffirmed the need for co-operation between the developed and developing countries to boost third world industrialization and dealt with: new concepts and approaches for co-

operation in industrial development; IDDA; development of human resources and technological capabilities; finance for industrial development; alleviating the effects of external debt on industrialization; UNIDO's co-ordinating role in industrial development activities within the United Nations system; assistance to LDCs, and economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (ECDC and TCDC); technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to the Namibian and Palestinian peoples; and integrating women in industrial development.

As at 31 December 1987, 149 States were members of UNIDO. New members in 1987 were Costa Rica (26 October), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (30 March) and Vanuatu (17 August). On 24 December 1987, Australia notified the Secretary-General that it intended to withdraw from UNIDO as of 31 December 1988.

Industrial strategies and operations

A total of 1,822 technical assistance projects were implemented or under implementation in 1987, at a value of \$97.7 million, compared with \$99.6 million for 1986. Activities were funded from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) main programmes (71.3 per cent), UNDP-administered trust funds (1.2 per cent), UNIDO and other trust funds (25.4 per cent) and the regular programme budget (2.1 per cent).

Africa, including African Arab States, accounted for 33.3 per cent of project delivery; Asia and the Pacific, 38.8 per cent; Arab States, excluding African Arab States, 12.9 per cent; the Americas, 9.5 per cent; Europe, 2.7 per cent; and global and interregional projects, 12.6 per cent.

Chemical industries accounted for \$24.6 million of technical co-operation expenditures; engineering industries, \$14.4 million; institutional infrastructure, \$10.6 million; agro-industries, \$9.4 million; metallurgical industries, \$8.6 million; training, \$6.1 million; industrial planning, \$5.9 million; feasibility studies, \$5.5 million; industrial management and rehabilitation, \$4 million; and other activities, \$8.6 million.

By project component, personnel accounted for \$41.9 million (42.8 per cent); equipment, \$24.5 million (25 per cent); fellowships and training, \$14.5 million (14.9 per cent); sub-contracts, \$14.4

million (14.7 per cent); and miscellaneous, \$2.5 million (2.6 per cent).

UNIDO assistance to African countries focused on long-range industrial plans, feasibility studies and institutional infrastructure. In the Americas, agro-based industries were strengthened, and in Asia and the Pacific, engineering, agro-based and metallurgical industries received special attention. Chemical industries were emphasized in the Arab States.

Implementation of industrial operations

Agro-industries. Technical co-operation expenditures for agro-industries were \$9.4 million in 1987, with some 58 per cent financed from UNDP resources. Of the total, Africa accounted for 20.3 per cent; the Americas, 23 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 6 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 48.7 per cent; Europe, 0.5 per cent; and interregional/global, 6.1 per cent. A total of 223 projects were completed or being implemented.

Activities focused on textile and garment production, food processing and packaging, leather products, and agricultural and marine-based raw materials and meat by-products utilization.

Chemical industries. Under chemical industries, technical co-operation expenditures amounted to \$24.6 million in 1987, with about 78 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 37.5 per cent; the Americas, 4.3 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 25.4 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 48.3 per cent; Europe, 3.8 per cent; and interregional/global, 5 per cent. A total of 368 projects were completed or under implementation.

Activities continued to concentrate in the broad subsectors of building materials and construction industries; petrochemical industries and basic chemicals; fertilizers; pesticides; pharmaceuticals; pulp and paper; biofuels, synthetic fuels and organic chemicals; and environmental protection in industry and recycling.

Engineering industries. In engineering industries, technical co-operation expenditures amounted to \$14.4 million in 1987, with about 90 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 20.5 per cent; the Americas, 4.2 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 6.8 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 68.1 per cent; Europe, 3.8 per cent; and interregional/global, 0.6 per cent. Completed or being implemented were 193 projects, covering agricultural machinery and implements; electronic and electrical machinery and products; computer-related equipment; metalworking and machine tools; land-based or water-borne transport equipment; measuring and control instruments; and energy-related equipment.

Feasibility studies. Technical co-operation expenditures for feasibility studies amounted to \$5.5 million, with some 77 per cent financed by UNDP.

Africa accounted for 49.2 per cent, the Americas, 1.7 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 16.5 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 32.7 per cent; and interregional/global, 7 per cent. During the year, 101 projects were completed or being implemented.

UNIDO continued to promote the application of a standardized methodology for preparing and evaluating pre-investment studies; projects also focused on institution-building and the organization of training programmes. Some 40 investment studies were undertaken, with noticeable achievements in the energy sector. In the area of institution building, technical co-operation was provided to 25 institutions in 19 countries in Africa and Asia. In 1987, the scope and quality of training activities on project preparation, evaluation and financing and on the application of the Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR), a UNIDO software package, were expanded. Some 800 participants received training at seminars, workshops and courses held during the year.

Industrial management and rehabilitation. In line with the reorganization of the UNIDO secretariat and in accordance with the priority member States attached to the rehabilitation of existing industrial capacity in developing countries, the Factory Establishment and Management Branch was renamed in 1987 Industrial Management and Rehabilitation Branch. Technical co-operation expenditures under that heading amounted to \$4 million in 1987, with about 98 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 39 per cent; the Americas, 10.4 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 13.6 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 42.3 per cent; and Europe, 7 per cent. During the year, 60 projects were completed or being implemented.

Assistance to industrial management in developing consultancy services and applying computers and management information systems continued in 1987. Efforts also focused on comprehensive rehabilitation programmes aimed at upgrading industry and on industrial energy management. During the year, projects on wood processing and products were transferred from the Agro-based Industries Branch.

Industrial planning. Technical co-operation expenditures for industrial planning amounted to \$5.9 million in 1987, with about 81 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 66.2 per cent; the Americas, 21.1 per cent; the Arab State (excluding those in Africa), 5.9 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 7.8 per cent; Europe, 0.3 per cent; and interregional/global, 0.8 per cent. A total of 92 projects were completed or being implemented.

Most projects assisted developing countries either in formulating strategies, plans and policies for industrialization or in strengthening institu-

tional infrastructure for industrial planning. In Africa, large-scale projects in formulating industrial plans and strategies included assistance in preparing master plans. In Latin America, projects aimed at replacing imported capital goods with equipment produced domestically and at increasing the ability of industry to compete in international markets. An expert group meeting on computer-aided industrial information systems for industrial planning (Riga, USSR, September/October) drew up a plan to introduce computer-aided tools and to develop international co-operation by establishing a network of specialized planning institutions.

Institutional infrastructure. Under institutional infrastructure, technical co-operation expenditures totalled \$10.6 million, with 88 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 48.7 per cent; the Americas, 13.4 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 12.9 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 2.7 per cent; Europe, 2.7 per cent; and interregional/global, 3.9 per cent. During the year, 186 projects were completed or being implemented.

Technical co-operation was provided at the policy-making, institution-building and entrepreneurial levels through mutually supportive programmes in promoting and developing small- and medium-scale industries, rural industrial development, institutions for industrial research and for industrial information, quality control, standardization and metrology. In Africa and Latin America, technical services were provided to rural entrepreneurs to achieve a balance in industrialization between urban and rural areas. Other projects aimed at upgrading the industrial information services of developing countries.

Metallurgical industries. Technical co-operation expenditures for metallurgical industries amounted to \$8.6 million, with 94 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 30.9 per cent; the Americas, 14.6 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 16.2 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 48.4 per cent; and Europe, 2.5 per cent. A total of 142 projects were completed or under implementation.

Emphasis continued to be placed on: identifying the processing characteristics of metallic minerals; introducing computer-based managed maintenance systems in metallurgical plants, particularly iron and steel plants; and higher added-value products such as electronic materials, high purity metals and special alloys. Assistance was also provided to strengthen centres for metallurgical technology, and in some developing countries to the foundry, forging, heat treatment, welding and metal-mechanics subsectors.

Training. Expenditures for fellowships and training components in all technical co-operation

projects implemented by UNIDO totalled \$14.5 million, with some 15 per cent financed by UNDP. Of that total, \$9.3 million was spent on fellowships and study tours and \$5.2 million on group training activities and meetings. Under the heading of training, 200 projects were completed or being implemented at a cost of \$6.1 million.

The number of individual training programmes (fellowships) initiated in 1987 for managerial and technical personnel of industrial projects in developing countries was 1,532, compared with 1,598 in 1986. Of the candidates, 144 (9 per cent) came from LDCs and 191 (12 per cent) were female.

Training activities emphasized institution-building and involved the training of trainers and production of training materials. They focused on improving energy management and maintenance, textile machinery maintenance, environmental assessment and management aspects of air and water pollution from industry, pharmaceutical technology and railroad maintenance. Training projects were delivered mostly in Africa.

Research activities included new technologies in industrial training to develop techniques for computer-aided decision support and systems; groundwork was laid for computer-aided training programmes in spare parts production. A UNIDO/UNESCO research project was prepared on the development of software for engineering education and training.

Industrial promotion

In 1987, industrial promotion continued to focus on reinforcing links between activities related to industrial investment, consultations and development and the transfer of technology.

System of Consultations. The UNIDO System of Consultations, a mechanism for achieving the goals set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,^a principally restructuring world industry and increasing the share of developing countries in world production, held four consultations in 1987: the First Consultation on the Fisheries Industry (Gdansk, Poland, 1-5 June); the Second Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower (Paris, 14-19 September); the Third Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry (Madrid, Spain, 5-9 October); and the First Consultation on the Non-ferrous Metals Industry (Budapest, Hungary, 30 November-4 December). Preparatory meetings were held for consultations in 1988 on the food-processing industry emphasizing sugar-cane processing and the phosphatic fertilizers and pesticides industries in Africa, and for a consultation scheduled for 1989 on small- and medium-scale enterprises including co-operatives.

^a YUN 1975, p. 473.

Development and transfer of technology. Activities related to the development and transfer of technology in 1987 continued to assist developing countries in selecting, acquiring and developing technology, and to prepare them for technological changes by strengthening their capabilities. During the year, the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) became operational, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development accepted a plan to set up a silicon foundry in Iraq and Peru donated a small hydropower unit to Morocco. Activities of the UNIDO Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) focused on initiating a network to establish INTIB focal points, developing training programmes for data base users and the experimental operation of a technology suppliers' data base.

Regarding technology policies, activities included the conclusion of reviews of micro-electronics application in Trinidad and Tobago, a biotechnology and genetic engineering seminar (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 5-9 December) on applications to agriculture, enhanced oil recovery and pollution clean-up, and preparations for a study on technology policy and infrastructure in Tunisia and for activities to support the formulation of technology policy in the United Republic of Tanzania. A consultative group on informatics technology for development (Vienna, 14-16 December) provided advice on programme proposals and identified applications specific to the needs of developing countries. An expert group (Vienna, 7-10 December) discussed the latest trends in the development and use of new materials and recommended activities to be carried out by UNIDO.

Published in UNIDO's "Technology trend series" were assessments of global technology trends, covering micro-electronics and information technology, genetic engineering and biotechnology, new materials, advanced manufacturing technology, telecommunications and solar photovoltaics, and a review of changes in the international technology market structure.

Concerning alternative technologies, the results of co-operative research in genetic engineering and biotechnology between Trinity College (Ireland) and the Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research were reviewed at a training workshop (Kuwait, 21-25 November). The first phase of a co-operative research and development programme between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States) and the Department of Food Technology of Korea University (Republic of Korea) determined conditions for a process to develop high-protein beverages from vegetables; preparations were made for the second phase. Other genetic engineering and biotechnology projects included an assessment of the technical feasibility of bioarea-

gent production in developing countries, using Thailand as an example; and a UNIDO/WHO/UNEP working group (Paris, 15-17 December) reviewed biosafety and identified ways to promote good microbiological laboratory and industrial practice in developing countries. A study on marine industrial technology identified priority areas for developing countries and a review began of the technological capabilities required for constructing offshore structures in those countries. Some 12 project proposals resulted from expert missions in Asia and Latin America to identify institutions working in solar energy research and development.

Efforts to strengthen the technological capabilities of developing countries continued to focus on biotechnology and micro-electronics. In Kuwait, an expert team assisted in preparing a draft national programme on biotechnology. Proposals were developed, in consultation with the Arabian Gulf University (AGU) (Bahrain), for co-operation in biotechnology among AGU countries. UNIDO started implementing the ICGEB interim programme; in April, the Trieste component (Italy) began working on its initial research and development programme on selected viral diseases, molecular aspects of deoxyribonucleic acid replication in human cells and microbiological degradation of lignocellulose. Work at the New Delhi component (India) was scheduled to start in April 1988, covering agribiology and parasitology. ICGEB missions were undertaken to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt and Venezuela. In the area of micro-electronics and informatics, advice was provided for upgrading the Fundación Instituto de Ingeniería (Venezuela) to strengthen its ability to serve the electronics industry. Preparatory assistance, funded by UNDP, began on a regional project aimed at member countries of the Regional Network for Micro-electronics in Latin America and the Caribbean. A Netherlands-financed project on food processing led to the designing of joint investment ventures in China and Thailand. Missions to Nigeria and Ghana assisted in selecting national counterpart agencies and launching a project on metalworking financed by Poland; some 70 company profiles were prepared for matching with potential partners. A project in Nigeria for developing and introducing small-scale gari (fermented cassava) processing technology was completed during the year; testing and evaluation was scheduled for 1988. Activities of the Asia and Pacific Regional Network for Small Hydropower continued at an expanded rate, focusing on co-operative research and development, training workshops, regional consultancy and information exchange.

Technological advisory services (TAS) covered selection and assessment of technical options, and advice on drafts of agreements and evaluation of

offers, many in connection with major projects. Among the countries benefiting were Algeria, Bolivia, Rwanda and Venezuela. The TAS programme supplemented other UNIDO activities, such as investment promotion forums in Egypt and Mauritius. Other advisory services included assistance in negotiating collaboration agreements between enterprises in India and Sweden and in the Netherlands and Thailand based on UNIDO plant-level co-operation projects.

UNIDO organized seminars and workshops on technology acquisition and contract negotiation aimed at strengthening the negotiation capacity of developing countries. Material of interest to policy-makers and negotiators of technology was exchanged through the Licensing Executive Society International. Two studies to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of technology transfer agencies in developing countries contributed to the setting up of the Computerized Registry Information System (CORIS), designed to handle information related to the transfer of technology and as a tool for effective policy-making, strategic planning, evaluation and monitoring of contract implementation. A new version of CORIS was finalized.

Co-operation among developing countries in the acquisition of technology continued under the Technological Information Exchange System (TIES). Technical information on technology transfer agreements was provided through TIES via clearing-house services. African TIES member countries held their second annual meeting (Dakar, Senegal, 8-10 October). The third meeting of co-ordinators of the Association of South-East Asian Nations TIES (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2-5 November) agreed to submit proposals to the ASEAN Committee on Industry, Minerals and Energy for a regional support centre for the system and a training programme in the negotiation of technology transfer contracts.

The capabilities of developing countries in industrial information were strengthened through the networking of INTIB, national focal points and nodes. By the end of 1987, 40 UNIDO members had nominated national focal points. Information networks were established to link further individual and institutional contributors with INTIB, enlarging its information base. Projects were initiated to use commercial networks to provide better communication between INTIB and its national focal points by means of electronic mail; Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean were covered by the electronic mail network, and Asia and the Pacific was covered by the Republic of Korea's DATACOM network and the satellite facilities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia. Projects to strengthen national information organizations and their linkages

with INTIB were under way in Algeria, Cameroon, Mongolia and Nigeria.

The Industrial Inquiry Service, in addition to regular replies to over 1,500 inquiries received during the year, provided supplementary replies through the INTIB networking system. Quarterly monitors for awareness on technology developments in micro-electronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology, and for materials, continued to be issued. A Technology Supplies Data Base was further developed on an experimental basis with 500 entries, and arrangements were made with 50 institutions from 28 countries to provide inputs.

A UNIDO Energy Information System was established, creating a new major data base—Industrial Energy Conservation Abstracts—which was to provide information for dissemination on energy conservation in selected industrial sectors and related activities. A UNIDO/UNESCO workshop on information networks for new and renewable sources of energy and energy conservation in small- and medium-scale industries in Asia and the Pacific, organized at the Korean Institute of Energy and Resources (Republic of Korea), made a number of recommendations for further action by UNIDO.

Publications included UNIDO's monthly *Newsletter* in five languages, four volumes of the *Industrial Development Abstracts* series and numerous technical publications. A video film, *The Women of Kurasine*, was produced for a project entitled "Small-scale enterprise for women entrepreneurs: textiles and garments".

Investment promotion. UNIDO promoted industrial investment in developing countries, identifying investment project proposals—rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of facilities, and setting up new facilities—and local sponsors in developing countries, as well as technical and financial partners in other countries willing to enter joint business ventures.

UNIDO published volume III of *How to Start Manufacturing Industries — Technological and Investment Perspectives*, containing profiles of 89 industrial processes, thus bringing to 377 the number of profiles in the three-volume series.

The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (IPS) network helped facilitate the flow of external financial, technological and managerial resources to developing countries. In 1987, IPS concluded the promotion of 43 industrial investment projects, representing a total investment of \$106 million.

In addition to services in Cologne, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, D.C., and Zurich, an office was opened at Seoul, Republic of Korea, and at Milan, Italy.

In July 1987, the UNIDO/World Bank Co-operative Programme was succeeded by a broader and more flexible type of co-operation with the

World Bank aimed at promoting foreign direct investment and developing small industry and industrial infrastructure, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Investment Promotion Information System contained over 9,000 records on industrial investment project proposals, potential partners, development finance institutions, investment-related institutions and project sponsors. These entries formed the basis of two booklets published in 1987 with details of some 460 new proposals.

In Africa, 144 industrial investment projects in the Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania were identified, promoted and discussed by 100 local sponsors and 62 prospective foreign partners at an investment promotion meeting (Mauritius, 25-29 May); 27 projects in Maldives and Sri Lanka were also identified and promoted. A new and renewable energy equipment project identification and promotion programme, financed by Italy, resulted in 26 investment project profiles; Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe participated in the programme. Investors' guides to Mozambique and Kenya were prepared with UNDP assistance. In Egypt, 108 projects and project ideas were identified and promoted in preparation for an investment promotion meeting (Cairo, 2-5 November) at which 20 letters of intent were signed; participants included 180 foreign companies, 129 local sponsors and 24 finance institutions. An industrial investment programme for Kenya, to be implemented over a five-year period using UNDP funds, became operational in 1987.

In Asia and the Pacific, investment programmes were implemented in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. The programme in Thailand focused on agro-based industries, identifying 60 projects valued at \$100 million. A three-week seminar introduced 70 Chinese officials to UNIDO's approach to preparing industrial investment project profiles, and 135 investment projects were identified in Bangladesh and 78 in Indonesia.

Industrial investment promotion programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean valued at \$1.3 million were implemented in Argentina, Bolivia and Ecuador.

During the year, investors' forums were held for Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritius, Poland and Thailand.

Assistance to LDCs

With severe climatic conditions in LDCs leading to repeated crop failures in 1987, most of the technical co-operation provided by UNDP was channelled to agriculture. Under the Industrial Development Fund, approvals for projects in LDCs increased by 51 per cent in 1987, compared with

1986. Approvals for LDCs doubled between 1986 and 1987 under the UNDP Special Industrial Services programme, set up to respond to specific short-term, unforeseen requests of an urgent nature relating to industrial development.

Despite UNIDO efforts, project approvals for 1987 totalled \$15.8 million, compared with \$18.6 million in 1986. New procedures for appraisal introduced by UNDP contributed to a slow-down in the rate of approvals, resulting in several million dollars worth of project proposals awaiting approval at the end of 1987. In addition, severe budgetary constraints faced by UNIDO caused project funding for LDCs from the regular budget to dwindle from \$2.5 million in 1986 to under \$100,000 in 1987.

Fourteen project formulation missions were fielded and project approvals for 1987 totalled \$15.9 million. The African region received \$12.1 million; the Americas, \$14,333; Arab States, \$2.3 million; and Asia and the Pacific, \$1 million. The remainder was for interregional and global projects.

During 1987, UNIDO activities in LDCs focused on creating employment through the development of small industries, processing of local raw materials, industrial infrastructure, feasibility studies and manpower development and training; emphasis was placed on industrial rehabilitation. A workshop was held on industrialization of LDCs (Bangkok, 6-14 November).

Industrial co-operation among developing countries

Preparations were finalized for solidarity ministerial meetings in favour of LDCs scheduled to take place in 1988 in Cape Verde and Democratic Yemen. Co-operation agreements reached at previous meetings resulted in numerous technical co-operation projects: experts from Yugoslavia started practical field work to establish a tannery in Burkina Faso; preparations were finalized for a feasibility study on the development of hydropower production in Burkina Faso, in co-operation with Pakistan; and a Nepalese government official's visit to Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand resulted in identifying concrete proposals for co-operation (mainly training and study programmes) and modalities for their implementation.

The 1986 Afro-Asian industrial co-operation meeting within the framework of IDDA and ECDC^b also resulted in a number of technical co-operation projects: experts from China installed two biogas digesters in Madagascar, demonstrated their use and trained cadres; experts from India evaluated the potential for using windmills for water pumping in Somalia and defined a pro-

^b YUN 1986, p. 1206.

gramme of bilateral co-operation between the two countries; preparations were finalized for an expert group meeting on technologies available in developing countries and for a workshop on co-operation between Yugoslavia and African countries in agricultural machinery and food-processing industries, both to be held in Yugoslavia in 1988. In addition, action was initiated for developing co-operation between Burundi and India in essential oils, Côte d'Ivoire and India in small-scale industries, China and Somalia in farm implements and China and Guinea in hydropower mini-stations.

The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Maritime Commerce and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey jointly organized a meeting for the promotion of joint ventures among Islamic countries (Istanbul, 15-18 June). Some 110 industrial projects were examined, covering project design, rehabilitation of existing plants, equipment supply, training and provision of expert services, equity participation and provision of soft loans, and 80 co-operative projects were identified, valued at over \$700 million. The meeting discussed modalities and financial arrangements for implementing these projects for the benefit of Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, the Niger, Somalia and Yemen. Following the meeting, UNIDO established a project development facility to ensure the speedy realization of the co-operative projects.

Other ECDC/TCDC activities carried out during the year included a workshop on co-operation among developing countries in the cement, lime and related industries (Bangkok, 23-27 February) for senior officials from 15 developing countries in the African, Asian and Arab regions, and a workshop/study tour for interregional co-operation between Pacific and Caribbean island countries in the development of small- and medium-scale agro-industries, with particular emphasis on live marine resources and tropical fruits (23 September-7 October), which included visits by senior officials from seven Pacific island countries to Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Three experts from China undertook a pre-feasibility study in Nicaragua for establishing mini-plants for the production of basic nitrogen fertilizers; an Argentine official visited Yugoslavia to study the establishment and management of agro-industrial complexes; and two Ecuadorian specialists undertook a study tour to Brazil to acquire experience in converting sugar into alcohol for use as a fuel.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990)

In 1987, many IDDA activities initiated in 1986 were curtailed or suspended completely due to the

impact of UNIDO's financial crisis (see below). The activities most affected related to the provision of technical advisory services, the establishment of pilot demonstration plants, industrial training and the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation. Special measures to mobilize additional financial resources yielded pledges amounting to \$3.24 million for IDDA-related projects for 1987 to 1989. An additional \$4.64 million was pledged for other projects in Africa.

An IDDA-funded evaluation workshop (Vienna, March), held as a follow-up to the national workshops organized by UNIDO in 1986 in Africa on industrial strategies and policies, resulted in some donor countries making special-purpose contributions for financing similar national and regional workshops in Africa. Activities related to preparing industrial master plans were expanded to cover more African countries. As a result of this type of assistance, a sectoral meeting of donor countries for Senegal was held (Vienna, December).

UNIDO activities in Africa focused on industrial maintenance and rehabilitation, covering diagnoses of problems of, and direct assistance to, individual plants with emphasis on repair and maintenance, including provision of spare and replacement parts; plant management; production, process and quality control; marketing; and training of management and technical personnel.

Special attention was given to developing and utilizing human resources, including technological capabilities, for industrial development. Seminars covered topics such as project identification, preparation and evaluation, including the use of COMFAR; technology negotiations and acquisition; and management of industrial enterprises. Group training programmes were organized, some in subregional institutions in Africa.

Assistance was provided to the West African Development Bank in identifying and promoting industrial projects and to the Economic Community for Central African States in formulating its industrial programme as well as in promoting and monitoring the implementation of subregional programmes and projects. Assistance initiated with the African Regional Centre for Technology in promoting technological information exchange among African countries, including the establishment of a regional technological information exchange service, was continued. At a workshop on industrial public enterprises and their environment (Algiers, Algeria, June), African countries exchanged experiences in the management of public enterprises.

In implementing the IDDA programme, special attention continued to be paid to the priorities established in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990,^c and the United

^c YUN 1985, p. 499.

Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.^d

Integration of women in industrial development

The General Conference requested the UNIDO Director-General to ensure that specific attention be paid to women in all technical co-operation and promotion activities, especially with regard to training, small-scale industry and agro-industry activities. Member States were asked for voluntary funding for activities promoting the integration of women in industrial development and the Director-General was asked to continue developing training programmes specifically designed to facilitate the acquisition by women of skills at all levels—technological, managerial, entrepreneurial—in order to ensure that integration.

In 1987, efforts continued to develop projects that would upgrade technologies traditionally used by women, increasing their productivity. An exploratory mission was undertaken to four Sahelian countries—Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal—to look into ways of improving fruit and vegetable processing done by women; as a result, a large-scale project was elaborated which aimed at developing an improved technology for solar drying of fruit and vegetables in marketable quantities by institutionalizing co-operation between national women's organizations, food research centres and national energy research centres. UNIDO, in co-operation with the Pan African Institute for Development—East and Southern Africa (PAID-ESA), was designing a curriculum to develop managerial and entrepreneurial skills among prospective and practising women entrepreneurs in countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. A needs assessment was conducted in Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and local women with experience as trainers, extension workers, practising entrepreneurs or researchers were identified to serve as resource persons in the curriculum design. In December, PAID-ESA hosted a curriculum design workshop.

An analytical approach to examine the actual and potential role of women in industry through sectoral analyses and country case-studies was developed in 1987. A sectoral analysis developed for the fisheries industry in conjunction with a survey of the fisheries industrial system led to recommendations of specific strategies and actions to enhance and promote productive options for women. The analysis was supported by country case-studies in Indonesia, Mexico and Senegal and financed by Norway. Studies were also carried out in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, representing the range of lower and lower-middle income countries with different levels of indus-

trial and human resource development. These studies led to the identification of priority areas requiring attention and identified country-level technical co-operation projects.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the UNIDO secretariat totalled 1,286 staff members; 430 were in the Professional and higher categories and 856 in the General Service and related categories.

SIDFAs

Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) continued to assist in programming and implementing technical co-operation projects.

In June 1987, the UNDP Governing Council, recalling that financing the SIDFA programme during the fourth (1987-1991) programming cycle was a shared responsibility of UNIDO and UNDP, agreed that \$6.4 million—that had been withheld by the Council pending submission of a further report on the programme—be used for 1990 and 1991 to cover the services of a maximum number of SIDFA posts. Together with \$9.6 million approved by the Council in 1986, a total of \$16 million would be available under UNDP sectoral support for the SIDFA programme during 1987-1991. UNIDO was represented in the field by 31 SIDFAs, working with UNDP resident representatives; 19 were financed by UNDP, 9 from the regular budget and 3 from voluntary contributions. At the end of 1987, 27 SIDFAs were on board and 8 were under recruitment.

Junior Professional Officers assisting SIDFAs in co-ordinating and monitoring UNIDO activities numbered 87 during the year for varying lengths of time. The programme was supported by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Budget

For 1987, total expenditure amounted to \$173.8 million, comprising \$97.7 million for technical co-operation programmes and \$76.1 million for headquarters expenditures. The latter was financed largely from the regular budget (\$60.7 million) and supplemented by \$15.4 million derived from a 13 per cent reimbursement for overheads on technical assistance delivery.

For the 1986-1987 biennium, the UNIDO General Conference in 1985 had approved a net appropriation of \$112.7 million. An estimated loss of \$21.7 million due to downward movements of the United States dollar against the Austrian schil-

^d YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986.

ling was later reduced by cuts in the work programme amounting to \$15.2 million for the biennium. Based on revised estimates resulting from an updated budget performance report for the biennium submitted by the Programme and Budget Committee to the Conference's November 1987 session, a supplementary estimate of \$3.1 million was approved for 1986-1987 to cover the net shortfall in UNIDO's resources. This resulted in a final net appropriation of \$115,806,804 for the biennium.

Technical co-operation activities were largely financed by UNDP. Other sources of financing include the Special Industrial Services programme, trust funds and self-financing arrangements, the Industrial Development Fund and other funds, such as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

1987 EXPENDITURES (in millions of US dollars)	
Technical co-operation programmes	
UN regular programme/UNIDO regular budget	2.1*
UNDP/indicative planning figure and cash counterpart	66.5
UNDP/Special Industrial Services	2.8
UNDP/Special Programme Resources and Special Measures Fund for LDCs	0.3
UNDP-administered trust funds	1.1
Other trust funds	6.1
Industrial Development Fund	16.6
UNFDAC	0.6
Non-UNIDO funds	1.6
Subtotal	97.7
Headquarters	
Regular budget	60.7
Overheads	15.4
Subtotal	76.1
Total	173.8

*Includes regular programme and IDDA funds.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1987; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION				CONTRIBUTION			
MEMBER	Percent-age	Supplementary assessment		MEMBER	Percent-age	Supplementary assessment	
		1987 1'm US dollars)	1986-1987 (in US dollars)			1987 (in US dollars)	1986-1987 (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	5,635	310	Ecuador	0.03	16,906	930
Algeria	0.14	78,895	4,340	Egypt	0.07	39,447	2,170
Angola	0.01	5,635	310	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	5,635	310
Argentina	0.62	349,391	19,220	Ethiopia	0.01	5,635	310
Australia	1.65	929,831	51,150	Fiji	0.01	5,635	310
Austria	0.73	411,380	22,630	Finland	0.50	281,767	15,500
Bahamas	0.01	5,635	310	France	6.33	3,567,170	196,230
Bahrain	0.02	11,271	620	Gabon	0.03	16,906	930
Bangladesh	0.02	11,271	620	Gambia	0.01	5,635	310
Barbados	0.01	5,635	310	German Democratic Republic	1.32	743,865	40,920
Belgium	1.17	659,335	36,270	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.21	4,626,614	254,510
Belize	0.01	5,635	310	Ghana	0.01	5,635	310
Benin	0.01	5,635	310	Greece	0.44	247,955	13,640
Bhutan	0.01	5,635	310	Grenada	0.01	5,635	310
Bolivia	0.01	5,635	310	Guatemala	0.02	11,271	620
Botswana	0.01	5,635	310	Guinea	0.01	5,635	310
Brazil	1.39	783,312	43,090	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	5,635	310
Bulgaria	0.16	90,165	4,960	Guyana	0.01	5,635	310
Burkina Faso	0.01	5,635	310	Haiti	0.01	5,635	310
Burundi	0.01	5,635	310	Honduras	0.01	5,635	310
Byelorussian SSR	0.34	191,602	10,540	Hungary	0.22	123,977	6,820
Cameroon	0.01	5,635	310	India	0.35	197,237	10,850
Canada	3.04	1,713,143	94,240	Indonesia	0.14	78,895	4,340
Cape Verde	0.01	5,635	310	Iran	0.62	349,391	19,220
Central African Republic	0.01	5,635	310	Iraq	0.12	67,624	3,720
Chile	0.07	39,447	2,170	Ireland	0.18	101,436	5,580
China	0.78	439,557	24,180	Israel	0.22	123,977	6,820
Colombia	0.13	73,259	4,030	Italy	3.77	2,124,523	116,870
Comoros	0.01	5,635	310	Jamaica	0.02	11,271	620
Congo	0.01	5,635	310	Japan	10.77	6,069,261	333,870
Costa Rica	0.02	11,271	310	Jordan	0.01	5,635	310
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	11,271	620	Kenya	0.01	5,635	310
Cuba	0.09	50,718	2,790	Kuwait	0.29	163,425	8,990
Cyprus	0.02	11,271	620	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	5,635	310
Czechoslovakia	0.69	388,838	21,390	Lebanon	0.01	5,635	310
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	28,177	1,550	Lesotho	0.01	5,635	310
Democratic Yemen	0.01	5,635	310	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	146,519	8,060
Denmark	0.71	400,109	22,010	Luxembourg	0.05	28,177	1,550
Dominica	0.01	5,635	310				
Dominican Republic	0.03	16,906	930				

CONTRIBUTION				CONTRIBUTION			
MEMBER	Percent- age	Supplementary assessment 1986-1987		MEMBER	Percent- age	Supplementary assessment 1986-1987	
		1987 (in US dollars)	(in US dollars)			1987 (in US dollars)	(in US dollars)
Madagascar	0.01	5,635	310	Saudi Arabia	0.96	540,993	29,760
Malawi	0.01	5,635	310	Senegal	0.01	5,635	310
Malaysia	0.10	56,353	3,100	Seychelles	0.01	5,635	310
Mali	0.01	5,635	310	Sierra Leone	0.01	5,635	310
Malta	0.01	5,635	310	Somalia	0.01	5,635	310
Mauritania	0.01	5,635	310	Spain	2.02	1,138,339	62,620
Mauritius	0.01	5,635	310	Sri Lanka	0.01	5,635	310
Mexico	0.88	495,910	27,280	Sudan	0.01	5,635	310
Mongolia	0.01	5,635	310	Suriname	0.01	5,635	310
Morocco	0.05	28,177	1,550	Swaziland	0.01	5,635	310
Mozambique	0.01	5,635	310	Sweden	1.24	698,782	38,440
Namibia*				Switzerland	1.11	625,523	34,410
Nepal	0.01	5,635	310	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	22,541	1,240
Netherlands	1.73	974,914	53,630	Thailand	0.09	50,718	2,790
New Zealand	0.24	135,248	7,440	Togo	0.01	5,635	310
Nicaragua	0.01	5,635	310	Tonga	0.01	5,635	310
Niger	0.01	5,635	310	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	22,541	1,240
Nigeria	0.19	107,071	5,890	Tunisia	0.03	16,906	930
Norway	0.54	304,308	16,740	Turkey	0.34	191,602	10,540
Oman	0.02	11,271	620	Uganda	0.01	5,635	310
Pakistan	0.06	33,812	1,860	Ukrainian SSR	1.27	715,688	39,370
Panama	0.02	11,271	620	USSR	10.13	5,708,600	314,030
Papua New Guinea	0.01	5,635	310	United Arab Emirates	0.18	101,436	5,580
Paraguay	0.02	11,271	620	United Kingdom	4.83	2,721,869	149,730
Peru	0.07	39,447	2,170	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	5,635	310
Philippines	0.10	56,353	3,100	United States	25.00	14,088,351	775,000
Poland	0.63	355,026	19,530	Uruguay	0.04	22,541	1,240
Portugal	0.18	101,436	5,580	Vanuatu	0.01	5,635	155
Qatar	0.04	22,541	1,240	Venezuela	0.60	338,120	18,600
Republic of Korea	0.20	112,707	6,200	Viet Nam	0.01	5,635	310
Romania	0.19	107,071	5,890	Yemen	0.01	5,635	310
Rwanda	0.01	5,635	310	Yugoslavia	0.46	259,226	14,260
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	5,635	310	Zaire	0.01	5,635	310
Saint Lucia	0.01	5,635	310	Zambia	0.01	5,635	310
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	5,635	155	Zimbabwe	0.02	11,271	620
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	5,635	310	Total	100.19†	56,460,448	3,105,270

* Represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia; assessment waived in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981.

† Exceeded 100 per cent because of new members added in 1986 and 1987.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1987)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OFFICERS

President: Tadeusz Strulak (Poland).

Vice-Presidents: Carlos Augusto de Proenca Rosa (Brazil), Sergine Lamine Diop (Senegal), Klaus Zeller (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: Songkram Thamagasorn (Thailand).

MEMBERS

Developing countries: Algeria,† Argentina,† Bangladesh,* Botswana,† Brazil,† Cameroon,† Chile,† China,† Côte d'Ivoire,* Cuba,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Ghana,† Guinea,† India,* Indonesia,* Iraq,* Jamaica,* Kenya,*

Malaysia,† Mexico,* Nigeria,* Panama,† Philippines,† Republic of Korea,† Saudi Arabia,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* United Republic of Tanzania,† Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,† Zaire,* Zambia.*

Market economy countries: (Western Europe and others): Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,† Denmark,† France,† Germany, Federal Republic of,† Greece,* Italy,† Japan,† Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Turkey,* United Kingdom,† United States.†

Centrally planned economy countries: (Eastern Europe): Bulgaria,† German Democratic Republic,† Poland,* Ukrainian SSR,† USSR.*

* Member until the close of the 1989 regular session of the General Conference.

† Member until the close of the 1991 regular session of the General Conference.

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairman: Lodewijk van Gorkom (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Anton Baramov (Bulgaria), Hocine Mesloub (Algeria), M. I. Talukdar (Bangladesh).

Rapporteur: Martha Norma Oliveros (Argentina).

MEMBERS

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Domingo L. Siazon, Jr.

Deputy Directors-General: Louis Alexandrenne, Fernando Simões-Souto, Anatoli Vassiliev, Charles S. Warner, Horst Paul Friedrich Wiesebach.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300

A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Cable address: UNIDO Vienna

Telephone: (43) (1) 211310

Telex: 135612

Facsimile: (43) (1) 232156

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United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1110
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States

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Villa les Feuillantines

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

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Chapter XVIII

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (Havana, Cuba, November 1947—March 1948) drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). Since the charter itself was never accepted, ITO was not established. However, while drawing up the charter, the Preparatory Committee's members negotiated on tariffs among themselves, and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—a multilateral treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations which is the only multilateral instrument that lays down agreed rules for international trade. It entered into force on 1 January 1948 with 23 contracting parties. Since then, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

As at 31 December 1987, the number of contracting parties to GATT had risen to 95 with the addition of Antigua and Barbuda (30 May), Botswana (28 August) and Morocco (17 June). One other country, Tunisia, had acceded provisionally. The contracting parties conducted about 90 per cent of all international trade; 29 other countries, to whose territories GATT had been applied before their independence, maintained a *de facto* application of GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

Multilateral trade negotiations

Uruguay Round

Mechanisms and procedures to carry forward negotiations in the Uruguay Round—GATT's eighth "round" of multilateral trade negotiations, launched in 1986^a—were put in place during 1987 when a number of decisions were taken in two negotiating groups (on goods and on services) and in the Trade Negotiations Committee, the body responsible for overseeing the Round in its entirety.

Trade Negotiations Committee

The Trade Negotiations Committee held three meetings. In January, it established a Surveillance Body to monitor two commitments contained in the 1986 Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round:^b a standstill—a freeze on any further restrictive trade measures inconsistent with GATT;

and a rollback—the phasing out of measures inconsistent with GATT, or bringing them into conformity with GATT.

During the year, the Surveillance Body examined a number of notifications concerning alleged violations of the standstill commitment. It established an early warning system which permitted participants to call attention to possible dangers to the Uruguay Round posed by measures under consideration in various legislatures and administrations.

Reporting to the Committee, the Surveillance Body pointed out that bilateral discussions had taken place on requests for rollback of trade-restrictive measures but that there had been no undertakings on rollback. The Committee noted the respective negotiating plans adopted by the Group of Negotiations on Goods and the Group of Negotiations on Services (see below).

Group of Negotiations on Goods

On 28 January 1987, the Group of Negotiations on Goods established a negotiating structure and plans for those issues affecting trade in goods which were outlined in the 1986 Ministerial Declaration; it assessed general progress in the 14 negotiating groups which comprised the Group itself, and dealt with procedural matters.

In December, the Group reviewed the first year of the Uruguay Round, agreeing that progress had been made during the initial phase of negotiations and noting that major proposals had been made in many groups; in all, some 168 submissions had been presented to the 14 groups, representing negotiating proposals or statements of position. The activities of the negotiating groups are listed below.

Tariffs. Early meetings focused on exploring the negotiating objectives concerning especially high tariffs, the problem of tariff escalation and the need to extend the number of tariffs which were bound within GATT schedules, particularly with regard to developing countries. In the later stages of its work, the group received proposals envisaging the

^a YUN 1986, p. 1210.

^b *Ibid.* p. 1211.

elimination of tariffs on all industrial goods by all developed countries. Other suggestions included the total binding of all tariffs or at least those in the industrial sector. Many other proposals envisaged intermediate positions.

Non-tariff measures. The group examined the issues to be covered in the negotiation — reducing or eliminating non-tariff measures, including quantitative restrictions—and recalled that under the rollback commitment GATT-inconsistent measures should be dismantled unilaterally. Participants discussed whether a distinction should first be made between non-tariff measures which were consistent with GATT and those which were not. They also discussed the relationship of the group with other negotiating bodies, such as those on textiles, tropical products, agriculture and natural resource-based products, where non-tariff measures would also be the subject of negotiations.

Natural resource-based products. Discussions were held on liberalization of trade in natural resource-based products, in particular fish and fisheries products, forestry products and non-ferrous metals and minerals. Participants also discussed the relationship of their work with the work of other negotiating groups, such as tariffs and non-tariff measures, whose efforts would impinge upon trade in natural resource-based products, and on the extent to which the group should negotiate as distinct from monitoring work related to natural resource products in other groups.

Textiles and clothing. Extensive background material was prepared by the GATT secretariat and information presented by developing countries on the state of textiles and clothing industries in the major developed markets. For certain textile-exporting participants in the Round, textiles were of major economic significance, having long been subject to institutionalized restrictions outside GATT. These countries asserted that the group's main task would be to negotiate the return of the textile and clothing sector to GATT, rather than the members of the Multifibre Arrangement—the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles—which had been regulating such trade since 1974.^c

Agriculture. By the end of 1987, many countries, including nearly all the major agricultural trading forces, had tabled proposals for reform of agricultural trade, calling for its liberalization, reduction or elimination of government subsidies and trade barriers, and the drafting of improved or new GATT rules and disciplines.

Tropical products. After reviewing GATT's previous efforts in tropical products, participants agreed to start work on seven product groups: tropical beverages; spices, flowers and plants; certain oilseeds, vegetable oil and oilcakes; tobacco, rice and tropical roots; tropical fruits and nuts; tropical

wood and rubber; and jute and hard fibres. By mid-year, two separate lists covering 300 specific products had been proposed by 13 developing countries for trade liberalization.

Review of GATT articles. In September, participants started reviewing articles of the General Agreement. Some of the articles considered dealt with rules relating to customs unions and free-trade areas, rules governing negotiations for the modification of tariff schedules, State trading enterprises, restrictions to safeguard the balance of payments, restrictions by developing countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties, the schedule of concessions, security exceptions and accession procedures.

Multinational trade negotiation agreements and arrangements. Discussion touched on six Tokyo Round codes, with the anti-dumping code and the agreement on technical barriers to trade drawing the greatest concern. Participants also discussed suggestions on improving the codes on import licensing, customs valuation and subsidies.

Safeguards. During the year, many participants pointed to various problems arising from the interpretation and application of article XIX, sometimes referred to as the "escape clause" of the General Agreement, which permits, in defined circumstances, emergency action to be taken against imports causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury to domestic producers of the products in question. The negotiating plan for the group called for the early tabling and discussion of specific suggestions.

Subsidies. The year was devoted to a fundamental review on the nature and operation of General Agreement article VI, governing rules on countervailing measures, and article XVI, concerning rules on the use of subsidies, and of the Tokyo Round subsidies code—a mechanism for international surveillance and dispute settlement which aims to ensure that the use of subsidies by any signatory does not harm the trading interests of others. With regard to the code, the group received a number of submissions aimed at clarifying its provisions and tightening disciplines. Participants proposed the following issues for negotiations: principles and approaches, disciplines on subsidies, measurement of the amount of a countervailable subsidy, determination of the existence or threat of material injury, definition of sale and introduction into commerce, initiation and conduct of countervailing duty investigation, imposition and duration of countervailing measures, special and different treatment for developing countries and dispute settlement procedures.

Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. The group requested participating countries to provide detailed submissions on the trade problems they had encountered regarding intellectual property rights and conducted a review of the relevant GATT provisions. On the general issue of trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, the group examined specific negotiating suggestions. In other discussions, the group considered the specific question of trade in counterfeit goods, with a view to developing a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines as called for by the group's negotiating objective. The group also considered the relationship between its negotiations and activities in other organizations, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Trade-related investment measures. Discussions in the negotiating group aimed at developing a better understanding of the way in which investment measures functioned, the purposes of Governments in applying them, their trade effects and the relation of their trade effects to GATT articles. The group examined submissions by some participants on the operation of GATT articles related to the trade-restrictive and distorting effects of investment measures. Various performance requirements, controls and restrictions on investors were identified and described in those submissions. The group undertook a preliminary examination of the operation of a number of GATT articles. Those which drew comment for being potentially of particular importance were articles III (on national treatment), VI (on anti-dumping and countervailing duties), XI (on quantitative restrictions) and XVII (on State trading enterprises), as well as article XVIII (on economic development).

Dispute settlement. Negotiations aimed at improvements to ensure prompt and effective resolution of disputes and compliance with adopted recommendations. Many contracting parties made specific proposals for improving GATT panel procedures.

Functioning of the GATT system. Participants explored widening the GATT surveillance functions to include regular country reviews, enhancing the decision-making procedures of GATT, and improved co-ordination with international financial organizations.

Group of Negotiations on Services

The second part of the Ministerial Declaration, covering negotiations on trade in services, envisaged establishing a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in services, in-

cluding elaboration of possible disciplines for individual service sectors. In 1987, the Group of Negotiations on Services dealt with five areas: definitional and statistical issues; broad concepts on which principles and rules for trade in services, including possible disciplines for individual sectors, might be based; coverage of the multilateral framework for trade in services; existing international disciplines and arrangements; and measures and practices contributing to or limiting the expansion of trade in services, including barriers perceived by individual participants, to which the conditions of transparency and progressive liberalization might be applicable. The group decided that further consideration was needed of how various concepts, such as non-discrimination, national treatment and transparency, might be included in a framework agreement.

Implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements

The agreements of the Tokyo Round (1973-1979), the seventh "round" of multilateral trade negotiations, provided an improved framework for the conduct of world trade and were adopted as an integral part of the rules of GATT.

In 1987, the Committee on Tariff Concessions continued to supervise GATT tariff schedules and discuss questions related to tariffs. A number of Committee members approved the introduction of the new Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Established by CCC at Brussels, Belgium, and set to begin on 1 January 1988, the System was designed to serve as a single nomenclature standard for the classification of traded goods. During the year, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden concluded their negotiations and annexed their new GATT schedules expressed in the Harmonized System nomenclature.

Reports received by the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, covering the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987, indicated that among the 24 parties to the Agreement on Anti-Dumping Practices, 41 cases had been initiated in the United States (down from 63), 40 in Australia (down from 54), 24 in Canada, 17 in the European Community (EC) (down from 23), 5 in Finland and 1 in the Republic of Korea. ("Dumped" goods were broadly defined as imports which were sold at prices below those charged by the producer in his domestic market.)

In February 1987, the Committee on Government Procurement agreed to a solution to a long-standing dispute between the United States and EC over the latter's value-added tax (VAT).^d

^d YUN 1984, p. 1289.

EC agreed to reduce unilaterally its threshold by the average effective VAT rate of 13 per cent, to be implemented along with the new threshold or minimum value of individual contracts for goods covered by the Agreement on Government Procurement.

Throughout 1987, the International Meat Council, which oversaw the Arrangement regarding Bovine Meat, discussed various support and intervention mechanisms in different producer countries. According to *The International Markets for Meat 1987/88*, published by the GATT secretariat, the world market for bovine meat recovered strongly in 1987 from several years of depressed prices. The report examined trends in production, consumption and trade of bovine meat, pig meat, poultry meat and sheep meat, and presented forecasts for 1988.

The International Dairy Products Council, supervisor of the International Dairy Arrangement, examined the repercussions on trade in dairy products. The Arrangement's three Protocols set out minimum export prices for dairy products. In September 1987, the Committees of the Protocols raised the minimum prices for milk powders and certain cheeses. *The World Market for Dairy Products 1987*, published by the GATT secretariat, detected signs of market recovery in 1987 as efforts in many countries had finally ended the upward trend in milk production, which had led to surplus stocks and depressed prices. The Dairy Council expressed the hope that progress in the Uruguay Round would halt and reverse protectionism in the dairy sector.

The Committee on Civil Aircraft, which supervised the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, held two special meetings at the request of the United States to review articles 4 (government-directed procurement, mandatory sub-contracts and inducements) and 6 (government support, export credits and aircraft marketing). The request stemmed from a major dispute between the United States and EC concerning the production and sale of the Airbus airliner.

Work also continued during the year in committees overseeing the subsidies code (see p. 1311), customs valuation, import licensing and technical barriers to trade.

Other GATT activities

Contracting Parties regular session

The Contracting Parties held their forty-third regular session in December 1987, with discussions focusing on progress made during the first year of negotiations in the Uruguay Round.

Council of Representatives

The Council of Representatives, GATT's highest body between sessions of the Contracting Parties,

held two special meetings in 1987 to review developments in the trading system as contained in two reports. According to the first, covering October 1986 to March 1987, one of the most serious problems in international trade was the increasing recourse to export subsidization of agricultural products, particularly grains, by the major temperate-zone producers. The report stated that in the industrial sector subsidies had been granted not only to support declining industries but to promote new industries; many Governments tended to support the same high-technology industries. The report noted that there had been considerable use of anti-dumping and countervailing actions by a few countries: 99 countervailing measures and undertakings and 555 anti-dumping duties and price undertakings were in force—an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous period.

The second report, covering April to September 1987, noted that reduction and binding of tariff levels in industrialized countries, achieved in successive GATT negotiations, had led some of them to use other commercial policy instruments more extensively, in particular countervailing duties and anti-dumping duties, and so-called "grey-area" measures—measures outside GATT dealing with import competition. The report identified 135 grey-area measures, mainly in the areas of steel, textiles, agriculture, transport equipment, electronics, footwear and machine tools.

Consultative Group of Eighteen

The Consultative Group of Eighteen—a high-level forum for discussing problems facing international trade—held an extended debate (21 and 22 September) on the economic and trade situation.

Trade and development

The Committee on Trade and Development continued to review, discuss and negotiate trade issues of interest to developing countries. It reviewed developments concerning part IV of the General Agreement, dealing with special treatment for developing countries, and of the "enabling clause", an agreement resulting from the Tokyo Round providing for differential and more favourable treatment of developing countries in various areas of trade policy. In addition, in 1987 the Committee reviewed developments in international trade and the Uruguay Round from the perspective of developing countries, and decided to reactivate the Sub-Committee on Trade of Least-Developed Countries in the context of the Uruguay Round.

Conciliation and settlement of disputes

Seven new panels were established during the year—six by the GATT Council and one by the session of the Contracting Parties—to examine disputes touching on a wide range of products and government measures. Two major disputes were settled through the adoption of dispute panel reports: the complaints by Canada, EC and Mexico against the United States "Superfund" tax on petroleum and the EC complaint about Japanese customs duties, taxes and labelling practices on imported wines and alcoholic beverages. In November 1987, the Council agreed to extend by another year the permanent roster of non-governmental panelists established by the Contracting Parties in 1984 in the context of the 1982 ministerial work programme. This roster, composed of 35 prospective panelists agreed upon by the Council in 1985, and extended by one year in 1986, could be drawn upon by the Director-General should the disputing parties fail to agree to a panel's membership through the traditional consultative procedure.

Textiles Arrangement

Members of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) accounted for most of the world's exports and imports of textiles and clothing. MFA had been extended for the third time in July 1986 for five years until 31 July 1991. In 1987, the Textiles Committee, which manages MFA, focused its discussions on the MFA extension and the textiles negotiations in the Uruguay Round (see p. 1311).

Technical assistance

In 1987, the GATT secretariat's Technical Co-operation Division organized missions to, or seminars in, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. GATT officials also participated in seminars sponsored by regional organizations.

Training programme

From 1955 to the end of 1987, a total of 1,049 officials from 113 countries and 10 regional organizations had attended GATT trade policy courses. A course in English and one in French were given in 1987.

International Trade Centre

The International Trade Centre, established by GATT in 1964 and jointly operated with UNCTAD since 1968, continued providing trade information and trade promotion advisory services to developing countries. The Centre assisted those countries with trade promotion programmes and activities aimed at self-reliance. The Centre's technical co-operation activities amounted to \$21.1 million in 1987. Some 127 national, 46 regional and 79 interregional projects were under implementation throughout the year, covering one or more of the Centre's eight programme areas: institutional infrastructure for national trade promotion, specialized national trade promotion services, export market development, commodity promotion, training, import operations and techniques, trade promotion for least developed countries and activities with national chambers of commerce.

Publications

Publications issued in English, French and Spanish in 1987 included the annual volumes of *GATT Activities*, *International Trade and Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, and the newsletter *GATT Focus*, issued 10 times a year. Also published were *Review of Developments in the Trading System, April-September 1987*, *The International Markets for Meat 1986/87*, *The World Market for Dairy Products 1987* and background studies on aluminium and on lead.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1987, the GATT secretariat employed 362 staff members—143 in the Professional and higher categories and 219 in the General Service category.

Financial arrangements

Member countries of GATT contribute to the budget in accordance with a scale assessed on the basis of each country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and associated Governments. The budget for 1987 was 61,122,300 Swiss francs. (The United Nations rate of exchange for December 1987 was SwF 1.36 = \$US 1.00.)

Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1987 (As at 31 December 1987)

Contracting party	CONTRIBUTION		Contracting party	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percent-age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)		Percent-age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Antigua and Barbuda*	—	—	Austria	1.08	649,080
Argentina	0.38	228,380	Bangladesh	0.12	72,120
Australia	1.39	835,390	Barbados	0.12	72,120

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Contracting party	Percent-age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting party	Percent-age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Belgium	2.96	1,778,960	Malta	0.12	72,120
Belize	0.12	72,120	Mauritania	0.12	72,120
Benin	0.12	72,120	Mauritius	0.12	72,120
Botswana ¹	—		Mexico	1.00	601,000
Brazil	1.27	763,270	Morocco ²		
Burkina Faso	0.12	72,120	Netherlands	4.13	2,482,130
Burma	0.12	72,120	New Zealand	0.34	204,340
Burundi	0.12	72,120	Nicaragua	0.12	72,120
Cameroon	0.12	72,120	Niger	0.12	72,120
Canada	4.80	2,884,800	Nigeria	0.90	540,900
Central African Republic	0.12	72,120	Norway	0.99	594,990
Chad	0.12	72,120	Pakistan	0.25	150,250
Chile	0.20	120,200	Peru	0.16	96,160
Colombia	0.24	144,240	Philippines	0.34	204,340
Congo	0.12	72,120	Poland	0.69	414,690
Côte d'Ivoire	0.13	78,130	Portugal	0.43	258,430
Cuba	0.40	240,400	Republic of Korea	1.70	1,021,700
Cyprus	0.12	72,120	Romania	0.56	336,560
Czechoslovakia	1.05	631,050	Rwanda	0.12	72,120
Denmark	1.01	607,010	Senegal	0.12	72,120
Dominican Republic	0.12	72,120	Sierra Leone	0.12	72,120
Egypt	0.39	234,390	Singapore	1.07	643,070
Finland	0.78	468,780	South Africa	0.95	570,950
France	6.19	3,720,190	Spain	1.54	925,540
Gabon	0.12	72,120	Sri Lanka	0.12	72,120
Gambia	0.12	72,120	Suriname	0.12	72,120
Germany, Federal Republic of	9.82	5,901,820	Sweden	1.67	1,003,670
Ghana	0.12	72,120	Switzerland	1.67	1,003,670
Greece	0.43	258,430	Thailand	0.50	300,500
Guyana	0.12	72,120	Togo	0.12	72,120
Haiti	0.12	72,120	Trinidad and Tobago	0.16	96,160
Hong Kong	1.62	973,620	Turkey	0.47	282,470
Hungary	0.50	300,500	Uganda	0.12	72,120
Iceland	0.12	72,120	United Kingdom	5.99	3,599,990
India	0.71	426,710	United Republic of Tanzania	0.12	72,120
Indonesia	1.12	673,120	United States	15.94	9,579,940
Ireland	0.57	342,570	Uruguay	0.12	72,120
Israel	0.46	276,460	Yugoslavia	0.67	402,670
Italy	4.77	2,866,770	Zaire	0.12	72,120
Jamaica	0.12	72,120	Zambia	0.12	72,120
Japan	8.81	5,294,810	Zimbabwe	0.12	72,120
Kenya	0.12	72,120			
Kuwait	0.54	324,540	<i>Associated</i>		
Luxembourg	0.26	156,260	<i>Governments</i>		
Madagascar	0.12	72,120	Democratic Kampuchea	0.12	72,120
Malawi	0.12	72,120	Tunisia	0.14	84,140
Malaysia	0.82	492,820			
Maldives	0.12	72,120	Total	100.00	60,100,000

* Became a contracting party with effect from 30 May 1987.

¹ Became a contracting party with effect from 28 August 1987.

² Became a contracting party with effect from 17 June 1987.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (As at 31 December 1987)

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES*

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Alan Oxley (Australia).

Vice-Chairmen of the Contracting Parties: Fredo Dannenbring (Federal Republic of Germany), Sang Ock Lee (Republic of Korea), Manuel Tello (Mexico).

Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Amir Habib Jamal (United Republic of Tanzania).

Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: Parameswaran Nagarathnam (Sri Lanka).

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Arthur Dunkel.

Deputy Directors-General: Charles R. Carlisle, Madan G. Mathur.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom.

Deputy Executive Director: Said T. Harb.

*Elected at the December 1987 session of Contracting Parties to hold office until the end of the next session.

HEADQUARTERS

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1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland
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Appendices

Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1986)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	German Democratic Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 Nov. 1981	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis ⁴	23 Sep. 1983
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep. 1980
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Belize	25 Sep. 1981	India	30 Oct. 1945	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Indonesia ²	28 Sep. 1950	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Oct. 1945	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	Singapore ³	21 Sep. 1965
Brunei Darussalam	21 Sep. 1984	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Burkina Faso	20 Sep. 1960	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Syrian Arab Republic ¹	24 Oct. 1945
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Malaysia ³	17 Sep. 1957	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Cote d'Ivoire	20 Sep. 1960	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	United Republic of Tanzania ^b	14 Dec. 1961
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	Vanuatu	15 Sep. 1981
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Egypt ¹	24 Oct. 1945	Niger	20 Sep. 1960	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Norway	27 Nov. 1945	Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Oman	7 Oct. 1971		
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947		
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Panama	13 Nov. 1945		
France	24 Oct. 1945				
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960				
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965				

(footnotes on next page)

(footnotes for preceding page)

¹ Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations; it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

² On 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited

the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

³ On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

⁴ Formerly Saint Christopher and Nevis.

⁵ Tanganyika was admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, on 16 December 1963. Following ratification, on 26 April 1964, of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the two States became represented as a single Member: the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

Appendix II

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members

(formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any sit-

uation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the

¹ Amended text of Article 23, which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27²

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

² Amended text of Article 27, which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces

placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

*Article 61*³

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-

four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

³ Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973. (The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and,

when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment,

shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power. In the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
 - b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
 - c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.
2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109⁴

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States

of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

⁴ Amended text of Article 109, which came into force on 12 June 1968. (The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter I
ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for mem-

bers of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

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

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-

General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take

part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

Chapter II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

Chapter III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

Chapter IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS

Resumed forty-first session: 14 September 1987.

*Forty-second session:*¹ 15 September-21 December 1987 (suspended).

OFFICERS

Resumed forty-first session

President: Humayun Rasheed Choudhury (Bangladesh).

Vice-Presidents: Benin, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Oman, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Forty-second session

President: Peter Florin (German Democratic Republic).^a

Vice-Presidents:^b Botswana, Cameroon, China, Comoros, France, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Elected on 15 September 1987 (decision 42/302).

^b Elected on 15 September 1987 (decision 42/304).

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects.

Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Forty-second session^a

^a Chairmen elected by the Main Committees; announced by the Assembly President on 15 September 1987 (decision 42/303).

First Committee

Chairman: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire).

Vice-Chairmen: Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica), Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan).

Rapporteur: Kazimierz Tomaszewski (Poland).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar).

Vice-Chairmen: Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria), Raimundo González (Chile).

Rapporteur: Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland).

Second Committee

Chairman: Guennadi Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Vice-Chairmen: Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands), S. Mohamed Shaaban (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Mojtaba Arastoo (Iran).

Third Committee

Chairman: Jorge E. Ritter (Panama).

Vice-Chairmen: Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan), Paul Laberge (Canada).

Rapporteur: Ani Santhoso (Indonesia).

Fourth Committee

Chairman: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus).

Vice-Chairmen: Joaquim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe), Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian SSR).

Rapporteur: Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Henrik Amneus (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago), Raj Singh (Fiji).

Rapporteur: Felix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

Vice-Chairmen: Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia), Klaus E. Scharloth (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago).

Procedural committees

General Committee

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Forty-second session

Argentina (*Chairman*), Barbados, Cape Verde, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kenya, Singapore, USSR, United States,^a

^a Appointed on 15 September 1987 (decision 42/301).

Standing committees

The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacity for three-year terms.

¹ The forty-second session of the General Assembly resumed in 1988 from 29 February to 2 March, from 18 to 23 March, from 11 to 13 May, on 16 and 17 August and on 19 September.

Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba); Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany); Richard Nygard (United States); Noureddine Sefiani (Morocco); Viktor A. Vislykh (USSR).
To serve until 31 December 1988: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Ion Gorita (Romania); C. S. M. Mselle, *Chairman* (United Republic of Tanzania); Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria);^a Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).
To serve until 31 December 1989: Michel Brochard (France); Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil); Ma Longde (China); Irmeli Mustonen (Finland); Banbit A. Roy (India); Yukio Takasu (Japan).

^a Resigned on 30 November 1987; Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria) was appointed by the General Assembly on 11 December 1987 (decision 42/312 A) to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/312 A), the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire), Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba), Richard Nygard (United States), Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands), Viktor A. Vislykh (USSR). Also appointed for a term beginning on 1 February 1988 and ending on 31 December 1989 was Tadanori Inomata (Japan) to replace Yukio Takasu (Japan), who was to resign on 31 January.

Committee on Contributions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Amjad Ali, *Chairman* (Pakistan); Ernesto Battisti (Italy); Feliks N. Kovalev (USSR); Miguel Marin Bosch (Mexico); Dominique Souchet (France); Wang Liansheng (China).
To serve until 31 December 1988: Andrzej Abraszewski, *Vice-Chairman* (Poland); John D. Fox (United States); Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia); Yasuo Noguchi (Japan);^a Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq); Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).
To serve until 31 December 1989: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire); Carlos Antonio Bivero Garcia (Venezuela); Lance Louis E. Joseph (Australia);^a Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina); Dimitri Rallis (Greece); Omar Sirry (Egypt).

Resigned on 6 November and 31 August 1987, respectively; Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan) and Peter Gregg (Australia) were appointed by the General Assembly on 11 December 1987 (decision 42/313) for one- and two-year terms, respectively, beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the resultant vacancies.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/313), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Ernesto Battisti (Italy), Alain Catta (France), Yuri Chulkov (USSR), Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto (Brazil), Wang Liansheng (China).

Subsidiary, *ad hoc* and related bodies

The following subsidiary, *ad hoc* and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1987, or were established during the General Assembly's forty-second session, held from 15 September to 21 December 1987. (For other related bodies, see p. 1363.)

*Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the
Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the 1988 Programme
of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an *ad hoc* committee of the whole of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNHCR for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations. In 1987, the *Ad Hoc* Committee met on 19 November.

*Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement
of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations*

Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an *ad hoc* committee of the whole of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNRWA for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations. In 1987, the *Ad Hoc* Committee met on 23 November.

*Ad Hoc Committee of the International
Conference on Kampuchea*

The *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea held five meetings between 14 January and 3 September 1987, at United Nations Headquarters.

Members: Belgium, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand.

Chairman: Massamba Sarré (Senegal).
Vice-Chairman: Edmonde Dever (Belgium).
Rapporteur: Yusof M. Hitam (Malaysia).

*Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole
of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal
of the United Nations Programme of Action*

for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

On 8 December 1987, the General Assembly established an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole to prepare the review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.² The Committee was to meet in September 1988 prior to the Assembly's forty-third session.

*Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International
Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing
and Training of Mercenaries*

The 35-member *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 January to 6 February 1987.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal,^a Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

^a Until 31 December 1987, when it withdrew in accordance with a schedule of rotation agreed on by the Group of African States. On 7 December (decision 42/310), the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of Togo, effective 1 January 1988, to fill the resultant vacancy.

Chairman: Werner H. W. Vreedzaam (Suriname).
Vice-Chairmen: Abdullahi N. Bage (Nigeria), Vladimir Y. Eltchenko (Ukrainian SSR), Tullio Treves (Italy).
Rapporteur: Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

In 1987, the membership of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean rose from 48 to 49, pursuant to a 1979 General Assembly decision to enlarge it.³

The Committee, continuing the preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean (rescheduled for no later than 1990 at Colombo, Sri Lanka), held two sessions during the year, at United Nations Headquarters: from 23 March to 3 April and from 22 June to 2 July.

² YUN 1986, p. 446, GA res. S-13/2, annex, 1 June 1986.

³ YUN 1979, p. 67, GA res. 34/80 B, 11 Dec. 1979.

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.^a

^aAppointed by the President of the General Assembly's forty-first session, on the basis of a Committee recommendation, as stated in his communication of 6 May 1987 to the Secretary-General.

Sweden, a major maritime user of the Indian Ocean, continued to participate in the meetings as an observer.

Chairman: Nissanka Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen: Samsi Abdulah (Indonesia), Manuel dos Santos (Mozambique), Wilhelm Grundmann (German Democratic Republic), John Okely (Australia).

Rapporteur: Jean de Dieu Rakotozafy (Madagascar).

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

The 40-member *Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference* did not meet in 1987.

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

The USSR participates in the work of the *Ad Hoc Committee*, while China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States maintain contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.^a

WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka.

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Members: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Chairman: Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).

Vice-Chairman: Joel Mulule Ngo (Zambia).

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law held its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October 1987.

Members (until 31 December 1987): Barbados, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Chairman: Augustus Tanoh (Ghana).

On 7 December 1987 (resolution 42/148), the General Assembly appointed the following 13 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire.

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1988: Auditor-General of Ghana.

To serve until 30 June 1989: Senior President of the Audit Office of France.

To serve until 30 June 1990: Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/314), the General Assembly appointed the Auditor-General of Ghana for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1988.

Collective Measures Committee

Established in 1950 under the General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution,⁵ the Collective Measures Committee reported three times to the Assembly. In noting the third report, to its ninth (1954) session, the Assembly directed the Committee to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to maintain peace and to report to the Security Council and to the Assembly as appropriate.⁶

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements (see p. 1356) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see p. 1357) is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

The Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of: (a) 10 representatives of United Nations Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year period, with due regard for equitable geographical representation and the need to include Member States that had made contributions for the Award; (b) the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director, to serve *ex officio*; and (c) five individuals eminent for their significant contributions to population-related activities, selected by the Committee, to serve as honorary members in an advisory capacity for a renewable three-year term.

In 1987, the Committee held three meetings between 27 January and 30 April, at United Nations Headquarters.

Members (until 31 December 1988): Burundi, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director.

Honorary members (until 31 December 1988): Nobusuke Kishi,^a Edem Kodjo, Carmen Miro, Robert E. Turner III, Simone Veil.

^a Died in August 1987; Takeo Fukuda was selected to succeed him.

Chairman: Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia).

Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Anders Ferm (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria).

⁴ YUN 1973, p. 18, GA res. 3183(XXVIII), 18 Dec. 1973.

⁵ YUN 1950, p. 194, GA res. 377(V), part A, para. 11, 3 Nov. 1950.

⁶ YUN 1954, p. 23, GA res. 809(IX), 4 Nov. 1954.

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

In 1987, the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held two sessions, at United Nations Headquarters: its twenty-ninth on 19 and 20 February and on 3 March; and its thirtieth on 15 and 16 October.

Members (until 14 September 1987) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's forty-first session): Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Lloyd M. H. Barnett (Jamaica) (twenty-ninth session), Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (thirtieth session).
Rapporteur: David M. Edwards (United Kingdom).

Members (from 15 September 1987) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's forty-second session): Botswana, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Cyprus, France, German Democratic Republic, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee, established in 1955, last met in 1967, following which the General Assembly decided to keep it in being.⁷

Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences consists of 22 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1987): Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Bernards A. N. Mudho (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: J. D. Ariyaratne (Sri Lanka); Fernando Danus (Chile) (until 24 August), Jaime Bazan (Chile) (from 24 August); Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Valentin Inzko (Austria) (until 24 August), Franziska Friessnigg (Austria) (from 24 August).

On 11 December 1987, the General Assembly requested its President to reappoint the current members for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1988.

Committee on Information

In 1987, the 70-member Committee on Information held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational session on 16 March and its ninth session from 15 June to 2 July.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR,

USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Pablo Barrios (Spain).

Vice-Chairmen: Aneesuddin Ahmed (Pakistan), Ricardo Lagorio (Argentina), Nabil Osman (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Gerhard Haensel (German Democratic Republic).

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus).

Vice-Chairmen: Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire.

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, open to the participation of all States as full members, did not meet during 1987.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

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

Chairman: Massamba Sarré (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Shah Mohammad Dost (Afghanistan), Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba).

Rapporteur: George Agius (Malta) (until 6 July 1987), Saviour Borg (Malta) (from 7 July to 13 September), Alexander Borg Olivier (Malta) (from 14 September).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, India (*Vice-Chairman*), Malta (*Chairman*), Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 53-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its thirtieth session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 11 June 1987.

Members: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece,^a Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain,^a Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

^a Replaced Turkey and Portugal, respectively, in accordance with a three-year system of rotation agreed on by the Group of Western European and Other States.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).

Rapporteur: Henrique Rodrigues Valle (Brazil).

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its twenty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 16 March to 3 April 1987.

Chairman: Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia).

⁷ YUN 1967, p. 291, GA res. 2285(XXII), 5 Dec. 1967.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 27 February 1987.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

Disarmament Commission

In 1987, the Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held a series of meetings between 4 and 27 May and an organizational meeting on 1 December, all at United Nations Headquarters.

Chairman: Dimitar Kostov (Bulgaria).

Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Denmark, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Rapporteur: Maher Nashashibi (Jordan).

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

The High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, composed of all States participating in UNDP, held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 22 May and on 27 May 1987.

President: Bernardo Grinspun (Argentina).

Vice-Presidents: Mohamed Benomar (Morocco), Heinrich-Dietrich Dieckmann (Federal Republic of Germany), Blazo Krstajic (Yugoslavia).

Rapporteur: Pavan K. Varma (India).

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members, held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters from 27 July to 7 August 1987.

Chairman: Felix N. C. Oragwu (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia), Boris N. Goudima (Ukrainian SSR), Sumer Sahin (Turkey).

Rapporteur: Glodys St.-Phard (Haiti).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The 28-member Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development held its seventh session at Petropolis, Brazil, from 2 to 9 February 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Saleh Abdulrahman Al-Athel (Saudi Arabia); Lars Anell (Sweden); Ang How-Ghee (Singapore); Sadak Ben Jamaa (Tunisia); Ivan D. Ivanov (USSR); Ernst Keller (Switzerland); Stefan Kwiatkowski, *Vice-Chairman* (Poland); Manlio D. Martinez (Honduras); Abdou Dioffo Moumouni (Niger); V Nyathi (Zimbabwe); Sanga Sabhasri (Thailand); Yannis Tsivdis (Greece); Lawrence A. Wilson (Trinidad and Tobago); Xu Zhaoxiang (China).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Carlos Rafael Abeledo (Argentina); Elisabeth Birman (Hungary); Harvey Brooks, *Vice-Chairman* (United States); Essam El-Din Galal, *Chairman* (Egypt); Karl E. Ganzhorn (Federal Republic of Germany); Yoichi Kaya (Japan); Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan); Lydia P. Makhubu, *Vice-Chairman* (Swaziland); Lourival Carmo Monaco (Brazil); Salim Msangi (United Republic of Tanzania); James Mullin, *Rapporteur* (Canada); Yash Pal, *Vice-Chairman* (India); Nana Claris Efiah Pratt (Sierra Leone); Francisco R. Sagasti, *Vice-Chairman* (Peru).

On 28 July 1987, the Intergovernmental Committee appointed the following members of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Saleh Abdulrahman Al-Athel (Saudi Arabia), Ali Boussaha (Algeria), Robert Gyabaa Jones Butler (Ghana), Hyung Sup Choi (Republic of Korea), Elisabeth Helander (Finland), David Kear (New Zealand), Stefan Kwiatkowski (Poland), Henry

Isaac Cloore Lowe (Jamaica), Tansia Moldende Monkoy (Zaire), Daniel Resendiz Núñez (Mexico), Charles Herbert Geoffrey Oldham (United Kingdom), Omar bin Abdul Rahman (Malaysia), Alexander P. Vladislavlev (USSR), Wu Yikang (China).

Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

The Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa is composed of 11 Member States appointed by the Assembly President, in consultation with the regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and ensuring representation of oil-exporting and -shipping States.

Members:^a Algeria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania.

^aAppointed by the President of the Assembly's forty-first session, as stated in his communication of 26 February 1987 to the Secretary-General.

Chairman: Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).

Vice-Chairman: Nabeela Al-Mulla (Kuwait).

Rapporteur: Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania).

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to appoint one representative, was originally established by the Assembly in 1947 to function between the Assembly's regular sessions. It was re-established in 1948 for a further year and in 1949^a for an indefinite period. The Committee has not met since 1961.⁹

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms.

The Commission held two sessions in 1987, both at United Nations Headquarters: its twenty-fifth from 9 to 27 March, and its twenty-sixth from 6 to 24 July.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1988: Ivan P. Aboimov (USSR); Amjad AH (Pakistan); Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria); Omar Sirry (Egypt); M. A. Vellodi (India).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Genichi Akatani (Japan);^a Michel Auchère (France);^a Claudia Cooley (United States); Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Alexis Stephanou (Greece).

To serve until 31 December 1990: Richard M. Akwei, *Chairman* (Ghana); Turkia Daddah (Mauritania); Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia); André Xavier Pirson (Belgium); Carlos S. Vegega, *Vice-Chairman* (Argentina).

^aDied on 1 September and resigned on 1 October 1987, respectively. Ku Tashiro (Japan) and Michel Jean Bardoux (France) were appointed by the General Assembly on 11 December 1987 (decision 42/317) for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the resultant vacancies.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from ICSC, who serves *ex officio* as Chairman. Members are appointed by the ICSC Chairman to serve for four-year terms.

The Advisory Committee held its twelfth session at Turin, Italy, from 5 to 12 May 1987.

^a YUN 1948-49, p. 411, GA res. 295(IV), 21 Nov. 1949.

⁹ YUN 1961, p. 705.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Yuri N. Ivanov (USSR), Carmen McFarlane (Jamaica).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Saw Swee Hock (Singapore).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Jeremiah P. Banda (Zambia).

To serve until 31 December 1990: Hugues Picard (France).

Ex-officio member: Carlos S. Vegega, *Chairman* (Argentina).

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 34 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacity for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its thirty-ninth session at Geneva from 4 May to 17 July 1987.

Members (until 31 December 1991): Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria); Hussain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain); Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan); Riyadh Al-Qaysi, *Second Vice-Chairman* (Iraq); Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy); Julio Barboza (Argentina); Yuri G. Barsegov (USSR); J. Alan Beesley (Canada); Mohamed Benhouna Louridi (Morocco); Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt); Carlos Calero Rodríguez (Brazil); Leonardo Díaz-González, *First Vice-Chairman* (Venezuela); Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland); Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic); Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland); Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama); Andreas J. Javovides (Cyprus); Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone); Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria); Stephen C. McCaffrey, *Chairman* (United States); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Motoo Ogiso (Japan); Stanislaw M. Pawlak, *Rapporteur* (Poland); Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India); Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar); Paul Reuter (France); Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece); César Sepúlveda Gutiérrez (Mexico); Shi Jiuyong (China); Luis Solari Tudela (Peru); Doudou Thiam (Senegal); Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany); Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and ACABQ, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Jean Guyot (France); George Johnston (United States); Michiya Matsukawa (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil); Braj Kumar Nehru, *Chairman* (India); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

To serve until 31 December 1989: David Montagu, *Vice-Chairman* (United Kingdom);^a Yves Oltramare (Switzerland); Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana).

^a Resigned effective 31 December 1987.

In addition, during 1987, Ahmed Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia) and Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany) served in an *ad hoc* consultative capacity.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/315), the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General of Jean Guyot (France), George Johnston (United States) and Michiya Matsukawa (Japan) as members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988.

Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and GATT with effect from 1 January 1968, the date on which their joint sponsorship of the International Trade Centre commenced.

Participation in the Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT.

The Group held its twentieth session at Geneva from 6 to 10 April 1987.

Chairman: J. A. D. de Lanerolle (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen: G. Nanovszky (Hungary), M. Olarreaga (Uruguay).

Rapporteur: Helena Odmark (Sweden).

Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of ACC. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacity for five-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987:^a Alexander S. Efimov (USSR); Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt); Nasser Kaddour, *Vice-Chairman* (Syrian Arab Republic); Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany); Norman Williams, *Chairman* (Panama).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia).

To serve until 31 December 1990: Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina); Alain Gourdon (France); Richard Vognild Hennes (United States); Ivan Kojic (Yugoslavia); Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).

The replacement members to serve from 1 January 1988 were appointed in 1986 (see YUN 1986, p. 1243).

On 21 December 1987 (decision 42/319), the General Assembly appointed Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic) for a term beginning on 27 May 1988 and ending on 31 December 1992. Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic) was to remain a member until 31 January 1988; the seat would be vacant until 27 May.

Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

Established in 1975 by the General Assembly¹⁰ to consist of 54 Member States appointed by its President on the basis of equitable geographical balance, the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations has a membership of 48. It has not met since 1976.¹¹

Members: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME**

The Executive Committee held its thirty-eighth session at Geneva from 5 to 12 October 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

¹⁰ YUN 1975, p. 957, GA res. 3538(XXX), 17 Dec. 1975.

¹¹ YUN 1976, pp. 889 and 1064.

Chairman: R. H. Robertson (Australia).
Vice-Chairman: A. H. Jamal (United Republic of Tanzania).
Rapporteur: Surapong Poshyananda (Thailand).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Jean-Pierre Hocké.
Deputy High Commissioner: Arthur Eugene Dewey.

On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Executive Committee from 41 to 43 and requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its first regular session of 1988.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held its twelfth meeting at Geneva on 30 September and 2 October 1987.

Chairman: H. Charry-Samper (Colombia).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, which is composed of all members of the Executive Committee, held its seventh meeting at Geneva concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection.

Chairman: R. H. Robertson (Australia).

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was created by the General Assembly in 1949¹² to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years. Information concerning the Panel's composition had from time to time been communicated to the Assembly and the Security Council; the last consolidated list was issued by the Secretary-General in a note of 20 January 1961.

Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution¹³ called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the Assembly.

Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (see p. 1350), open to the participation of all States, held its fourth (final) session at United Nations Headquarters from 21 April to 1 May 1987.

Chairman: Muchkund Dubey (India).
Vice-Chairmen: Dietmar Hücke (German Democratic Republic), Martin Huslid (Norway), Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba).
Rapporteur: Bernards A. N. Mudho (Kenya).

Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

The open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (scheduled for 1988) met at United Nations Headquarters from 26 May to 5 June 1987.

Chairman: Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan).
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.
Rapporteur: Pedro Nuñez-Mosquera (Cuba).

Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against *Apartheid* has a membership of 18. Additional members remained to be appointed by the end of 1987 in pursuance of a 1979 General Assembly request¹⁴ to increase that number.

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

Chairman: Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria).
Vice-Chairmen: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti), Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR), Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal).
Rapporteur: Arif Shahid Khan (India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION

Members: Algeria (*Chairman*), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Ghana (*Chairman*), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Peru, Sudan.

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations met at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 27 March 1987, thereby completing its work.

Members: Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba,^a Cyprus, Ecuador,^a Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico,^a Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a Replaced Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, in accordance with a system of rotation agreed upon by the Latin American States when the Special Committee was constituted.

Chairman: Tullio Treves (Italy).
Vice-Chairmen: Maged Abdel Khalik (Egypt), Bruno de Risios Bath (Brazil), Ivan Stefanov Kulov (Bulgaria).
Rapporteur: James C. Drousiotis (Cyprus).

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

The 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations did not meet in 1987.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

Members: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

¹² YUN 1948-49, p. 416, GA res. 268 D (III), 28 Apr. 1949.

¹³ YUN 1950, p. 194, GA res. 377(V), part A, para. 10, 3 Nov. 1950.

¹⁴ YUN 1979, p. 201, GA res. 34/93 R, 17 Dec. 1979.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization met at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 27 February 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Chairman: Andrzej W. Kakolecki (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen: Ridha Bouabid (Tunisia), Bengt Broms (Finland), Carlos Tobar-Zaldumbide (Ecuador).

Rapporteur: Musa Javed Chohan (Pakistan).

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members:^a Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia).

Vice-Chairmen: Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia), Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba), Sten Strömholm (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic).

On 4 December 1987 (decision 42/309), the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of Norway as a member, with effect from 1 January 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Sweden.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Members: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia (*Chairman*), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia (*Chairman*), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

In 1987, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Fiji, Iran; the five officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

Members: Senegal, Sri Lanka (*Chairman*), Yugoslavia.

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 General Assembly resolution¹⁵ recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the third time on 11 December 1978.¹⁶

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Com-

mission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Luis María de Posadas Montero, *Second Vice-President* (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Ahmed Osman (Egypt); Roger Pinto (France); Samarendranath Sen, *President* (India).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Jerome Ackerman (United States); Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean, *First Vice-President* (United Kingdom).

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/316), the General Assembly appointed Francisco Forteza (Uruguay) and Ioan Voicu (Romania) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNDP Governing Council (see p. 1360) acts as the Executive Board of the Fund—and the UNDP Administrator as its Managing Director—in conformity with measures the General Assembly adopted provisionally in 1967¹⁷ and reconfirmed yearly thereafter. In 1981, the Assembly decided that UNDP should continue to provide the Fund with, among other things, all headquarters administrative support services;¹⁸ the Fund thus continued to operate under the same arrangements, which remained unchanged in 1987.

Managing Director: William H. Draper III (UNDP Administrator).

^a One seat remained vacant in 1987.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF (see p. 1360) reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly.

United Nations Commission on International

Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its twentieth session at Vienna from 20 July to 14 August 1987.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1989: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Singapore, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1992: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

¹⁵ YUN 1966, p. 458, GA res. 2217 A (XXI), annex, 19 Dec. 1966.

¹⁶ YUN 1978, p. 721.

¹⁷ YUN 1967, p. 372, GA res. 2321 (XXII), 15 Dec. 1967.

¹⁸ YUN 1981, p. 469, GA res. 36/196, 17 Dec. 1981.

Chairman: Ana Piaggi de Vanossi (Argentina).

Vice-Chairmen: Miroslav Cuker (Czechoslovakia), Gavan Griffith (Australia), Henry M. Joko-Smart (Sierra Leone).

Rapporteur: Hitoshi Maeda (Japan).

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES

The Working Group on International Contract Practices, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, did not meet in 1987.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its fifteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 27 February 1987.

Chairman: Willem Vis (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Victor Moore (Nigeria).

The Group was to be renamed the Working Group on International Payments at its sixteenth session (see below).

WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The Working Group on International Payments, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its sixteenth session at Vienna from 2 to 13 November 1987.

Chairman: José María Abascal Zamora (Mexico).

Rapporteur: Mervyn Alan Keehn (Australia).

WORKING GROUP ON THE

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order, composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters from 30 March to 16 April 1987.

Chairman: Leif Sevon (Finland).^a

Rapporteur: Fabio Konder Comparato (Brazil).

^a Elected in his personal capacity.

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Members of UNCTAD are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA.

The Conference held its seventh session at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987.

Following are the States members of UNCTAD:

Part A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam,^a Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Part B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See,

Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Part C. Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis,^a Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Part D. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^a Became members of UNCTAD after the sixth (1983) session of the Conference. By decision of the Board, subsequently included in Parts A and C, respectively, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its seventh session. The Conference granted its approval on 9 July 1987.

President: Bernard T. G. Chidzero (Zimbabwe).

Vice-Presidents: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Rapporteur: Andrei Ozadovski (Ukrainian SSR).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).

Committee II: Carlos Pérez del Castillo (Uruguay).

Committee III: Chak Mun See (Singapore).

Committee IV: Martin Huslid (Norway).

Credentials Committee: Adolfo Raul Taylhardat (Venezuela).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD.

BOARD MEMBERS AND SESSIONS

The membership of the Board is open to all UNCTAD members. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for transmittal to the Board President, who announces the membership on the basis of such notifications.

The Board held the following sessions in 1987, at Geneva: the second part of its thirty-third from 24 March to 3 April and on 14 April, its fifteenth special session from 18 to 20 May, and the first part of its thirty-fourth session from 5 to 16 October, on 21 October and on 20 November.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom,

United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

^a Became a member on 24 March 1987.

OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Thirty-third session and fifteenth special session

President: Saad Alfarargi (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Ronald D. Flack (United States), Erich Hochleitner (Austria), Marko Kosin (Yugoslavia), Galo Leoro Franco (Ecuador), Gerald Philipp (German Democratic Republic), John A. Sankey (United Kingdom), Vladimir Tchekline (USSR), Enrique Ter Horst (Venezuela), Prosper Thuysbaert (Belgium), Benson O. Tonwe (Nigeria).

Rapporteur: Lina S. Tukan (Jordan) (thirty-third session), Mazen El-Tal (Jordan) (fifteenth special session).

Thirty-fourth session

President: Georg Massion (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Presidents: Gustavo Albin Santos (Mexico), Salem Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (Kuwait), José María Araneo (Uruguay), Tobgye S. Dorji (Bhutan), Oto Hlavacek (Czechoslovakia), Mogens Isaksen (Denmark), Joseph C. Petrone (United States), Samuel Ernest Quarm (Ghana), Georg Reisch (Austria), Vladimir Tchekline (USSR).

Rapporteur: Mohammed Said Benryane (Morocco).

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested UNCTAD members, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities held its twelfth session at Geneva from 2 to 17 February 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.^a

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 107.

Chairman: N. Parameswaran (Malaysia).

Vice-Chairmen: S. Gompertz (France), S. Gulrez Yazdani (Pakistan), A. Loaiza Mariaca (Bolivia), D. A. Roberts (Canada), S. V. Safronov (USSR).

Rapporteur: M. E. Echeverria (Peru).

COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten held its nineteenth session at Geneva from 9 to 13 and on 19 November 1987.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: J. Denison Cross (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: A. Loaiza Mariaca (Bolivia).

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1987. On 20 November, the Trade and Development Board abolished the Group and its mandate was absorbed by the Committee on Commodities.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities, whose membership was identical to that of the Committee on Commodities, did not meet in 1987. On 20 November, the Trade and Development Board abolished the Sub-Committee and its mandate was absorbed by the Committee on Commodities.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries did not meet in 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.^a

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 110.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held the second part of its twelfth session at Geneva from 2 to 6 March 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 102.

Chairman: U. Fahr (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Chairmen: José María Araneo (Uruguay), B. W. Free (United States), A. Goenka (India), Boris Pichuguine (USSR), Raymond Raeloina (Madagascar).

Rapporteur: W. Bantayan (Philippines).

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures did not meet in 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.^a

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 101.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping did not meet in 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 102.

WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, whose membership is identical to that of the Committee on Shipping, did not meet in 1987.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology did not meet in 1987.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,^a Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.^a

^a Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 24 March 1987, raising the Committee's membership to 99.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences, which is open to the participation of all UNCTAD members, did not meet in 1987.

United Nations Council for Namibia

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

President: Peter D. Zuze (Zambia).

Vice-Presidents: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria); Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India); Dragoslav Pejić (Yugoslavia); Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana) (until 9 April), Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana) (from 10 April); İlter Türkmen (Turkey).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Brajesh Chandra Mishra (until 30 June), Bernt Carlsson (from 1 July).

On 8 December 1987 (decision 42/311), the General Assembly extended the appointment of Bernt Carlsson for one year beginning on 1 January 1988.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela (*Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur*), Yugoslavia, Zambia; the President of the Council (*ex-officio Chairman*).

STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, Cameroon (*Chairman*), China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey (*Vice-Chairman*), USSR, Venezuela, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan (*Chairman*), Romania, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria (*Chairman*), Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico (*Vice-Chairman*), Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1987, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and five Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of its three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The United Nations Development Fund for Women is a separate entity in autonomous association with UNDP. The Director of the

Fund, appointed by the UNDP Administrator, conducts all matters related to its mandate and the Administrator is accountable for its management and operations.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee on UNIFEM to advise the UNDP Administrator on all policy matters affecting the Fund's activities is composed of five Member States designated by the General Assembly President with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution. Each State member of the Committee serves for a three-year term and designates a person with expertise in development co-operation activities, including those benefiting women.

The Committee held two sessions in 1987, at United Nations Headquarters: its twenty-first from 30 March to 8 April, and its twenty-second from 31 August to 4 September.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1988): Colombia, German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Norway.

Director of UNIFEM: Margaret Snyder.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP (see p. 1360) reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 6 to Eastern European States, 10 to Latin American States, and 13 to Western European and other States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its fourteenth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 8 to 19 June 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Chile, China, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Brazil, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

President: Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama).

Vice-Presidents: Z. R. Ansari (India), C. J. Butale (Botswana), D. Protsenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: P. Sutter (Switzerland).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

Deputy Executive Director: William H. Mansfield III.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/448), the General Assembly extended until 31 December 1988 the term of office of those members whose term was to expire on 31 December 1987.

Also on 11 December (resolution 42/185), the Assembly decided that, beginning in 1989, the Council's regular sessions were to be held only in odd-numbered years; a special one-week session was to be held every six years, beginning in 1988. The Secretary-General was to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of Council members from three to four years, half the membership being elected every two years.

COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

The open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives consists of permanent representatives to UNEP and/or Government-designated officials, to consider administrative and budgetary and programme matters, and to review progress in implementing the programme and Council decisions. In 1987, the Committee met at Nairobi on 4 February, 6 and 26 May, 2 September and 9 December.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL INTER-SESSIONAL

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

The 30-member Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which reports to the UNEP Governing Council, held three sessions in 1987, at Nairobi: its sixth on 15 January, its seventh from 24 to 27 March, and its eighth (final) session from 27 to 30 April.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Chairman: A. Momen Choudhury (Bangladesh).

Vice-Chairmen: Edmond Q. Z. Chipamaunga (Zimbabwe), J. Richard Gaechter (Switzerland).

Rapporteur: Kiril A. Tchekotillo (USSR).

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The World Commission on Environment and Development consisted of 22 members, 14 from developing countries and 8 from developed countries, serving in their individual capacity; in 1987, however, there were 21 members.

The Commission held its final meeting in Tokyo from 23 to 28 February 1987.

Members: Susanna Agnelli (Italy); Saleh Abdulrahman Al-Athel (Saudi Arabia); Gro Harlem Brundtland, *Chairman* (Norway); Bernard T. G. Chidzero (Zimbabwe); Lamine Fadika (Côte d'Ivoire); Volker Hauff (Federal Republic of Germany); Mansour Khalid, *Vice-Chairman* (Sudan); Istvan Lang (Hungary); Ma Shijun (China); Margarita Marino de Botero (Colombia); Paulo Nogueira-Neto (Brazil); Saburo Okita (Japan); Shridath S. Ramphal (Guyana); William D. Ruckelshaus (United States); Mohamed Sahnoun (Algeria); Emil Salim (Indonesia); Bukar Shaib (Nigeria); Nagendra Singh (India); Vladimir Sokolov (USSR); Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia); Maurice F. Strong (Canada).

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, plays a leading role within the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and in providing assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems. It operates under the overall policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.^a

Deputy Executive Director: Heino E. Wittrin (until 30 June), Tatsuro Kunugi (from 8 July).

^aDied on 3 March 1987; replaced by Dr. Nafis I. Sadik on 27 April.

On 11 December 1987 (decision 42/430), the General Assembly changed the name of the Fund to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, composed in 1987 of 24 eminent persons selected on the basis of their personal expertise and taking into account the principle

of equitable geographical representation, functions as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR; the Director of UNIDIR reports to the General Assembly and is an *ex-officio* member of the Advisory Board when it acts as the Board of Trustees.

Members: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria); Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout (Algeria); Rolf Björnerstedt (Sweden); James E. Dougherty (United States); Omran El-Shafei (Egypt); Constantin Ene (Romania); Edgar Faure, *Chairman* (France); Alfonso García Robles (Mexico); Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia); A. C. Shahul Hameed (Sri Lanka); Ryukichi Imai (Japan);^a Bjorn Inge Kristvik (Norway); Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba); Liang Yufan (China); Sir Ronald Mason (United Kingdom); William Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon); Manfred Mueller (German Democratic Republic); Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina); Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (India); Friedrich Ruth (Federal Republic of Germany); Amada Segarra (Ecuador); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Tadeusz Strulak (Poland); Roland M. Timerbaev (USSR).^a

^aAppointed on 23 February and 2 April 1987, respectively.

Director of UNIDIR: Jayantha Dhanapala (from 1 July 1987).

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of UNITAR is composed of: (a) not less than 11 and not more than 30 members, which may include one or more officials of the United Nations Secretariat, appointed on a broad geographical basis by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four *ex-officio* members.

In 1987, the Board held its twenty-fifth session from 30 March to 3 April and a special session on 26 and 27 October, both at United Nations Headquarters.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Simeon Aké (Côte d'Ivoire); Adhemar M. A. d'Alcantara (Belgium); Alan Lee Keyes (United States); Umberto La Rocca (Italy); K. Natwar-Singh (India); Klaus Törnudd (Finland).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela); Rafeeuddin Ahmed (Secretariat); J. Isawa Elaigwu (Nigeria); Alexander F. Fesenko (USSR); Jacques Leprette (France); Missoum Sbihi, *Vice-Chairman* (Algeria); S. Shah Nawaz, *Chairman* (Pakistan).

To serve until 31 December 1989: D. H. N. Alleyne (Trinidad and Tobago); Jaime de Piniés (Secretariat); Lucio García del Solar (Argentina); Kiyooki Kikuchi (Japan); Franz E. Muheim (Switzerland); Ali A. Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Alexander Count York von Wartenburg (Federal Republic of Germany).^a

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

^aResigned on 31 December 1987.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Michel Doo Kingué.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by staff pension committees of other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as follows: two each by WHO, FAO; and one each by ILO, UNESCO, ICAO, IAEA, WMO, IMO, ITU, ICITO/GATT, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO.

In 1987, the Board held its thirty-seventh session at Geneva from 3 to 7 August.

Members:

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Members: Mario Majoli (Italy); Michael George Okeyo (Kenya). Alternates: Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany); Sol Kuttner (United States); Miguel Ortega-Nalda (Mexico); Yukio Takasu (Japan).

Representing the Secretary-General: Members: J. Richard Foran (Canada); Kofi A. Annan (Ghana). Alternates: Matias de la Mota (Spain); Maryan Baquerot (France); Anthony J. Miller (Australia).

Representing the Participants: Members: Susanna H. Johnston (United States); Gualtiero Fulcheri, *Chairman* (Italy). Alternates: Bruce C. Hillis (Canada); Lennox Bourne (United Kingdom); Nancy L. Sadka (Australia); George Irving (United States).

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Antonio Busca, *First Vice-Chairman* (Italy). Alternates: Jean-Claude Petitpierre (Switzerland); J.-P. Picard (Canada); I. A. Ioannides (Cyprus); D. C. McLean (United Kingdom).

World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Member: John Reid (United Kingdom). Alternates: Dr. A. A. A. Nasher (Democratic Yemen); Dr. M. Quijano (Mexico); Dr. S. D. M. Fernando (Sri Lanka); Dr. H. Ntuba (Malawi); Dr. T. Shimao (Japan).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Warren W. Furth (United States). Alternates: Robert L. Munteanu (Romania); Dr. David E. Barmes (Australia); John E. Morgan (Australia); Herbert R. Crockett (Canada); Dr. Susan E. Hoick (United States).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Governing Body: Member: A. D. Weygandt (United States). Alternates: John Glistrup (Denmark); I. Kaba (Guinea); V. Isarankura (Thailand); H. Isfahani (Iran); J. Watson (Panama).

Representing the Participants: Member: Aurelio Marcucci (Italy). Alternates: Massimo Arrigo (Italy); J. M. Taylor (Sweden); C. Cherubini (Italy); T. Fortunato-Marra (Italy); M. Palmieri (Italy).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Member: Gollerkeri Vishvanath Rao, *Second Vice-Chairman* (India).

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Dieter Goethel (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Participants: Member: W. E. Price (United States). Alternate: W. P. Scherzer (Austria).

World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Participants: Member: R. M. Perry, *Rapporteur* (United Kingdom). Alternate: S. Mbele-Mbong (Cameroon).

International Maritime Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Member: R. Tchibota-Souamy (Gabon). Alternate: A. Walczak (Poland).

International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Executive Head: Member: A. B. MacLennan (United Kingdom). Alternate: J.-P. Baré (France).

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Representing the Participants: Member: G. Thom (Belgium). Alternate: R. Delaune (France).

World Intellectual Property Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Member: W. Frei (Switzerland).

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Representing the Participants: Member: J. B. McGhie (United Kingdom).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Kamal Ahmed (Sudan).

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from 1 January 1989, the Board was to consist of: 12 members appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (4 from members elected by the Assembly, 4 from those appointed by the Secretary-General, 4 from those elected by participants); 21 members appointed by staff pension committees of other member organizations (7 from those chosen by the bodies corresponding to the General Assembly, 7 from those appointed by the chief administrative officers, 7 from those chosen by the participants).

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members (elected at the Board's thirty-seventh session):

United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Member: Sol Kuttner. Alternates: Mario Majoli, Michael George Okeyo, Ulrich Kalbitzer, Miguel Ortega-Nalda, Yukio Takasu.

Representing the Secretary-General: Member: Kofi A. Annan. Alternates: J. Richard Foran, Matias de la Mota, Maryan Baquerot, Anthony J. Miller.

Representing the Participants: Member: Susanna H. Johnston. Alternates: Gualtiero Fulcheri, Bruce C. Hillis, Lennox Bourne, Nancy L. Sadka, George Irving.

Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: William M. Yoffee (ILO). Alternate: E. Zador (UNIDO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Warren W. Furth (WHO). Alternates: Robert L. Munteanu (WHO), Dr. David E. Barnes (WHO), John E. Morgan (WHO), Herbert R. Crockett (WHO).

Representing the Participants: Member: W. E. Price (IAEA). Alternates: D. Bertaud (IMO), P. A. Traub (ITU), R. M. Perry (WMO).

Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: A. D. Weygandt (FAO). Alternates: John Glistrup (FAO), I. Kaba (FAO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Y. Kochubey (UNESCO). Alternate: K. M. Angelides (UNESCO).

Representing the Participants: Member: G. Thorn (ICITO). Alternates: Gilles Frammery (WIPO), L. Mortimer (ICAO), J. B. McGhie (IFAD).

COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: Ajibola O. Ogunshola (Nigeria), *Region I* (African States); Kunio Takeuchi (Japan), *Region II* (Asian States); Evgeny M. Chetyrkin (USSR), *Region III* (Eastern European States); Gonzalo Arroba (Ecuador), *Region IV* (Latin American States); Robert J. Myers (United States), *Region V* (Western European and other States).

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 27 August 1987.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey (*Chairman*), United Kingdom, United States.

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway (*Rapporteur*), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (*Chairman*), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Giorgio Giacomelli.

Deputy Commissioner-General: Robert S. Dillon.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

Established by the General Assembly in 1954 as a seven-member advisory committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (1955), the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee was so renamed and its mandate revised by the Assembly in 1958,¹⁹ retaining its original composition. The Committee has not met since 1956.²⁰

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The 21-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its thirty-sixth session at Vienna from 23 to 27 March 1987.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: B. Lindell (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: K. Lokan (Australia).

Rapporteur: J. Maisin (Belgium).

United Nations Special Fund

(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, *ad interim*, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. In 1981,²¹ the Assembly decided to continue performing those functions, within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending consideration of the question in 1983. However, no further action had been taken by the end of 1987.

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years, or until the election of their successors.

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1988): *Members:*

Sol Kuttner (*Chairman*), Mario Majoli, Michael George Okeyo.

Alternates: Jobst Holborn (until 31 January 1987), Ulrich Kalbitzer (from 1 February); Miguel A. Ortega; Yukio Takasu.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): *Members:*

J. Richard Foran, Louis-Pascal Nègre, Paul C. Szasz. *Alternates:* Raymond Gieri, Victor Elissejev, Matias de la Mota.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1989): *Members:*

Susanna H. Johnston, Gualtiero Fulcheri, Bruce C. Hillis. *Alternates:* Lennox Bourne, Nancy L. Sadka, George Irving.

On 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided that, effective 1 January 1989, the Committee was to consist of four members and four alternates elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternates appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternates elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly

¹⁹ YUN 1958, p. 31, GA res. 1344(XIII), 13 Dec. 1958.

²⁰ YUN 1956, p. 108.

²¹ YUN 1981, p. 418, GA dec. 36/424, 4 Dec. 1981.

by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned including UNITAR, who serve in their personal capacity for six-year terms; (b) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are *ex-officio* members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

In 1987, the Council held two sessions: its twenty-ninth at Espoo, Finland, from 6 to 10 July, and its thirtieth in Tokyo from 7 to 11 December.

Members:

To serve until 2 May 1989: Bakr Abdullah Bakr (Saudi Arabia); Bashir Bakri, *Vice-Chairman* (Sudan); Marie-Therese Basse (Senegal); André Blanc-Lapierre, *Vice-Chairman* (France); Mercedes a Concepción (Philippines); Helge Gyllenberg, *Vice-Chairman* (Finland); Walter Joseph Kamba, *Chairman* (Zimbabwe); Gerald Cecil Lalor (Jamaica); Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal); Yevgeniy M. Primakov, *Vice-Chairman* (USSR); Alberto Wagner de Reyna, *Vice-Chairman* (Peru); Zhao Dihua, *Vice-Chairman* (China).

To serve until 2 May 1992: Mary F. Berry (United States); Alfonso Borrero (Colombia); Umberto Colombo (Italy); Keith B. Griffin (United Kingdom); Heitor Gurgulino de Souza (Brazil);^a Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso); M. G. K. Menon (India); Martha V. Mvungi (United Republic of Tanzania); Mihaly Simai (Hungary);^b Rehman Sobhan (Bangladesh); Ryozyo Sunobe (Japan);^c Justin Thorens (Switzerland).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

^a Resigned in August 1987; Candido Mendes de Almeida (Brazil) was appointed on 23 December to fill the resultant vacancy.

^b Appointed in May 1987 to fill a vacancy created in 1986.

^c Resigned in November 1987; Kuniyoshi Date (Japan) was appointed in December to fill the resultant vacancy.

Rector of the United Nations University: Mr. Soedjatmoko (until 31 August 1987), Heitor Gurgulino de Souza (from 1 September).

The Council maintained four standing committees during 1987: the Committee on Finance and Budget; the Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development; the Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines; and the Committee on the Report of the Council.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations provides financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to enable their participation in meetings of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, a subsidiary of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the Fund consists of five members with relevant experience in issues affecting indigenous populations, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General for a three-year term. At least one member is a representative of a widely recognized organization of indigenous people. The Board did not meet in 1987.

Members:^a Leif Dunfield (Norway), Alioune Sène (Senegal), Hiwi Tauroa (New Zealand), Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia), Augusto Willemsen-Díaz (Guatemala).

^a Appointed on 4 June 1987.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims

of Torture consists of five members with wide experience in the field of human rights, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments.

The Board held its sixth session at Geneva from 23 to 25 February 1987.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1988): Hans Danelius, *Chairman* (Sweden); Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia); Amos Wako (Kenya).

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Council held its thirteenth session in Beijing, China, from 8 to 11 June 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Somalia, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Tunisia.

President: Henri Nallet (France).

Vice-Presidents: Ibrahim Baluch (Pakistan), Dr. Ernesto Juan Figueras (Argentina), Gilles Laubhouet-Vally (Cote d'Ivoire), Yovtcho Roussev (Bulgaria).

Executive Director: Gerald Ion Trant.

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 14 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Zambia. All but Brazil and Nepal were elected by the Assembly on 28 October 1987 (decision 42/307).

Conferences

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987. Participating were the following 138 States:

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Mahathir Mohamad (Malaysia).

Vice-Presidents for co-ordination: Juhana Idänpään Heikkilä (Finland), Imre Hutas (Hungary).

Vice-Presidents: Austria, Bahamas, Burundi, China, Ecuador, France, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Rapporteur-General: Philip O. Emafo (Nigeria).

Presiding Officers of committees:

Main Committee: Guillermo Bedregal-Gutiérrez (Bolivia).

Credentials Committee: Jose Francisco Sucre Figarella (Venezuela).

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 August to 11 September 1987. Participating were the following 150 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Natwar Singh (India).

Vice-Presidents: Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Rapporteur-General: W. Alexander Morrison (Canada).

Chairmen of committees and working groups:

Committee of the Whole: Martin Huslid (Norway).

Credentials Committee: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela) (*Presiding Officer*).

Working Group I: Dietmar Hücke (German Democratic Republic).

Working Group II: Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba).

Working Group III: Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon).

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

The United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was held at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987. Participating were the following 106 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Mohamed Ibrahim Shaker (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Swaziland, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Rapporteur-General: H. Thielicke (German Democratic Republic).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: F. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico).

Committee II: I. Makipentti (Finland).

Credentials Committee: Adolfo Raul Taylhardat (Venezuela).

Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Argentina, Bulgaria, Congo, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Zambia.

On 15 October 1987 (decision 42/305), the General Assembly elected Algeria, Brazil, Nepal, Senegal and Yugoslavia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1988, to replace Bulgaria, Congo, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1987.

PRESIDENTS

The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1987:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Representative</i>
January	Venezuela	Andrés Aguilar
February	Zambia	Peter D. Zuze
March	Argentina	Marcelo E. R. Delpech
April	Bulgaria	Boris Tsvetkov
May	China	Li Luye
June	Congo	Martin Adouki
July	France	Jean-Bernard Raimond Pierre-Louis Blanc
August	Federal Republic of Germany	Hans Werner Lautenschlager
September	Ghana	James Victor Gbeho
October	Italy	Maurizio Bucci
November	Japan	Kiyoaki Kikuchi
December	USSR	Aleksandr M. Belonogov

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee (see p. 1337) reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1987; the first meeting was held on 2 January and the last on 18 December.

Standing committees

Each of the three standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on the Admission of New Members

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 507(1982)

Members: France (Chairman), Guyana,^a Jordan,^a Uganda.^a

^aNot Council members in 1987.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia

The *Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia* consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1987.

Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting

(on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. It met on 16 October 1987.

Security Council Commission established under resolution 446(1979)

(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem)

Members: Bolivia,^a Portugal,^a Zambia.

^aNot Council members in 1987.

Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

Chairman: Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates).

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General William Callaghan (until 7 June 1987), Lieutenant-General Martin Vadset (from 8 June).

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Gustaf Welin.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Force Commander: Major-General Gustav Hägglund.

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: James Holger.

Force Commander: Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNIOGIP)

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Alf Hammer (until 3 August 1987), Brigadier-General James Parker (from 22 September).

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)

Authorized by the Security Council in 1978,²² the United Nations Transition Assistance Group had not been employed in Namibia by the end of 1987.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari. Commander-designate: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand.

²² YUN 1978, p. 915, SC res. 435(1978), 29 Sep. 1978.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Iran, Norway, Oman, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

On 21 October and 3 November 1987 (decision 42/306), the General Assembly elected the following 18 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1987: United Nations Headquarters, 3-6 February.

First regular session of 1987: United Nations Headquarters, 4-29 May.

Second regular session of 1987: Geneva, 23 June-9 July.

Resumed second regular session of 1987: United Nations Headquarters, 1 and 20 October, 25 November and 4 December.

OFFICERS

President: Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland).

Vice-Presidents: Aneesuddin Ahmed (Pakistan) (until 4 May), Muhammad Nasser Mian (Pakistan) (4 May-23 June), Nicasio Valderrama (Philippines) (23-28 June), Rosario G. Manalo (Philippines) (from 29 June); Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt); Lloyd M. H. Barnett (Jamaica); Paul Laberge (Canada).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and *ad hoc* bodies.

The inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also reports to the Council.

Sessional bodies

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Lloyd M. H. Barnett (Jamaica). *Vice-Chairmen:* Najib Abdulkarim Mohamed (Somalia), Younes Bin Ali Rahma (Oman).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Paul Laberge (Canada). *Vice-Chairmen:* Laurent-Marie Biffot (Gabon), Manuel Rodriguez (Peru).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Nicasio Valderrama (Philippines) (23-28 June), Rosario G. Manalo (Philippines) (from 29 June). *Vice-Chairmen:* Bénédicte Frankinet (Belgium), Vassili Peshkov (Byelorussian SSR).

Functional commissions

Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirtieth session at Vienna from 23 February to 4 March 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Canada, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Romania, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Chile, Denmark, Indonesia, Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1990: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway,^a Togo.

^a Elected on 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/103).

Chairman: Michal Dobroczyński (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen: Juan Carlos Beltramino (Argentina), Rabia Bhuiyan (Bangladesh), Mario Majoli (Italy).

Rapporteur: Kati Korga (Togo).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Pakistan, Romania, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 43 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its forty-third session at Geneva from 2 February to 13 March 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Peru, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Ireland, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, USSR.

76 serve until 31 December 1989: Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Leonid F. Evmenov (Byelorussian SSR).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdul Jabbar Al-Haddawi (Iraq), Ole P. Kolby (Norway), Alioune Sène (Senegal).

Rapporteur: María E. Ruesta de Furter (Venezuela).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 15 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human

Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1967)

Members: Mikuin Leliel Balanda, *Chairman* (Zaire); Humberto Díaz-Casanueva, *Vice-Chairman* (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Braninir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia); Elly Elikunda E. MTango (United Republic of Tanzania); Mulka Govinda Reddy (India).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

The Group of Three held its tenth session at Geneva from 26 to 30 January 1987.

Members: Algeria, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka.

Chairman/Rapporteur: Boudjemâa Delmi (Algeria).

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF

DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacity as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, each for a four-year term.

The Sub-Commission held its thirty-ninth session at Geneva from 10 August to 4 September 1987.

Members (until March 1988):^a Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba); Awn Shawkat Al Khasawneh (Jordan); Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, *Vice-Chairman* (India); Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece); Driss Dahak (Morocco); Jules Deschênes (Canada); Leandro Despouy, *Chairman* (Argentina);^b George Dove-Edwin (Nigeria); Gu Yijie (China); Aidiid Abdillahi Ilkahanaf (Somalia); Louis Joinet, *Rapporteur* (France); Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt); Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico); Dumitru Mazilu (Romania); Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia); John P. Roche (United States); Kwesi B. S. Simpson, *Vice-Chairman* (Ghana); V. N. Sofinsky (USSR); Masayuki Takemoto (Japan); Danilo Turk, *Vice-Chairman* (Yugoslavia);^c Antonio Jose Uribe Portocarrero (Colombia); Rodrigo Valdez Baquero (Ecuador); Theodoor Cornelis van Boven (Netherlands); Ben Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom); Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

^a Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh) died prior to the session. On 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/102), the Economic and Social Council extended the term of office of the members for one year until March 1988.

^b Alternates for Enzo Giustozzi (Argentina) and Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia), respectively, who did not attend the session.

Working Group

(established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971
of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and
Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII))

The Working Group on Communications concerning human rights held its fifteenth session at Geneva from 27 July to 7 August 1987.

Members: Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare (India); John Carey (United States); Antonio Martínez Báez (Mexico); V. N. Sofinsky (USSR); Fisseha Yimer, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (Ethiopia).

Working Group

(established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11(XXVII)
of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on Slavery held its twelfth session at Geneva from 3 to 6 and on 25 and 26 August 1987.

Members: Jules Deschênes, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (Canada);^a Dumitru Mazilu (Romania); Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia); Masayuki Takemoto (Japan);^b Antonio Jose Uribe Portocarrero (Colombia); Ben Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

^a Alternate for Mr. Whitaker, who did not attend the session.

^b Alternate for Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), who died prior to the session.

Working Group on Detention

The Working Group on Detention met at Geneva between 12 and 20 August 1987.

Members: Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba); John Carey, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (United States); Driss Dahak (Morocco); Masayuki Takemoto (Japan); Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia).

Working Group on Indigenous Populations

The Working Group on Indigenous Populations held its fifth session at Geneva from 3 to 7 August 1987.

Members: Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba); Erica-Irene A. Daes, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (Greece); Gu Yijie (China); Kwesi B. S. Simpson (Ghana); Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia).

WORKING GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL
EXPERTS ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development held its tenth session at Geneva from 5 to 20 January 1987.

Members: Luis Aguirre Gallardo (Panama); Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru); Konstantin Andreev (Bulgaria); Abd-el-Naceur Belaid (Algeria); Kantilal Lallubhai Dalai, *Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur* (India); Riyadh Aziz Hadi (Iraq); Julio Heredia Pérez, *Vice-Chairman* (Cuba); Thomas A. Johnson (United States);^a Jean-Pierre Le Court (France); Grigori Morozov (USSR); Fahd Salim (Syrian Arab Republic); Alioune Sène, *Chairman* (Senegal); Kongit Sinigiorgis (Ethiopia); Danilo Turk, *Vice-Chairman* (Yugoslavia); Johannes Zandvliet (Netherlands).

^a The United States withdrew from the Group in December 1987.

WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED
OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances held three sessions in 1987: its twenty-first in New York from 4 to 8 May, its twenty-second at Geneva from 14 to 18 September and its twenty-third at Geneva from 25 November to 4 December.

Members: Jonas Kwami Dotse Fofi (Ghana); Agha Hilaly (Pakistan); Ivan Tosevski, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (Yugoslavia); Toine van Dongen (Netherlands); Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUPS

(to study situations revealing a consistent
pattern of gross violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on

Human Rights decision 1986/109 of 13 March 1986:

Members: Mairegu Bezabih (Ethiopia); Marc Bossuyt (Belgium); Todor Dichev (Bulgaria); Victoria Sisante-Bataclan (Philippines); Armando Villanueva del Campo, *Chairman/Rapporteur* (Peru).

Working Group established by Commission on

Human flights decision 1987/103 of 2 March 1987:

Members: Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), Todor Dichev (Bulgaria), Victoria Sisante-Bataclan (Philippines), Mujuyanama Theoneste (Rwanda), Armando Villanueva del Campo (Peru).

WORKING GROUPS (OPEN-ENDED)

Working Group established by Commission on

Human Rights resolution 1986/44 of 12 March 1986

(to draft a declaration on the right and responsibility of
individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect
universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms):
Chairman/Rapporteur: Robert H. Robertson (Australia).

Working Group established by Commission on

Human Rights resolution 1986/59 of 13 March 1986

(to draft a convention on the rights of the child):
Chairman/Rapporteur: Adam Lopatka (Poland).

Working Group established by Commission on

Human Rights resolution 1986/60 of 13 March 1986

(to draft a declaration on the rights of persons belonging
to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities):
Chairman/Rapporteur: Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 40 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirty-second session at Vienna from 2 to 11 February 1987. It also met as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 1359).

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Ecuador, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia.

Chairman: Enrique Parejo González (Colombia).

First Vice-Chairman: Philip O. Emafo (Nigeria).

Second Vice-Chairman: Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: E. A. Babayan (USSR).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 20 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy,

Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The Sub-Commission held its twenty-second session at Vienna on 28 and 29 January 1987.

Members: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

Chairman: Erdem Erner (Turkey).

Vice-Chairman: Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan).

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF NATIONAL
DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (HONLEA)

Interregional HONLEA

Interregional HONLEA examines in depth the most important aspects of the drug trafficking problem. All Member States are encouraged to participate, and competent bodies within the United Nations system as well as the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Co-operation Council are invited to offer their technical expertise.

Interregional HONLEA did not meet in 1987.

HONLEA, Africa Region

A meeting to co-ordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened regularly, is open to any State in the region, as well as to observers from Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council, other competent international and intergovernmental organizations, and INCB. Any interested Government which is actively involved in countering illicit drug traffic in the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Africa Region, held its first meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 March to 3 April 1987.

Chairman: Eshetu Wondemagegnehu (Ethiopia).

First Vice-Chairman: Diaraf Farba Payé (Senegal).

Second Vice-Chairman: Ismail M. Abdel Wahid (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Jean Joseph Malonda (Congo).

HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific Region^a

A meeting to co-ordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened annually (except when Interregional HONLEA meets) in one of the region's capitals, is open to any country or territory in the region approved by the Commission, as well as to observers from the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Co-operation Council, Interpol and INCB. Any interested Government outside the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific Region, held its thirteenth meeting in Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987.

^aFormerly HONLEA, Far East Region.

Chairman: E. Uruma (Japan).

First Vice-Chairman: Sun Xiwen (China).

Second Vice-Chairman: Walter Williams (Australia).

Third Vice-Chairman: Mohamad Ghazali bin Yacub (Malaysia).

Rapporteur: Dalbir Singh (India).

HONLEA, Latin American and Caribbean Region

On 26 May 1987, the Economic and Social Council invited Latin American and Caribbean Governments and other interested Governments to participate in a regional HONLEA with a view to establishing the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region.

HONLEA, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held its first meeting at Santiago, Chile, from 28 September to 2 October 1987.

Chairman: Fernando Paredes Pizarro (Chile).

First Vice-Chairman: Juan Carlos Delconte (Argentina).

Second Vice-Chairman: David Jack (Trinidad and Tobago).

Third Vice-Chairman: Jorge Alderete Rosales (Bolivia).

Rapporteur: Luis Lamas Puccio (Peru).

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission met at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 16 January 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Togo, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, France, Greece, India, Japan, Mauritius, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1990: Australia, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Italy, Mexico, Philippines, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Chairman: Olga Pellicer (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Rabia Bhuiyan (Bangladesh), Lombe Chibesakunda (Zambia), Hanne Severinsen (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Elena K. Ramanovich (Byelorussian SSR).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Lesotho, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

Population Commission

The Population Commission, which consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 6 February 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sweden, Togo.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mauritius, Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Burundi, China, Cuba, Iran, Malawi, Mexico, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Sergio Thompson-Flores (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: Visit Boonyakesanond (Thailand), Vladimir Kalaidiev (Bulgaria), Ali Rahmy (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Laetitia van den Assum (Netherlands).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bolivia, France, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission, which consists of 24 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 23 February to 4 March 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Brazil, Finland, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Argentina, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Spain, Togo, USSR, Zambia.

Chairman: Emmanuel Oti Boateng (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Luis Alberto Beccaria (Argentina), Mukhtar Hallouda (Egypt), Vladimir Micka (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Stephen Kuzmicich (New Zealand).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following eight members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, United States.

WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND CO-ORDINATION

The Working Group consists of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission; the representatives to the Commission of the two major contributors to the United Nations budget, unless they are already represented in the Bureau; and one representative to the Commission from a developing country from among members of each of the following: ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, unless they are also already represented in the Bureau. Members serve two-year terms.

The Working Group held its twelfth session at Geneva from 6 to 9 October 1987.

Chairman: Emmanuel Oti Boateng (Ghana).

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its forty-third session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 30 April 1987.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Chirayu Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya (Thailand).

Vice-Chairmen: Kwang Soo Choi (Republic of Korea), P. R. Dasgupta (India), S. Dhanabalan (Singapore), Kasitah Gaddam (Malaysia), A. K. Khandker (Bangladesh), Aruru Matiabe (Papua New Guinea), Nguyen Dy Nien (Viet Nam), Keiwa Okuda (Japan), Mohan Man Sainju (Nepal), J. B. Sumarlin (Indonesia), Paul J. Tovua (Solomon Islands), Thomas Uren (Australia), Wu Xuejian (China), M. Roughani Zanjani (Iran).

Rapporteur: Javid Zafar (Pakistan).

Following are the main subsidiary and related bodies of the Commission:

Advisory body: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission.

Legislative bodies: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications; Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade.

Subsidiary bodies: Governing Board, Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology; Governing Board, Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific; Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre.^a

Related intergovernmental bodies: Asian and Pacific Development Centre; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Typhoon Committee.

Regional institution: Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. *Intergovernmental meeting convened by ESCAP:* Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

^aClosed as of 1 March 1987.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held its fourteenth session at Baghdad, Iraq, on 4 and 5 April 1987.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairman: Hisham Hassan Tawfiq (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Ali Ahmad Ansari (Qatar), Qasim Muhammad Miqdad (Syrian Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Sayed Kassem Al-Masri (Egypt).

The Commission's one main subsidiary organ, the Technical Committee, composed of all ESCWA members, reviews the Commission's programme of work.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa meets in annual session at the ministerial level known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission held its twenty-second session (thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 27 April 1987.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,^a Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^aOn 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy (YUN 1963. p. 274, ESC res. 974 D IV (XXXVI)).

Chairman: Soumeila Almoustapha (Niger).

First Vice-Chairman: Ragaa Abdel Rasoul (Egypt).

Second Vice-Chairman: Michael M. Sefali (Lesotho).

Rapporteur: Sambwa Pida N'Bagui (Zaire).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers; Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole; sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials.

The Commission has also established the following subsidiary bodies:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development; intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment; Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development; Technical Committee of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

In 1987, the Economic Commission for Europe held, at Geneva, its forty-second session from 31 March to 10 April and a special session on 9 and 10 November.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marino, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Georg Reisch (Austria).

Vice-Chairman: Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteurs: Maikki Lemne (Sweden), Frantisek Veres (Czechoslovakia).

Following are the principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee.

Other subsidiary bodies are: Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy; Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation.

Ad hoc meetings of experts are convened for sectors of activity not dealt with by these principal bodies.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean did not meet in 1987.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, United States Virgin Islands.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee; Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its Inter-agency Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Technical Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Latin American Demographic Centre forms part of the ECLAC system as an autonomous institution.

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution; it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its tenth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 6 to 16 April 1987; as decided by the Assembly in 1986,²³ the session was open to all States.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Norway, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^a Bolivia, Canada, Congo, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq,^b Italy, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden.

To serve until 31 December 1990: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^a One seat allocated to a member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1987.

^b Elected on 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/103).

Chairman: S. P. Stainov (Bulgaria).

Vice-Chairmen: T. C. E. Gronberg (Finland), N. P. Lego Nirwhono (Indonesia), E. Peñalosa Camargo (Colombia).

Rapporteur: P. Mwanzia (Kenya).

On 27 May (decision 1987/130) and 1 October 1987 (decision 1987/193), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill 18 of the 19 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania. No further election was held in 1987 to fill the remaining seat, allocated to a member from Western European and other States.

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members, elected from all States for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

In 1987, the Commission reconvened its special session, open to the participation of all States, on 6 April, and held its thirteenth session from 7 to 16 April, both at United Nations Headquarters.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh,^a Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1989: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia, Zaire.

²³ YUN 1986, p. 672, GA res. 41/189, 8 Dec. 1986.

Expert advisers (to serve through the fourteenth session): Mark Anderson (United States), Thomas J. Bata (Canada), Ernst-Otto Czempel (Federal Republic of Germany), Kamal Hossain (Bangladesh), Celso Lafer (Brazil), Luis Enrique Marius Martinez (Uruguay/Italy), Ali Mazrui (Kenya), Brian Price (United Kingdom), John Bower Rhodes (United States), William Robbins (United Kingdom), Hassan Sunmonu (Ghana),^a Kari Tapiola (Finland), Teng Weizao (China), L. M. Thapar (India), Raul Trajtenberg (Uruguay/Argentina), Vasily P. Trepelkov (USSR).

^a Elected on 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/103).

^b Selected in 1987, prior to the reconvened special session.

Reconvened special session

Chairman: Miguel Mann-Bosch (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen:^a Jürgen Kühn (Federal Republic of Germany), Wolfgang Sproete (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Magda Shahin (Egypt).

^a One seat was vacant.

Thirteenth session

Chairman: Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria), Vincenzo Petrone (Italy), Jorge Valdez (Peru).

Rapporteur: Günter Schumann (German Democratic Republic).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (see p. 1358) reports to the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consisted of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

During 1987, the Committee held, at United Nations Headquarters, organizational meetings on 30 March, and its twenty-seventh session from 27 April to 29 May and from 14 to 30 September.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Argentina, Benin, France, Peru, USSR, United States, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Indonesia, Japan, Tunisia.

Chairman: A. H. G. Mohiuddin (Bangladesh).

Vice-Chairmen: Miodrag Cabric (Yugoslavia), Deryck Lance Murray (Trinidad and Tobago), Estève Rustico (Benin).

Rapporteur: Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 14 States, 7 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Sweden, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

On 17 December (decision 42/450), the General Assembly decided that, from 1988 onward, the Committee would be composed of 34 Member States, elected for three-year terms, with the distribution of seats as follows: nine for African States, seven each for Asian, Latin American and Caribbean, and Western European and other States, and four for Eastern European States. To elect the new members, the Assembly dispensed with the requirement of nomination by the Council.

On the same date (decision 42/318), the Assembly elected the following 20 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988: Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Uganda, Yugoslavia.

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee held its tenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 15 April 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1988:^a Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, India, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1990:^b Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Côte d'Ivoire,^c Cuba, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Swaziland,^c Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey,^c Uganda, United States, Zaire.

^a One seat allocated to a member from Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1987.

^b Five seats allocated to two members from Asian States and three members from Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1987.

^c Elected on 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130).

Chairman: Victor Krishanovsky (Ukrainian SSR).

Vice-Chairmen: M'hamed Chafik El Khatib (Morocco), Malik Azhar Ellahi (Pakistan), Jorge Alberto Helo-Harfouche (Colombia).

Rapporteur: Fredericka Gregory (Canada).

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 4 February 1983 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and UNIDO.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* on 20 November 1985 upon completion of its report on the negotiations.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 19 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 27 February 1987.

Members (until 31 December 1990): Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Greece, Kenya, Malawi, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, United States.

Chairman: Célestin Kabanda (Rwanda).

Vice-Chairman: Emil Y. Golemanov (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis (Cyprus).

Expert bodies

AdHoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters

The membership of the *AdHoc* Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters—to consist of 25 members drawn from 15 developing and 10 developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in their individual capacity—remained at 24 in 1987, with one member from a developing country still to be appointed.

The *AdHoc* Group, which normally meets biennially, held its fourth meeting at Geneva from 30 November to 11 December 1987.

Members: Julius Olasoji Akinmola (Nigeria); Mohamed Chkounda (Morocco); Maurice Hugh Collins, *Chairman* (United Kingdom); Eivany Antonio Da Silva, *Rapporteur* (Brazil); V. U. Eradi, *Vice-Chairman* (India); Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States); José Ramón Fernández-Pérez (Spain); Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina); Mayer Gabay (Israel); Hugo Hanisch-Ovalle (Chile); I. A. Imtiaz (Pakistan); Abdel Fatah Ismail (Egypt); Marwan Koudsi (Syrian Arab Republic); Dominique Lemaire (France); Daniel Lüthi (Switzerland); Reksoprajitno Mansury (Indonesia); Thomas Menck (Federal Republic of Germany); Canute R. Miller (Jamaica); Alfred Philipp (Austria); Aaron Schwartzman (Mexico); Rainer Söderholm (Finland); André Titty (Cameroon); Koenraad Van der Heeden (Netherlands); Isao Watanabe (Japan).

Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacity for a term of three years.

The Committee held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters from 21 to 24 April 1987.

Members (until 31 December 1989):^a Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad, *Chairman* (Kuwait); Nicolás Ardito-Barletta (Panama); Gerasimos D. Arsenis (Greece); Edmar Bacha (Brazil); Bernard T. G. Chidzero (Zimbabwe); Hernando de Soto (Peru); Prithvi Nath Dhar (India); Adama Diallo (Senegal); Just Faaland, *Rapporteur* (Norway); Keith Broadwell Griffin (United Kingdom); Patrick Guillaumont (France); Armin Gutowski (Federal Republic of Germany);^b Mahbub ul Haq (Pakistan); Gerald K. Helleiner (Canada); Huan Xiang (China); Helen Hughes (Australia); Shinichi Ichimura (Japan); Henry Nau (United States); G. O. Nwankwo (Nigeria); Jozef Pajestka (Poland); Mihály Simai, *Vice-Chairman* (Hungary); Igor Sysoyev (USSR); Ferdinand Van Dam (Netherlands).

^a Appointed on 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/103); also appointed was Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (Indonesia), who resigned prior to the session.

^b Died on 29 November 1987.

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods is composed of experts from countries interested in the international transport of dangerous goods. The experts are made available by their Governments at the request of the Secretary-General. The membership, to be increased to 15 in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council,²⁴ was 12 in 1987. The Committee did not meet in 1987.

Members: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee may alter, as required, the composition of its subsidiary bodies. In addition, any Committee member may participate in the work of and vote in those bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its twenty-seventh session at Geneva from 17 to 21 August 1987.

Chairman: R. Watson (United Kingdom).

GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its thirty-sixth session at Geneva from 3 to 14 August 1987.

Chairman: L. Grainger (United Kingdom).

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council, according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

The Committee did not meet in 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1988: Mohamed Boulasri (Morocco), David Faulkner (United Kingdom), Ronald L. Gainer (United States), Jozsef Godony (Hungary), Aura Guerra de Villaláz (Panama), A. R. Khandker (Bangladesh), Abdul Meguid Ibrahim Kharbit (Kuwait), Farouk A. Mourad (Saudi Arabia), Bertin Pandi (Central African Republic), Aregba Polo (Togo), Miguel A. Sánchez Méndez (Colombia), Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan), Bo Svensson (Sweden).
To serve until 31 December 1990:^a Cheng Weiqiu (China), Roger S. Clark (New Zealand), Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia), Hedi Fessi (Tunisia), Eugene Jules Henri Frencken (Belgium), Aleksei Y. Kudryavtsev (USSR), Albert Llewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone), Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica), Abdul Karim Nasution (Indonesia), Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar), Simone Andrée Rozes (France), Minoru Shikita (Japan), Adolfo Luis Tamini (Argentina).

^a One seat remained vacant in 1987 due to the death in 1986 of Manuel López-Rey y Arrojo (Bolivia).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights consists of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity, elected by the Economic and Social Council from among persons nominated by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The experts have recognized competence in the field of human rights, with due consideration given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of different forms of social and legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee held its first session at Geneva from 9 to 27 March 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1988: Juan Alvarez Vita, *Vice-Chairman* (Peru); Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea); María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain); Samba Cor Konate (Senegal); Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria); Wladyslaw Neneman, *Vice-Chairman* (Poland); Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica); Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus); Philippe Texier (France).

To serve until 31 December 1990: Philip Alston, *Rapporteur* (Australia); Ibrahim Ali Badawi El-Sheikh, *Chairman* (Egypt); Adib Daoudy, *Vice-Chairman* (Syrian Arab Republic); Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador); Alexandre Muterahajuru (Rwanda); Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany); Edward P. Sviridov (USSR); Chikako Taya (Japan); Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which reports to the Commission on Transnational Corporations (see p. 1356), consists of 34 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution. Each State elected appoints an expert with appropriate experience in accounting and reporting.

The Group held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 March 1987.

²⁴YUN 1975, p. 734, ESC res. 1973(LIX), 30 July 1975.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987:^a Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^b Cyprus, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

^a Four seats allocated to two members from African States and one member each from Eastern European and Latin American States remained unfilled in 1987.

^b Four seats allocated to one member each from Asian and Latin American States and two members from Eastern European States remained unfilled in 1987.

Chairman: Mohamed Adel El-Safty (Egypt).

Vice-Chairmen: Tomás Garrido (Uruguay), Asta Tjolsen (Norway).

Rapporteur: Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill 9 of the 17 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Kenya, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Zaire. No further elections were held in 1987 to fill the seats allocated to two members each from African, Asian and Latin American States, and one member each from Eastern European and Western European and other States.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names represents various geographical/linguistic divisions, of which there were 17 in 1987, as follows: Africa Central; Africa East; Africa West; Arabic; Asia East (other than China); Asia South-East and Pacific South-West; Asia South-West (other than Arabic); China; Dutch- and German-speaking; East Central and South-East Europe; India; Latin America; Norden; Romano-Hellenic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States of America/Canada.

The Group of Experts held its thirteenth session at Montreal, Canada, on 17 and 31 August 1987.

Chairman: Dirk P. Blok (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: Ydelis Velásquez García (Cuba).

Rapporteur: Alan Rayburn (Canada).

Ad hoc bodies

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the
Preparatory Body for the International Conference on
Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 1349) held its second (final) session at Vienna from 12 to 18 February 1987; the officers were the same as at the Commission's thirty-second session (see p. 1353).

**Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the
In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental
Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields**

On 6 February 1987 (decision 1987/112), the Economic and Social Council established a Special Commission, open to the full participation of all Member States, to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and its Secretariat support structures.

The Commission held four sessions in 1987, at United Nations Headquarters: its first from 2 to 6 March, its second from 18 to 20 March, its third from 27 April to 1 May, and its fourth from 1 to 4 September.

Chairman: Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt).

Vice-Chairmen: Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India), Adriaan Jacobovits de Szeged (Netherlands), Lev I. Maksimov (Byelorussian SSR), Mario Moya-Palencia (Mexico).

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held four sessions in 1987: an organizational session at United Nations Headquarters on 9 and 10 February; its first session at Rome, Italy, on 22 and 23 April; a special session at Geneva on 21 June; and its second session at United Nations Headquarters on 22 and 23 October.

The membership of ACC, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, includes the executive heads of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA and the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to GATT.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, for Administration and Management, and for Technical Co-operation for Development; and the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNRWA and WFP.

ACC has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

Other related bodies

**Intergovernmental Committee on Science and
Technology for Development**

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 1339) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

**International Research and Training Institute
for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)**

The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions, functions under the authority of a Board of Trustees.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is composed of 11 members serving in their individual capacity, appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the nomination of States; and *ex-officio* members. Members serve for three-year terms, with a maximum of two terms.

The Board, which reports periodically to the Council and where appropriate to the General Assembly, held its seventh session at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 2 to 6 February 1987.

Members (until 30 June 1987):

To serve until 30 June 1987: Daniela Colombo (Italy); Zhor Lazrak (Morocco); Achie Sudiarti Luhulima, *President* (Indonesia).

To serve until 30 June 1988: Fabiola Cuví Ortiz, *Vice-President* (Ecuador); Ingrid Eide (Norway); Elena Atanassova Lagadinova, *Rapporteur* (Bulgaria); Lin Shangzhen (China); Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria).

To serve until 30 June 1989: Inés Alberdi (Spain); Siga Seye (Senegal); Berta Torrijos de Arosemena (Panama).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council appointed the following three members for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June: Daniela Colombo (Italy), Tawhida O. Hadra (Sudan), Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia). The Council also appointed Kristin Tørnes (Norway) to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Ingrid Eide (Norway) after the Board's seventh session.

Members (from 1 July 1987):

To serve until 30 June 1988: Fabiola Cuví Ortiz (Ecuador), Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria), Lin Shangzhen (China), Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria), Kristin Tørnes (Norway).

To serve until 30 June 1989: Inés Alberdi (Spain), Siga Seye (Senegal), Berta Torrijos de Arosemena (Panama).

To serve until 30 June 1990: Daniela Colombo (Italy), Tawhida O. Hadra (Sudan), Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia).

Ex-officio members: The Director of the Institute, and a representative of the Secretary-General, each of the regional commissions and the Institute's host country (Dominican Republic).
Director of the Institute: Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic.

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see p. 1340) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (see p. 1342) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNICEF Executive Board consists of 41 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, for three-year terms.

The Board held its 1987 regular session from 20 April to 1 May and (with its composition as of 1 August) an organizational session on 10 June, both at United Nations Headquarters.

Members (until 31 July 1987):

To serve until 31 July 1987: Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Niger, Romania, Switzerland, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1988: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1989: Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Thailand, Turkey.

Chairman: Maurizio Bucci (Italy).

First Vice-Chairman: Salim Bin Hamdan Al-Akhzami (Oman).

Second Vice-Chairman: Poliana Cristescu (Romania).

Third Vice-Chairman: A. P. Maruping (Lesotho).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Gabriel Restrepo (Colombia).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July: Australia, Belgium, Benin, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Philippines, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Members (from 1 August 1987):

To serve until 31 July 1988: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1989: Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Thailand, Turkey.

To serve until 31 July 1990: Australia, Belgium, Benin, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Philippines, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: A. P. Maruping (Lesotho).

First Vice-Chairman: Makoto Taniguchi (Japan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Stanislaw Trepczynski (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Vacant.

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Rawle Lucas (Guyana).

Executive Director of UNICEF: James P. Grant.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Committee on Administration and Finance is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: Erik Fill (Denmark) (until 31 July), Suyono Yahya (Indonesia) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Margarita Dieguez-Armas (Mexico) (until 31 July), Nicole Senécal (Canada) (from 1 August).

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: Apilas Osatananda (Thailand) (until 31 July), H. Chr. Bugge (Norway) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Moussa Coulibaly (Mali) (until 31 July), Margarita Dieguez-Armas (Mexico) (from 1 August).

UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy consists of: six members of the UNICEF Executive Board, among whom are the chairmen of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee who serve *ex officio*; and six members of the WHO Executive Board.

The Joint Committee, which meets biennially, held its twenty-sixth session at Geneva from 27 to 29 January 1987.

Members:

UNICEF ex-officio members: Dr. Adyatma, *Rapporteur* (Indonesia); Maurizio Bucci (Italy).

Elected by UNICEF: Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh); Margarita Dieguez-Armas (Mexico); Pierre Edon (Benin); Linda Vogel (United States).

Appointed by WHO: J.-F. Girard (France); Dr. R. Hapsara, *Chairman* (Indonesia); Dr. W. Koinange (Kenya); Dr. A. P. Maruping, *Rapporteur* (Lesotho); J. R. Menchaca (Cuba); M. Steinbach (Federal Republic of Germany).

^a Alternate for Dr. Sung Woo Lee.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board (see p. 1343) reports to UNCTAD; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries. Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries. The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

In 1987, the Governing Council held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational meeting on 17 and 20 February, a special session from 17 to 20 February and its thirty-fourth session from 26 May to 19 June.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the February 1988 organizational session: Austria, Benin, Chile, China, Cuba, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until the day preceding the February 1989 organizational session: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Spain.

To serve until the day preceding the February 1990 organizational session: Argentina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Poland, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey.

President: Bjorn Olsen (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents: Anton Baranov (Bulgaria), Hassen Elghouayel (Tunisia), Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba), Winston Thompson (Fiji).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the February 1988 organizational session to fill the vacancies occurring the preceding day: Austria, China, Cuba, Ghana, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Administrator of UNDP: William H. Draper III.

Associate Administrator: G. Arthur Brown.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters between 26 May and 18 June 1987.

Chairman: Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba).

Rapporteur: Hans Olsson (Sweden).

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The Governing Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and held meetings between 5 and 19 June 1987 to consider matters related to programme management. The President of the Council presided.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP (see p. 1346) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR (see p. 1347) reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of UNRISD reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development. The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General: Paul-Marc Henry (France);

Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (until 30 June 1987): Gustavo Esteva (Mexico), Ulf Hannerz (Sweden); (to serve until 30 June 1989): Ismail Sabri Abdalla (Egypt), Sartaj Aziz (Pakistan), Vida Cok (Yugoslavia), Louis Emerij (Netherlands), Sally Weaver (Canada);

Seven other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of ESCWA, the Director of UNRISD (*ex officio*), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: ILO and FAO (members); UNESCO and WHO (observers).

On 27 May 1987 (decision 1987/130), the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination by the Commission for Social Development of the following two members for terms beginning on 1 July to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June: for a four-year term, Lucio Kowarick (Brazil); for a two-year term, Ulf Hannerz (Sweden).

Director of the Institute: Enrique Oteiza (until 31 July 1987), Dharam Ghai (from 18 September).

United Nations Special Fund

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (see p. 1348) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University (see p. 1348), the governing board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the UNESCO Executive Board through the Secretary-General and the UNESCO Director-General.

World Food Council

The World Food Council (see p. 1349), an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

World Food Programme

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of WFP, consists of 30 members, of which 15 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions during 1987, at Rome, Italy: its twenty-third from 25 May to 4 June and its twenty-fourth from 19 to 29 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Belgium (*Chairman*), Denmark, Japan, Lesotho, Pakistan.

Elected by FAO Council: Brazil, Congo, Kenya, Netherlands, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1988:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Cape Verde, Colombia, Finland, United Kingdom.

Elected by FAO Council: Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sao Tome and Principe, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1989:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Hungary, India, Italy, Sweden, Tunisia.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Bangladesh (*First Vice-Chairman*), Canada, Saudi Arabia, United States (*Second Vice-Chairman*).

On 27 May (decision 1987/130) and 1 October 1987 (decision 1987/193), the Economic and Social Council elected Belgium, Japan, Kenya, Norway and Pakistan, and, on 27 November, the FAO Council elected Brazil, Cameroon, China, Madagascar and the Netherlands, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987.

Executive Director of WFP: James Charles Ingram.

Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

Conferences

Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Eleventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 5 to 16 January 1987. Participating were Hong Kong and the following 33 States:

Australia, Canada, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia,

Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

President: Vichien Sungpriwon (Thailand).

First Vice-President: Takahiro Sato (Japan).

Second Vice-President: Chen Junyong (China).

Rapporteur: Vic North (Australia).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Jacob Rais (Indonesia).

Committee II: Lowell Starr (United States).

Committee III: G. Konecny (Federal Republic of Germany).

Committee IV: Jose Solis (Philippines).

Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held at Montreal, Canada, from 18 to 31 August 1987. Participating were the following 53 States:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

President: Jean-Paul Drolet (Canada).

First Vice-President: Abdelhadi Tazi (Morocco).

Second Vice-President: Li Ximu (China).

Third Vice-President: José María Gonzalez Aboin (Spain).

Rapporteur: Alan Rayburn (Canada).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee I: Jean Ramondou (France).

Committee II: H. A. G. Lewis (United Kingdom).

Committee III: Henri Dorion (Canada).

Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.^a

^aDuring 1987, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members.

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSIONS

Fifty-fourth session: United Nations Headquarters, 11-28 May and 14-16 December 1987.

Eighteenth special session: United Nations Headquarters, 13 August 1987.

OFFICERS

President: John A. Birch (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: Jean-Michel Gaussoit (France).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in

Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, June 1987

Members: Stephen Barampatatz (Papua New Guinea); John A. Birch, *Chairman* (United Kingdom); Pascal Maubert (France); Raj Singh (Fiji).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in

Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, August 1987

Members: Joseph Browne (Fiji); Frank Iki (Papua New Guinea); Andrew R. Murray, *Chairman* (United Kingdom); Thierry Terrier (France).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1987, listed in the order of precedence:

<i>Judge</i>	<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>End of term^a</i>
Nagendra Singh, <i>President</i>	India	1991
Kéba Mbaye, <i>Vice-President^b</i>	Senegal	1991
Guy Ladréit de Lacharrière ^c	France	1991
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1994
José María Ruda	Argentina	1991
Taslim Olawale Elias	Nigeria	1994
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1994
Roberto Ago	Italy	1988
José Sette Câmara	Brazil	1988
Stephen M. Schwebel	United States	1988
Sir Robert Y. Jennings	United Kingdom	1991
Mohammed Bedjaoui	Algeria	1988
Ni Zhengyu	China	1994
Jens Evensen	Norway	1994
Nikolai K. Tarassov	USSR	1988

^a Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

^b Elected Vice-President following the death of Guy Ladréit de Lacharrière.

^c Died on 10 March 1987; Gilbert Guillaume (France) was elected on 14 September by both the General Assembly (decision 41/321) and the Security Council to fill the resultant vacancy.

Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina.

Deputy Registrar: Bernard Noble.

On 11 November 1987, elections were held in both the General Assembly (decision 42/308) and the Security Council to fill the vacancies occurring on 6 February 1988 with the expiration of the terms of office of the following Judges: Roberto Ago (Italy), José Sette Câmara (Brazil), Stephen M. Schwebel (United States), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Nikolai K. Tarassov (USSR).

The following Judges were elected for a term of office ending on 5 February 1997: Roberto Ago (Italy), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Stephen M. Schwebel (United States), Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana), Nikolai K. Tarassov (USSR).

Chamber formed in the case concerning

Elettronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI)

(United States of America v. Italy)

On 2 March 1987, in accordance with Article 26 of its Statute, the Court constituted a Chamber to deal with the case concern-

ing *Eletronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI) (United States of America v. Italy)*.

Members: Nagendra Singh (*President*), Shigeru Oda, Roberto Ago, Stephen M. Schwebel, Sir Robert Y. Jennings.

Chamber formed in the case concerning the *Land, Insular and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras)*

On 8 May 1987, in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, of its Statute, the Court constituted a Chamber to deal with the case concerning the *Land, Insular and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras)*

Members: José Sette Câmara (*President*), Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings.

Ad hoc members:^a Nicolas Valticos, Michel Virally.

Appointed by El Salvador and Honduras, respectively, in accordance with Article 31 of the Court's Statute.

Chamber of Summary Procedure

(as constituted by the Court on 18 February 1987)

Members: Nagendra Singh (*ex officio*), Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (*ex officio*) (until 10 March), José María Ruda, Kéba Mbaye, Ni Zhengyu.

Substitute members: Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Jens Evensen.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also parties to it are the following non-members: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States, a number with reservations, accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1987:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Domini-

can Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname,^a Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

^aFiled its declaration of acceptance on 31 August 1987.

United Nations organs and specialized and related agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committees of the Court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Nagendra Singh (*ex officio*); Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (*ex officio*) (until 10 March), Kéba Mbaye (*ex officio*) (from 11 March); Taslim Olawale Elias; José Sette Câmara; Stephen M. Schwebel.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Mohammed Bedjaoui, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: José María Ruda, Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Ni Zhengyu.

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Lachs, Shigeru Oda, Roberto Ago, José Sette Câmara, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Kéba Mbaye, Nikolai K. Tarassov.

Other United Nations-related bodies

The following bodies are not subsidiary to any principal organ of the United Nations but were established by an international treaty instrument or arrangement sponsored by the United Nations and are thus related to the Organization and its work. These bodies, often referred to as "treaty organs", are serviced by the United Nations Secretariat and may be financed in part or wholly from the Organization's regular budget, as authorized by the General Assembly, to which most of them report annually.

Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture was established under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.²⁵ It consists of 10 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience. Members serve for four-year terms, except that after the first election on 26 November 1987 five were chosen by lot to serve for two years.

The Committee, which was to report annually to the General Assembly, did not meet in 1987.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1989: Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon), Yuri A. Khitrin (USSR), Dimitar Nikolov Mikhailov (Bulgaria), Bent Sorensen (Denmark), Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).

To serve until 31 December 1991: Alfredo R. A. Bengzon (Philippines), Peter Thomas Burns (Canada), Christine Chanut

(France), Socorro Díaz Palacios (Mexico), Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina).

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.²⁶ It consists of 23 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its sixth session at Vienna from 30 March to 10 April 1987.

Members:

To serve until 15 April 1988: Désirée P. Bernard, *Chairman* (Guyana); Marie Caron (Canada); Elizabeth Evatt (Australia); Aida González Martínez (Mexico); Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece); Alma Montenegro de Fletcher (Panama); Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic); Maria Margarida Salema (Portugal); Kongit Sinigiorgis (Ethiopia); Esther Véliz Díaz de Villavilla (Cuba); Margareta Wadstein, *Rapporteur* (Sweden).

²⁵ YUN 1984, p. 815, GA res. 39/46, annex, article 17, 10 Dec. 1984.

²⁶ YUN 1979, p. 898, GA res. 34/180, annex, article 17, 18 Dec. 1979.

To serve until 15 April 1990:^a Ryoko Akamatsu, *Vice-Chairman* (Japan); Ivanka Corti (Italy); Hadja Assa Diallo Soumare, *Vice-Chairman* (Mali); Ruth Escobar (Brazil); Norma M. Forde (Barbados); Guan Minqian (China); Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia); Elvira Novikova, *Vice-Chairman* (USSR); Lily Pilataxi de Arenas (Ecuador); Mervat Tallawy (Egypt); Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria).

^a One seat remained vacant in 1987.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.²⁷ It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, held two sessions in 1987, at Geneva: its thirty-fourth from 2 to 20 March; and its thirty-fifth from 3 to 7 August.

Members:

To serve until 19 January 1988: Nikola Cicanovic, *Vice-Chairman* (Yugoslavia); John J. Cremona, *Chairman* (Malta); Nicolás de Pierola y Balta (Peru); Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria); Kjell Oberg (Sweden); Shanti Sadiq Ali, *Rapporteur* (India); Song Shuhua (China); Gleb B. Starushenko (USSR); Mario Jorge Yutizis, *Vice-Chairman* (Argentina).

To serve until 19 January 1990: Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt); Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria); Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom); Mohamed Omer Beshir (Sudan); André Braunschweig (France); George O. Lamptey, *Vice-Chairman* (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus).

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament, reports annually to the General Assembly and is serviced by the United Nations Secretariat. It was composed of 40 members in 1987.

During 1987, the Conference met at Geneva from 3 February to 30 April and from 9 June to 28 August.

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

The presidency, which rotates in English alphabetical order among the members, was held by the following in 1987: February, China; March, Cuba; April and the recess between the first and second parts of the 1987 session, Czechoslovakia; June, Egypt; July, Ethiopia; August and the recess until the 1988 session, France.

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.²⁸ It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacity for four-year terms.

In 1987, the Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held three sessions, at Geneva: its twenty-ninth from 23 March to 10 April, its thirtieth from 6 to 24 July and its thirty-first from 26 October to 13 November.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1988: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela); Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom); Rajsoomer Lallah

(Mauritius); Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus); Anatoly P. Movchan (USSR); Fausto Pocar, *Vice-Chairman* (Italy); Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua); S. Amos Wako (Kenya); Adam Zielinski (Poland).

To serve until 31 December 1990: Nisuke Ando (Japan); Christine Chanet (France); Joseph A. L. Cooray, *Vice-Chairman* (Sri Lanka); Vojin Dimitrijevic, *Rapporteur* (Yugoslavia); Omran El-Shafei (Egypt); Joseph A. Mommersteeg (Netherlands); Birame Ndiaye, *Vice-Chairman* (Senegal); Julio Prado Vallejo, *Chairman* (Ecuador); Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by WHO and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

The Board held two sessions in 1987, at Vienna: its forty-first from 18 to 22 May; and its forty-second from 12 to 23 October.

Members:

To serve until 1 March 1990: Dr. Cai Zhi-ji (China); Dr. John C. Ebie (Nigeria);^a Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo, *First Vice-President* (Colombia); Ben J. A. Huyghe-Braeckmans (Belgium); Mohsen Kchouk, *Rapporteur* (Tunisia); Sahibzada Raoof AN Khan, *President* (Pakistan).

To serve until 1 March 1992: Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia);^a Dr. Nikolai K. Barkov (USSR); Abdullahi S. Elmi (Somalia); Betty C. Gough (United States); Dr. S. Oguz Kayaalp, *Second Vice-President* (Turkey);^a Paul Reuter (France); Dr. Tulio Velásquez-Quevedo (Peru).

^a Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea was established by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It consists of States, Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia), self-governing associated States, territories enjoying full internal self-government and international organizations which have signed or acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. As of 31 December 1987, the Commission had 159 members.

In 1987, the Commission held its fifth session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 30 March to 16 April and meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 27 July to 21 August.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Economic Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia (United Nations

²⁷ YUN 1965, p. 443, GA res. 2106 A (XX), annex, article 8, 21 Dec. 1965.

²⁸ YUN 1966, p. 427, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, part IV, 16 Dec. 1966.

Council for), Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Chairman: Joseph S. Warioba (United Republic of Tanzania) (until 5 August 1987), José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) (from 6 August).
Vice-Chairmen: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, USSR.
Rapporteur-General: Kenneth Q. Rattray (Jamaica).

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Members: Austria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Somalia.
Chairman: Karl Wolf (Austria).

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the Commission's Chairman, the 14 Vice-Chairmen, the Rapporteur-General and the 20 officers of the four Special Commissions.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

The four Special Commissions are each composed of all the members of the Commission:

Special Commission 1 (on the problem of land-based producers)

Chairman: Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia).
Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Cuba, Romania, Zambia.

Special Commission 2 (on the Enterprise)

Chairman: Lennox Ballah (Trinidad and Tobago).
Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Mongolia, Senegal, Yugoslavia.

Special Commission 3 (on the mining code)

Chairman: Jaap A. Walkate (Netherlands).
Vice-Chairmen: Gabon, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland.

Special Commission 4 (on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)

Chairman: Günter Goerner (German Democratic Republic).
Vice-Chairmen: Colombia, Greece, Philippines, Sudan.

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

as at 31 December 1987)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Office of the Director-General for Development
and International Economic Co-operation

Director-General: Jean L. Ripert

Assistant Secretary-General: Alister McIntyre

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Virendra Dayal

Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Protocol: My I. Teymour

Office of the Under-Secretaries-General

for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretaries-General: Diego Cordovez, Murrack I. Goulding

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and

General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services

Under-Secretary-General: Joseph Verner Reed

Office for Research and the Collection of Information

Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Carl-August Fleischhauer

Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Satya N. Nandan

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Vasilij S. Safronchuk

Assistant Secretary-General, Centre against Apartheid: Sotirios Mousouris

Department for Special Political Questions,

Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship

Under-Secretary-General: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

Assistant Secretary-General, Commissioner for Namibia: Bernt Carlsson

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Rafeeuddin Ahmed

Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis: P. Göran Ohlin

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Under-Secretary-General: Xie Qimei

Centre for Science and Technology for Development

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Sergio C. Trindade

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Peter Hansen

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Yves Berthelot

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: M'Hamed Essaafi

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Jean-Pierre Hocké

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Arthur Eugene Dewey

United Nations Environment Programme

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: William H. Mansfield MI

Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office of the Environment Programme: Genady N. Golubev

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director Arcot Ramachandran
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Administrator Sumihiro Kuyama

Economic Commission for Europe

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Gerald Hinteregger

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Shah A. M. S. Kibria

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Norberto González

Economic Commission for Africa

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo Adedeji

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Mohammed Said Nabulsi

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine**Refugees in the Near East**

Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: Giorgio Giacomelli

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General: Robert S. Dillon

World Food Council

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Gerald Ion Trant

Department of Public Information

Under-Secretary-General: Thérèse P. Sévigny

Department of Conference Services

Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments: Eugeniusz Wyzner

Department of Administration and Management

Under-Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari

OFFICE FOR PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGETING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Luis Maria Gómez

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Assistant Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan

Assistant Secretary-General, Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat: Mercedes Pulido de Briceño

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: J. Richard Foran

United Nations Office at Geneva

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and head of the Centre for Human Rights: Jan Martenson

Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament: Miljan Komatina

United Nations Office at Vienna

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: Margaret Joan Anstee

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Tamar Oppenheimer

International Court of Justice Registry

Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Shah A. M. S. Kibria

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Michael Priestley

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Rafeeuddin Ahmed

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari

United Nations Children's Fund

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: James P. Grant
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Operations: Karl-Eric Knutsson

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Programmes: Richard Jolly

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director for External Relations: Varindra T. Vittachi

United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International**Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Amrik S. Mehta

United Nations Development Programme

Administrator: William H. Draper III

Associate Administrator: G. Arthur Brown

Deputy Assistant Administrator and Director, Division of Finance: M. Douglas Stafford

Deputy Assistant Administrator and Director, Division of Personnel: Eugene Youkel

Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Special Activities: Paul Thyness

Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation: Ryokichi Hirono

Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund: Dr. Nafis I. Sadik

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund: Tatsuro Kunugi

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: Pierre-Claver Damiba

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes: Mohamed Abdalla Nour

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Andrew J. Joseph

Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: Hugo Navajas-Mogro

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Gustaf Welin

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Giuseppe di Gennaro

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Michel Doo Kingué

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General
 Gustav Håggglund

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General
 Günther G. Greindl
Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General: James Holger

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General
 Martin Vadset

United Nations University
Under-Secretary-General, Rector: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza
*Assistant Secretary-General, Director, World Institute for
 Development Economics Research:* Lalith R. U. Jayawar-
 dena

On 31 December 1987, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 13,421. Of these, 4,732 were in the Professional and higher categories and 8,689 were in the General Service, Manual

Worker and Field Service categories. Of the same total, 12,199 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 1,222 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, UNRWA had some 16,885 local area staff. Figures do not include UNDP and UNICEF.

Appendix IV

Agenda of United Nations principal organs in 1987

This appendix lists the items on the agenda of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council during 1987. For the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees.

Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports following the subject of the item. Thus, "Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General" has been shortened to "Question of Cyprus". Where the subject-matter of the item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly**Agenda items considered at the resumed forty-first session
(14 September 1987)**

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: (c) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice. ¹	Plenary
38.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	2
43.	Question of Cyprus.	3
44.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.	Plenary
45.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
62.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: (d) Comprehensive programme of disarmament.	4
116.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5
140.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.	Plenary
146.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.	Plenary

**Agenda of the forty-second session
(first part, 15 September-21 December 1987)**

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bangladesh.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees.	Plenary
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.	Plenary
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
9.	General debate.	Plenary
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary

¹ Sub-item added at the resumed session.

² Allocated to the plenary and Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 1986 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

³ Not allocated and consideration deferred to the forty-second session.

⁴ Allocated to the First Committee at the first part of the session in 1986 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

⁵ Allocated to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 1986 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
11.	Report of the Security Council.	Plenary
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
13.	Report of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:	
	(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;	Plenary
	(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;	Plenary
	(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
16.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:	
	(a) Election of twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;	Plenary
	(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;	Plenary
	(c) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.	Plenary
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:	
	(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
	(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;	5th
	(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;	5th
	(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;	5th
	(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	5th
	(f) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia ;	Plenary
	(g) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;	5th
	(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit.	Plenary
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary, 4th
19.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary
20.	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.	Plenary
21.	Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.	Plenary
22.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.	Plenary
23.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.	Plenary
24.	The situation in Kampuchea.	Plenary
25.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.	Plenary
26.	International Year of Peace.	Plenary
27.	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.	Plenary
28.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary
29.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.	Plenary
30.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.	Plenary
31.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.	Plenary
32.	Law of the sea.	Plenary
33.	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary, SPC ⁶
34.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
35.	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.	Plenary
36.	Question of Namibia.	Plenary, 4th ⁷
37.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).	Plenary, 4th ⁶
38.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
39.	The situation in the Middle East.	Plenary
40.	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	Plenary

⁶ Hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question.

⁷ Hearings of organizations.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
41.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	5th
42.	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.	Plenary
43.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.	5th
44.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.	Plenary
45.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.	Plenary
46.	Question of Cyprus.	Plenary, SPC ^a
47.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
48.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).	1st
49.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.	1st
50.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.	1st
51.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.	1st
52.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.	1st
53.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.	1st
54.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
55.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
56.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.	1st
57.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.	1st
58.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.	1st
59.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.	1st
60.	Reduction of military budgets.	1st
61.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.	1st
62.	General and complete disarmament:	
	(a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;	1st
	(b) Objective information on military matters;	1st
	(c) Conventional disarmament;	1st
	(d) Nuclear disarmament;	1st
	(e) Naval armaments and disarmament;	1st
	(f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;	1st
	(g) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;	1st
	(h) Notification of nuclear tests;	1st
	(i) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.	1st
63.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Regional disarmament;	1st
	(b) World Disarmament Campaign;	1st
	(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;	1st
	(d) Freeze on nuclear weapons;	1st
	(e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;	1st
	(f) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;	1st
	(g) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze;	1st
	(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America.	1st
64.	Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.	1st
65.	World Disarmament Conference.	1st
66.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:	
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;	1st
	(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;	1st
	(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;	1st
	(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;	1st
	(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;	1st
	(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;	1st
	(g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;	1st

^a Hearings of representatives of the Cypriot communities.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
(h)	United Nations disarmament studies;	1st
(i)	Disarmament Week;	1st
(j)	Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;	1st
(k)	Prevention of nuclear war;	1st
(l)	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;	1st
(m)	Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;	1st
(n)	Comprehensive programme of disarmament.	1st
67.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.	1st
68.	Israeli nuclear armament.	1st
69.	Relationship between disarmament and development.	1st
70.	Question of Antarctica.	1st
71.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.	1st
72.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:	
(a)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace;	1st
(b)	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.	1st
73.	Comprehensive system of international peace and security.	1st
74.	Effects of atomic radiation.	SPC
75.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.	SPC
76.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.	SPC
77.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	SPC
78.	Questions relating to information.	SPC
79.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	SPC
80.	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.	SPC
81.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.	SPC
82.	Development and international economic co-operation:	
(a)	Trade and development;	2nd
(b)	Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;	2nd
(c)	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;	2nd
(d)	Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;	2nd
(e)	Environment;	2nd
(f)	Desertification and drought;	2nd
(g)	Human settlements;	2nd
(h)	Science and technology for development;	2nd
(i)	New international human order: moral aspects of development.	2nd
83.	Operational activities for development:	
(a)	Operational activities of the United Nations system;	2nd
(b)	United Nations Development Programme;	2nd
(c)	United Nations Capital Development Fund;	2nd
(d)	United Nations technical co-operation activities;	2nd
(e)	United Nations Volunteers programme.	2nd
84.	Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research.	2nd
85.	External debt crisis and development.	2nd
86.	Special programmes of economic assistance.	2nd
87.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	3rd
88.	National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.	3rd
89.	Question of aging.	3rd
90.	Policies and programmes involving youth.	3rd
91.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.	3rd
92.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:	
(a)	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;	3rd
(b)	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i> ;	3rd
(c)	Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.	3rd
93.	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.	3rd

Item No.	Title	Allocation
94.	Crime prevention and criminal justice.	3rd
95.	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:	
	(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;	3rd
	(b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	3rd
96.	Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:	
	(a) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;	3rd
	(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;	3rd
	(c) United Nations Development Fund for Women.	3rd
97.	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.	3rd
98.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.	3rd
99.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments.	3rd
100.	Question of a convention on the rights of the child.	3rd
101.	International Covenants on Human Rights:	
	(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee;	3rd
	(b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;	3rd
	(c) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;	3rd
	(d) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy.	3rd
102.	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights.	3rd
103.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:	
	(a) Report of the High Commissioner;	3rd
	(b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	3rd
	(c) Assistance to refugees in Africa.	3rd
104.	International campaign against traffic in drugs:	
	(a) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;	3rd
	(b) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;	3rd
	(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127.	3rd
105.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:	
	(a) International conditions and human rights;	3rd
	(b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;	3rd
	(c) Right to development;	3rd
	(d) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.	3rd
106.	New international humanitarian order.	3rd
107.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	3rd
108.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.	4th
109.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	4th
110.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	4th
111.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.	4th
112.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.	4th
113.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:	
	(a) United Nations Development Programme;	5th
	(b) United Nations Children's Fund;	5th
	(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;	5th
	(d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	5th
	(e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	5th
	(f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.	5th
114.	Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.	5th
115.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.	5th
116.	Programme planning.	5th
117.	Financial emergency of the United Nations.	5th
118.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:	

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
	(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
	(b) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system;	5th
	(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal.	5th
119.	Joint Inspection Unit.	5th
120.	Pattern of conferences.	5th
121.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5th
122.	Personnel questions;	
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat;	5th
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;	5th
	(c) Other personnel questions.	5th
123.	United Nations common system.	5th
124.	United Nations pension system.	5th
125.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:	
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;	5th
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;	5th
	(c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.	5th
126.	Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:	
	(a) Report of the Secretary-General;	6th
	(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.	6th
127.	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.	6th
128.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.	6th
129.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.	6th
130.	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.	6th
131.	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.	6th
132.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session.	6th
133.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.	6th
134.	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.	6th
135.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session.	6th
136.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.	6th
137.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.	6th
138.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.	6th
139.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.	6th
140.	Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly.	Plenary
141.	Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes.	3rd
142.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.	Plenary
143.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.	Plenary
144.	Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary

Security Council

Agenda items considered during 1987

<i>Item No.⁹</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	The situation in the Middle East.
2.	The question of South Africa.

⁹Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 1987.

<i>Item No.^o</i>	<i>Title</i>
3.	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.
4.	The situation in Namibia.
5.	The situation in Cyprus.
6.	The situation between Iran and Iraq.
7.	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
8.	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the Acting President and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning Nauru's application to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
9.	Report of the Chairman of the Committee of Experts concerning the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
10.	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
11.	Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
12.	The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Economic and Social Council

Agenda of the organizational session for 1987 (3-6 February 1987)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Election of the Bureau.	Plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
3.	Basic programme of work of the Council for 1987 and 1988.	Plenary
4.	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Council, appointments, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.	Plenary
5.	Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1987 and other organizational matters.	Plenary

Agenda of the first regular session of 1987 (4-29 May 1987)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
2.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	Plenary
3.	In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields.	Plenary
4.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	Plenary
5.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	Plenary
6.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Plenary
7.	Non-governmental organizations.	Plenary
8.	United Nations University.	Plenary
9.	Transport of dangerous goods.	Plenary
10.	Public administration and finance.	1st
11.	Statistical questions.	1st
12.	Cartography.	1st
13.	Transnational corporations.	1st
14.	Natural resources.	1st
15.	Desertification and drought.	1st
16.	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.	1st
17.	Human rights.	2nd
18.	Social development.	2nd
19.	Advancement of women.	2nd
20.	Narcotic drugs.	2nd
21.	Elections and nominations.	Plenary
22.	Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1987.	Plenary

Agenda of the second regular session of 1987

(23 June-9 July 1987; resumed 1 and 20 October, 25 November and 4 December)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Opening of the session.	Plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary ¹⁰
3.	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.	Plenary
4.	In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields.	Plenary ¹¹
5.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary
6.	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.	Plenary
7.	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.	1st
8.	Regional co-operation.	1st
9.	Food problems.	1st
10.	International co-operation on the environment.	1st
11.	International co-operation in the field of human settlements.	1st
12.	Population questions.	1st
13.	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.	3rd
14.	Operational activities for development.	3rd
15.	International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.	3rd
16.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.	3rd ¹²
17.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	3rd
18.	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1988 and 1989.	3rd
19.	Public administration and finance.	1st
20.	Trade and development.	Plenary ¹¹
21.	Science and technology for development.	Plenary ¹¹
22.	Elections.	Plenary ¹¹

Trusteeship Council**Agenda of the fifty-fourth session
(11-28 May and 14-16 December 1987)**

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Election of the President and the Vice-President.
4.	Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1986: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
6.	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, December 1986.
7.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.
8.	Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.
9.	Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
10.	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
11.	Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
12.	Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

¹⁰ Considered also at the resumed session.¹¹ Considered only at the resumed session.¹² Considered only in plenary meetings at the resumed session.

*Item
No.*

Title

13. Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a request for the dispatch of a visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council to observe a plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
14. Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, June 1987; report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, August 1987.
15. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

**Agenda of the eighteenth special session
(13 August 1987)**

*Item
No.*

Title

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3. Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a request for a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider the dispatch of a mission to observe a plebiscite scheduled for 21 August 1987 in Palau on the Compact of Free Association.
4. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda and related to item 3 of the agenda.

Appendix V

United Nations Information Centres and Services*(As at 31 December 1987)*

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Gamal Abdel Nasser/Liberia Roads
(P.O. Box 2339)

Accra, Ghana

Serving: Ghana, Sierra Leone

ADDIS ABABA. United Nations Information
Service, Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(P.O. Box 3001)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Serving: Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
19 Avenue Chahid El-Quali Mustapha Sayed
(Boîte Postale 823)

Algiers, Algeria

Serving: Algeria

ANKARA. United Nations Information Centre
Ataturk Bulvari 197
(P.K. 407)

Ankara, Turkey

Serving: Turkey

ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information
Centre

22 Rue Rainitovo Antsahavola
(Boîte Postale 1348)

Antananarivo, Madagascar

Serving: Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information
Centre

Casilla de Correo 1107
Asunción, Paraguay

Serving: Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
GR-105, 58 Athens, Greece

Serving: Cyprus, Greece, Israel

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Service,
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Amiriya, Airport Street
(P.O. Box 27)

Baghdad, Iraq

Serving: Iraq

BANGKOK. United Nations Information Service,
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Serving: Democratic Kampuchea, Lao
People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia,
Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre
Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building
Montée Bain Militaire, Ardati Street
(P.O. Box 4656)

Beirut, Lebanon

Serving: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syrian
Arab Republic

BELGRADE. United Nations Information
Centre

Svetozara Markovica 58
(P.O. Box 157)

Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001

Serving: Albania, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre
Calle 72 No. 12-65 (piso 2)
(Apartado Aéreo 058964)

Bogotá 2, Colombia

Serving: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

BRAZZAVILLE. United Nations Information
Centre

Avenue Pointe-Hollandaise, Quartier M'pila
(Boîte Postale 465)
Brazzaville, Congo

Serving: Congo

BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre
and Liaison Office

108 Rue d'Arlon
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Serving: Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands; liaison with EEC

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information
Centre

16 Aurel Vlaicu Street
(P.O. Box 1-701)

Bucharest, Romania

Serving: Romania

BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information
Centre

Junín 1940 (1er piso)
1113 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Serving: Argentina, Uruguay

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information
Centre

Avenue de la Poste 7
Place de l'Indépendance
(Boîte Postale 2160)

Bujumbura, Burundi

Serving: Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osiris Street

Tagher Building (Garden City)
(Boîte Postale 262)

Cairo, Egypt

Serving: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen

COLOMBO. United Nations Information
Centre

202-204 Baudhaloka Mawatha
(P.O. Box 1505)

Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

Serving: Sri Lanka

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information
Centre

37 H. C. Andersens Boulevard
DK-1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark

Serving: Denmark, Finland, Iceland,
Norway, Sweden

DAKAR. United Nations Information
Centre

72 Boulevard de la République
(Boîte Postale 154)

Dakar, Senegal

Serving: Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire,
Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,
Mauritania, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information
Centre

Samora Machel Avenue
Matasalamat Building (1st floor)
(P.O. Box 9224)

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

Serving: United Republic of Tanzania

DHAKA. United Nations Information
Centre

House 12, Road 6

Dhanmandi
(G.P.O. Box 3658, Dhaka 1000)

Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh

Serving: Bangladesh

GENEVA. United Nations Information
Service, United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Serving: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland,
Switzerland

HARARE. United Nations Information Centre
Dolphin House (ground floor)

123 Moffat Street/Union Avenue
(P.O. Box 4408)

Harare, Zimbabwe

Serving: Zimbabwe

ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information
Centre

House No. 26
88th Street, Ramna 6/3
(P.O. Box 1107)

Islamabad, Pakistan

Serving: Pakistan

<p>JAKARTA. United Nations Information Centre Gedung Dewan Pers (5th floor) 32-34 Jalan Kebon Sirih Jakarta, Indonesia <i>Serving:</i> Indonesia</p>	<p>LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre P.O. Box 32905 Lusaka, Zambia <i>Serving:</i> Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia</p>	<p>NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre 55 Lodi Estate New Delhi 110003, India <i>Serving:</i> Bhutan, India</p>
<p>KABUL. United Nations Information Centre Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt (P.O. Box 5) Kabul, Afghanistan <i>Serving:</i> Afghanistan</p>	<p>MADRID. United Nations Information Centre Avenida General Perón, 32-1 (P.O. Box 3400, 28080 Madrid) 28020 Madrid, Spain <i>Serving:</i> Spain</p>	<p>OUAGADOUGOU. United Nations Information Centre 218 Rue de la Gare Secteur No. 3 (Boîte Postale 135) Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso <i>Serving:</i> Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger</p>
<p>KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre Pulchowk, Patan (P.O. Box 107, Pulchowk) Kathmandu, Nepal <i>Serving:</i> Nepal</p>	<p>MANAGUA. United Nations Information Centre Bolonía, de Plaza España 2 cuerdas abajo (P.O. Box 3260) Managua, Nicaragua <i>Serving:</i> Nicaragua</p>	<p>PANAMA CITY. United Nations Information Centre Urbanización Obarrio Calle 54 y Avenida Tercera Sur, No. 17 (P.O. Box 6-9083 El Dorado) Panama City, Panama <i>Serving:</i> Panama</p>
<p>KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre United Nations Compound University Avenue (P.O. Box 1992) Khartoum, Sudan <i>Serving:</i> Somalia, Sudan</p>	<p>MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre House No. 131, Road 2803 Block 328, Segaya (P.O. Box 26004) Manama, Bahrain <i>Serving:</i> Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates</p>	<p>PARIS. United Nations Information Centre 1 rue Miollis 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France <i>Serving:</i> France</p>
<p>KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre Bâtiment Deuxième République Boulevard du 30 Juin (Boîte Postale 7248) Kinshasa, Zaire <i>Serving:</i> Zaire</p>	<p>MANILA. United Nations Information Centre NEDA Building (ground floor) 106 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati (P.O. Box 7285 (ADC), MIA Road, Pasay City) Metro Manila, Philippines <i>Serving:</i> Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands</p>	<p>PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre 15 Keate Street (P.O. Box 130) Port of Spain, Trinidad <i>Serving:</i> Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago</p>
<p>LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre 17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 1068) Lagos, Nigeria <i>Serving:</i> Nigeria</p>	<p>MASERU. United Nations Information Centre Corner Kingsway and Hilton Roads opposite Sanlam Centre (P.O. Box 301) Maseru 100, Lesotho <i>Serving:</i> Lesotho</p>	<p>PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre Panska 5 11000 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia <i>Serving:</i> Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic</p>
<p>LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre Edificio Naciones Unidas Plaza Isabel La Católica Ex-Clinica Santa Isabel Planta Baja (Apartado Postal 686) La Paz, Bolivia <i>Serving:</i> Bolivia</p>	<p>MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre Presidente Masaryk 29 (7° piso) 11570 México, D.F., Mexico <i>Serving:</i> Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico</p>	<p>RABAT. United Nations Information Centre Angle Charia Ibnouzaïd et Zankat Round-anat, No. 6 (Boîte Postale 601) Rabat, Morocco <i>Serving:</i> Morocco</p>
<p>LIMA. United Nations Information Centre Mariscal Blas Cerdeña 450 San Isidro (P.O. Box 11199) Lima, Peru <i>Serving:</i> Peru</p>	<p>MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre LBDI Building Tubman Boulevard (P.O. Box 274) Monrovia, Liberia <i>Serving:</i> Liberia</p>	<p>RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre 28A Manawhari Road (P.O. Box 230) Rangoon, Burma <i>Serving:</i> Burma</p>
<p>LISBON. United Nations Information Centre Rua Latino Coelho No. 1 Edifício Aviz, Bl.1-10° 1000 Lisbon, Portugal <i>Serving:</i> Portugal</p>	<p>MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo Moscow 121002, USSR <i>Serving:</i> Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, USSR</p>	<p>RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre Palacio Itamaraty Ave. Marechal Floriano 196 20060 Rio de Janeiro, RJ Brazil <i>Serving:</i> Brazil</p>
<p>LOME. United Nations Information Centre 107 Boulevard Circulaire (Boîte Postale 911) Lomé, Togo <i>Serving:</i> Benin, Togo</p>	<p>NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre United Nations Office Gigiri (P.O. Box 34135) Nairobi, Kenya <i>Serving:</i> Kenya, Seychelles, Uganda</p>	<p>ROME. United Nations Information Centre Palazzetto Venezia Piazza San Marco 50 Rome, Italy <i>Serving:</i> Holy See, Italy, Malta</p>
<p>LONDON. United Nations Information Centre 107 Buckingham Gate London SW1E 6LB, England <i>Serving:</i> Ireland, United Kingdom</p>		

SAN SALVADOR. United Nations Information Centre
Edificio Escalón (2° piso)
Paseo General Escalón y 87 Avenida Norte
Colonia Escalón
(Apartado Postal 2157)
San Salvador, El Salvador
Serving: El Salvador

SANTIAGO. United Nations Information Service, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Edificio Naciones Unidas
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld
(Casilla 179-D)
Santiago, Chile
Serving: Chile

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